

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1913-14



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Map of Alaska.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR
THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1913-14.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the field force of the Bureau of Education in Alaska consisted of 5 superintendents, 1 assistant superintendent, 106 teachers, 11 physicians, 11 nurses, and 3 hospital attendants. Seventy-one schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 3,666 and an average attendance of 1,991.

In addition to performing the various duties included in the routine of their work, the employees of the Bureau of Education in Alaska must sometimes meet emergencies that do not confront school superintendents and teachers in the United States. This was especially the case during the fiscal year 1913-14. On October 5 and 6, 1913, the town of Nome, with its adjacent coast, was visited by a severe storm that resulted in destruction of property and loss of life. Immediate action for the relief of the stricken natives was taken by Mr. Walter C. Shields, superintendent of schools in the northwestern district, assisted by the teachers. Subsequently a congressional resolution placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the relief of those thus rendered destitute the sum of \$2,455.52, the balance remaining of an appropriation made in 1912 to relieve suffering caused by the eruption of Mount Katmai, a volcano in southwestern Alaska. Of the sum thus appropriated, \$1,500 was set aside for the relief of Eskimos and \$955.52 for the relief of white persons, to be expended through the special disbursing agent of the Bureau of Education at Nome, under the direction of the superintendent of the northwestern district.

In November, 1913, information was received of the prevalence of an epidemic of measles and of consequent destitution among the natives of Kodiak Island, Afognak Island, and of the Cook Inlet region, in southwestern Alaska. At the request of the Interior Department, the Treasury Department sent the revenue cutter *Tahoma* from Seattle to the stricken district, carrying an officer of the

Public Health Service, medicines, disinfectants, and about 2 tons of food supplies furnished by the American Red Cross upon the request of the Bureau of Education. Dr. L. W. Jenkins, of the Public Health Service, and Dr. H. O. Schaleben, superintendent of schools in the southwestern district, visited the villages in which the disease prevailed, and, with the cooperation of the teachers, extended medical relief to the sufferers, and after the outbreak had been checked fumigated all infected places. Owing to these vigorous measures the deaths were kept down to about 80. The effects of the epidemic were especially felt in the village of Seldovia, where it was necessary for the teacher to distribute food to the famishing people for some weeks after the disease had disappeared.

During the winter of 1913-14 an outbreak of infantile paralysis occurred at Tanana and its vicinity, also at Crossjacket, in the upper Yukon district. In the absence of a physician of the Bureau of Education, the commanding officer at Fort Gibbon kindly allowed one of the nurses of the Hospital Corps of the Army to assist Mr. George E. Boulter, superintendent of schools in the upper Yukon district, in maintaining quarantine and in taking other action necessary for the suppression of the disease. This epidemic was the cause of many deaths among the natives, and left several natives incurably paralyzed.

In the spring of 1914 the breaking up of the ice in the Yukon River caused a serious flood at Circle City, which inundated the native village and did considerable damage to the school building.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatism, and venereal diseases prevail to an alarming extent in many of the native villages. Investigations conducted by Passed Asst. Surg. Emil Krulish, detailed for service in Alaska, show that at least 15 per cent of the native population of Alaska is infected with tuberculosis, in its varying forms, both active and latent, while in 7 per cent it is present in its active stages.

As knowledge of health conditions among the natives of Alaska becomes more definite, the need for larger funds for medical relief becomes more urgent. The endeavors of the bureau to secure from Congress a specific appropriation for the support of an adequate medical service in Alaska have not yet met with success. In order to meet the imperative demands of the medical work, it has been necessary from time to time to increase the amount taken from the education fund. To provide the additional money demanded by the medical work, six of the schools in the smaller villages, with a population of approximately 800, had to be closed at the beginning of the fiscal year. With the sole uplifting agency thus removed there is danger that these villages will drift back to the deplorable conditions that prevailed before the schools were established.

Of the appropriation for the education of natives of Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, more than \$35,000 was used in employing 11 physicians and 11 nurses; in maintaining improvised hospitals at Nulato, Kotzebue, and Kanakanak; in payments under contracts with St. Ann's Hospital at Juneau, with the Good Samaritan Hospital at Valdez, with the Holy Cross Hospital at Nome, with the Fairhaven Hospital at Candle, and with the Children's Orthopedic Hospital at Seattle, for the treatment of natives who are destitute; also, as heretofore, in furnishing the teachers of the United States public schools with medicines and medical books in order to enable them to treat minor ailments.

The act of May 17, 1884, providing a civil government for Alaska, stipulated that the natives should not be disturbed in the possession of any land used or occupied by them. However, with the influx of white men the village sites, hunting grounds, and fishing waters frequented by the natives from time immemorial have often been invaded, native settlements exploited by unscrupulous traders, and the pristine health and vigor of the natives sapped by the white man's diseases and by the white man's liquor. To protect the natives the Bureau of Education has adopted the policy of requesting the reservation by Executive order, now, before Alaska becomes more thickly settled by white immigrants, of carefully selected tracts to which large numbers of natives can be attracted, and within which, secure from the intrusions of unscrupulous white men, the natives can obtain fish and game and conduct their own industrial and commercial enterprises. To the humanitarian reasons supporting this policy are added the practical considerations that within such reservations the Bureau of Education can concentrate its work and more effectively and economically influence a larger number of natives than it can reach in the small and widely separated villages. Such reservations have been made of Annette Island, of St. Lawrence Island, and of tracts of land at Hydaburg, Klawock, Fort Yukon, Klukwan, Port Gravina, Fish Bay, Long Bay, and on the banks of the Kobuk River.

Formerly it was possible for the Eskimos on the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean and in other remote regions of Alaska to dispose of their valuable furs, ivory, and whalebone only to the local traders, with the result that the natives usually received low prices for their commodities and were constantly in debt to the local traders. Availing themselves of the parcel-post service and of the increased opportunities to send freight, many Eskimos who have been educated in the schools now forward packages of fox, lynx, and mink skins, and ivory and whalebone to the office of the Alaska division in Seattle, which, through the Seattle Fur Sales Agency, sells the furs

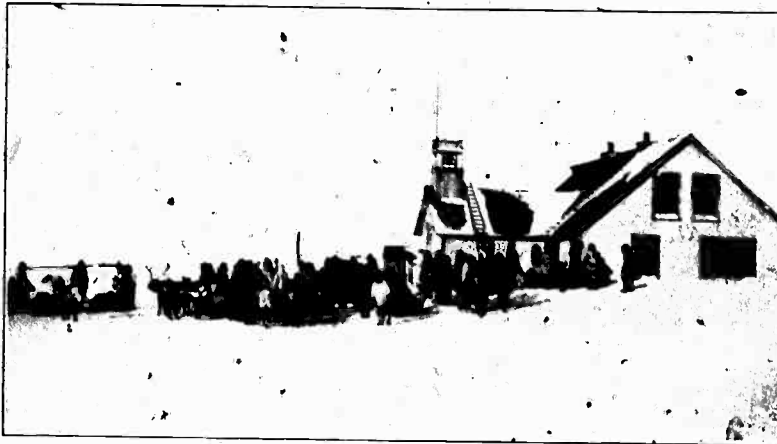
at public auction, in accordance with the rules governing such sales, with the result that many natives are now receiving full value for their goods. The proceeds of all sales are sent to the individual natives, applied to the settlement of their accounts with the Seattle merchants, or placed to their credit in savings banks, as requested, and detailed account is kept of all transactions. The net proceeds of the furs, ivory, and whalebone thus sold in Seattle for the natives during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, was \$4,615.90.

The captain of the vessel which for the past seven years has made the annual delivery of supplies to settlements along the Arctic coast of Alaska has carried many tons of food supplies, packages of clothing, and household goods, purchased with the proceeds of the sale of furs and other commodities sent out by the natives during the previous summer. All transactions in connection with these sales, purchases, and shipments have hitherto been carried on under the general oversight of the chief of the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education, acting as a private individual. This philanthropic action, inaugurated as an emergency measure, has now received official sanction by the Department of the Interior and has been made part of the official duties of the chief of the Alaska division, who is under bond for the faithful performance of the same.

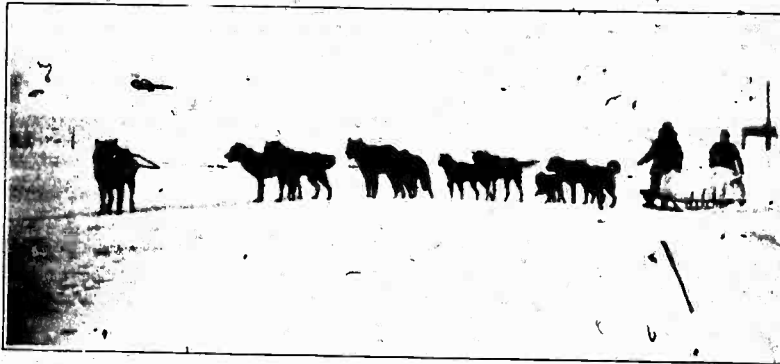
During the summer of 1913 the natives of Tatitlek, under the instruction and supervision of the teacher, conducted a successful experiment in salting and exporting salmon bellies. The Bureau of Education provided the fishing equipment, including a drag seine and two gill nets, and a wholesale dealer in salt fish in Seattle furnished the salt and barrels and guaranteed the natives stipulated prices for the various species of salmon. This industry was continued during 1914, and 165 barrels of salted salmon bellies were exported during the season.

The waters of Alaska teem with fish, and throughout its vast area wild berries grow in profusion. In the native villages, according to the ancient practice, the fish for winter use are either dried in the sun, crudely smoked, or buried in the earth, while the berries are preserved in oil. In order to replace these primitive methods, during the summer of 1914 steam-pressure home-canning outfits for use in preserving fish and meat, as well as berries and vegetables, were sent to Mountain Village, on the Yukon River, and to Klukwan and Metlakahtla, in southeastern Alaska. It is hoped that many natives will buy such outfits; their general use can not fail to have a beneficial effect upon the health of the native communities.

The Bureau of Education fosters the establishment of cooperative enterprises owned and managed by the natives themselves. That the natives can, under proper supervision, successfully conduct



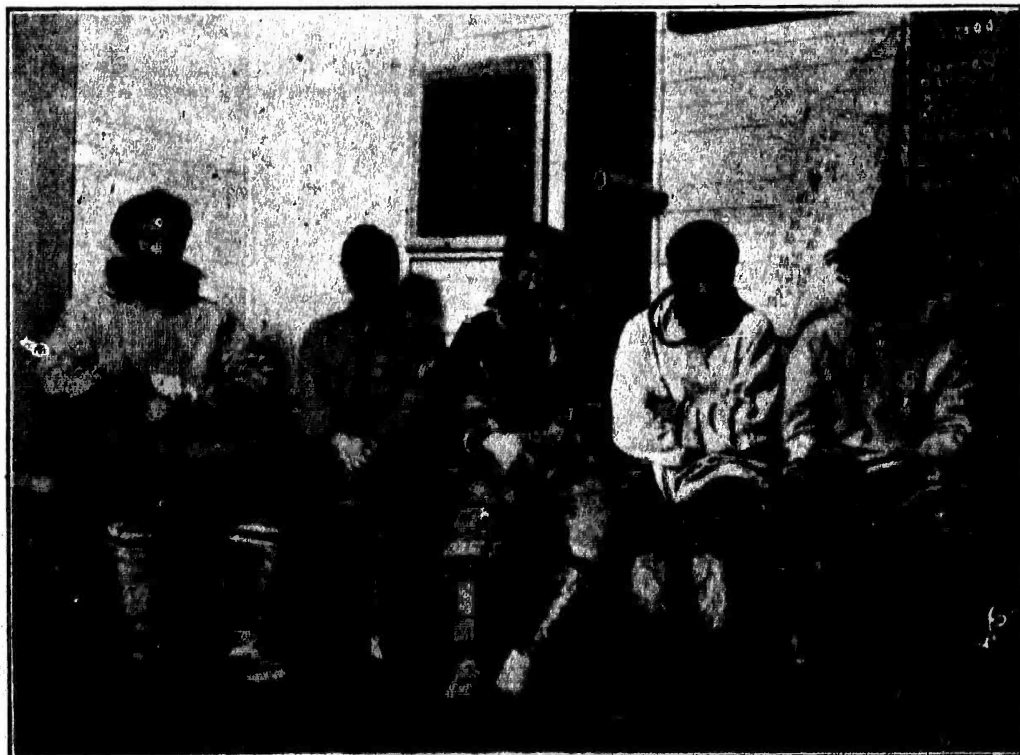
UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, KIVALINA, ON THE SHORE OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.



HAULING ICE TO FURNISH WATER FOR USE BY KIVALINA SCHOOL.



ESKIMO WOMEN AND CHILDREN, KIVALINA.



VILLAGE COUNCILMEN, KIVALINA.



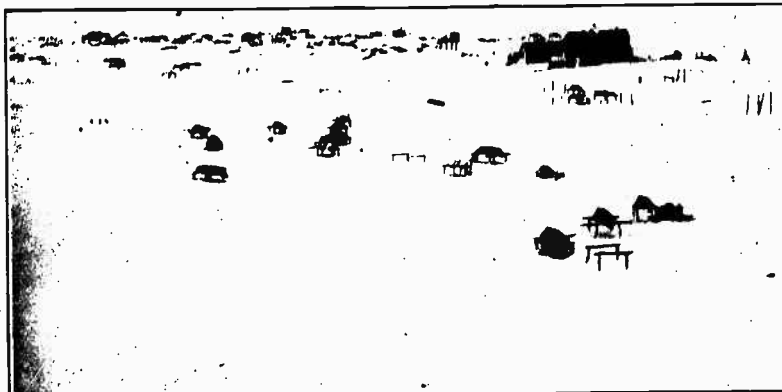
CARPENTRY CLASS IN AN ESKIMO SCHOOL.



SEWING CLASS IN AN ESKIMO SCHOOL.



ESKIMOS RETURNING TO SHORE FROM THE U. S. S. "BEAR" DURING ITS ANNUAL VISIT TO POINT BARROW.



UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AND VILLAGE, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, BERING STRAIT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

9

their own enterprises has been demonstrated at Hydaburg, Klawock, Atka, and St. Lawrence Island, where cooperative stores have been in operation for some years. In their own cooperative stores the natives secure articles of food, clothing, and furniture at equitable prices, and the shareholders divide among themselves the profits which would otherwise go to a middleman.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The imperative necessity for adequate and special provision by congressional appropriation for the medical relief of the Eskimos, Indians, Aleuts, and other natives of Alaska can not be too strongly urged. Year after year this matter has been brought to the attention of Congress, without success. As an emergency measure, dictated by the absolute necessity for action, part of the education appropriation continues to be used for the checking of disease in the native communities. Three school buildings have been remodeled for use as improvised hospitals, a few physicians and nurses have been employed, and the teachers have been supplied with simple remedies to enable them to treat minor ailments. This makeshift arrangement should be replaced by an adequate medical service such as has been repeatedly recommended by the Bureau of Education in the estimates submitted to Congress.

One of the greatest difficulties with which those responsible for the work of the Bureau of Education have to contend is the fact that the congressional appropriation for the support of this work is usually not available until the end of August. With the exception of its southern coast, all of Alaska is icebound for eight months of the year. It is only during July, August, and September that supplies can be delivered at places in the interior of Alaska and on the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. In order to insure delivery before those regions are again closed by ice, supplies should leave Seattle not later than June 1 of each year. It is therefore recommended that the estimates for the support of the work of the Bureau of Education in Alaska be taken out of the sundry civil bill and included in the urgent deficiency bill.

It is recommended that the appropriations for the support of the Alaska school service and of the Alaska reindeer service be made reimbursable, as is the case with regard to several of the appropriations for the support of the Indian service in the States. Some of the school gardens produce vegetables in excess of immediate needs. It is probable that the surplus product of these gardens, also the baskets and other native work done in connection with the school service, could be made productive of considerable income. By the sale of meat and hides the reindeer service could probably be made self-supporting.

THE REINDEER SERVICE.

The reports from the reindeer stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, show a total of 57,872 reindeer, distributed among 65 herds. Of the 57,872 reindeer, 37,828, or 66 per cent, were owned by 980 natives; 4,113, or 7 per cent, were owned by the United States; 5,924, or 10 per cent, were owned by missions; and 10,007, or 17 per cent, were owned by Lapps. The total income of the natives from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year, exclusive of the meat and hides used by the natives themselves, was \$77,934. The total, 57,872, is a net increase of 22 per cent during the fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 6,000 reindeer were killed for meat and skins during the year.

No deterioration in the herds on account of inbreeding has been noted. On the contrary, the chief of the Alaska division maintains that the reindeer now in Alaska are larger animals than those which comprised the original stock imported from Siberia, that Alaska affords a better range than Siberia, and that the climate is better adapted to the reindeer industry. The herds in Alaska average more than 700 reindeer each, so that the danger of inbreeding can not be serious. The introduction of wild caribou into some of the herds has increased the size of the reindeer in those herds.

The greatest menace to the reindeer industry are the fires, usually started in the neighborhood of mining camps, which sometimes cause the wanton destruction of vast stretches of valuable grazing lands.

The reindeer industry is now extending from the mainland to the outlying islands. During August, 1914, upon the request of the Department of the Interior, the revenue cutter *Manning* conveyed a herd of 40 reindeer from Ugashik, on the Alaska Peninsula, to Atka, a remote island in the Aleutian chain, where it will be a valuable factor in alleviating the deplorable conditions which have hitherto prevailed upon that desolate island. The extension of the reindeer industry into southeast Alaska was begun by the shipment to Metlakatla, on Annette Island, of 8 reindeer from the herd in the vicinity of Nome.

The Bureau of Education is distributing the reindeer as rapidly as the natives can be trained to individual ownership, the policy being to encourage independence and initiative among the native population. The distribution of reindeer is in charge of the United States school teachers, and it is expected that the Government will distribute all its reindeer within the next four years.

In August, 1911, 40 reindeer were delivered to the Department of Commerce for use in stocking St. Paul and St. George Islands; in June, 1914, the number of reindeer on those islands had increased to 133, of which 75 were on St. Paul and 58 on St. George.

By Executive order the Aleutian Islands have been set aside as a reservation under the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce for the conservation of fish and fur-bearing animals, and for the raising of reindeer. In compliance with the request of the Department of Agriculture, 55 reindeer were delivered to that department during September, 1913, from one of the herds of the Department of the Interior on the Alaska Peninsula, of which 19 were landed on Amaknak Island and 36 on Umnak Island, of the Aleutian chain.

Hitherto no special endeavor has been made to foster the exportation of reindeer meat from Alaska, in view of the fact that most of the reindeer butchered have been required to supply the local markets in Alaska. It appears that such exportation is now desirable. The last steamer to leave Nome before the close of navigation by ice brought to Seattle 25 carcasses of reindeer. These were placed on sale in Seattle, retailing at from 20 to 35 cents per pound. The chief of the Alaska division also brought from Nome 3 carcasses to be distributed among the five transcontinental railway lines running out of Seattle, in order that reindeer meat might be given a trial on the dining cars, with a view to securing for the natives contracts for the delivery of reindeer meat each season.

Soon after the inception of the reindeer enterprise certain Lapps were brought from Lapland to Alaska and employed by the Bureau of Education as instructors of the Eskimos in the care and management of the reindeer, each Lapp receiving a certain number of reindeer in payment for his services. During the summer of 1914 a company, organized at Nome, purchased about 1,200 reindeer from one of these Lapps. This company intends to purchase other herds now owned by Lapps, and to engage in the exportation of reindeer meat on a large scale.

LIST OF PERSONS IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE, 1913-14.

William T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska and chief of the Alaska Division, Alaska.

EMPLOYEES IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

William Hamilton, Alaskan assistant, Pennsylvania.

David E. Thomas, bookkeeper, Massachusetts.

James O. Williams, stenographer and typewriter, Illinois.

EMPLOYEES IN THE SUPPLY AND DISBURSING OFFICE, SEATTLE.

Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent, Maryland.

Alexander H. Quarles, special disbursing agent, Georgia.

Chauncey C. Bestor, assistant supply agent, Washington.

Julius C. Helwig, clerk, Indiana.

Miss Florence P. Hutchinson, stenographer and typewriter, to January 8, 1914, Washington.

EMPLOYEES IN ALASKA.

District superintendents of schools.

Walter C. Shields, northwestern district, Nome.
 Andrew N. Evans, western district, Unalakleet.
 George E. Boulter, upper Yukon district, Tanana.
 Henry O. Schaleben, southwestern district, Seward.
 William G. Beattie, southeastern district, Juneau.

Special disbursing agent and assistant district superintendent of schools in the northwestern district of Alaska.

Walter H. Johnson, Nome.

Physicians.

Emil Krullish, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail.
 Henry O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward.
 Frank M. Boyle, M. D., Valdez, from November 16.
 Bruce H. Brown, M. D., Nulato, from August 24.
 Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., Klawock, from October 1.
 Linus H. French, M. D., Kakanak.
 Paul J. Mahone, M. D., Juneau.
 Daniel S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.
 Herbert N. T. Nichols, M. D., Kotzebue, from August 16.
 Ovid B. Orr, M. D., Akhiok, from September 1, 1913, to March 8, 1914.
 John W. Reed, M. D., Bethel.

Nurses and teachers of sanitation.

Mrs. Anna G. Barton, Kogiung.
 Miss Mabel Berg, Russian Mission.
 Mrs. Clara M. Brown, Nulato, from August 24.
 Miss Esther Gibson, southeastern district of Alaska.
 Mrs. Ruth Hawkesworth, Hyddburg, from October 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914.
 Miss Paula Hubbert, southeastern district of Alaska, from September 1, 1913, to December 10, 1913.
 Miss Harriet Kenly, Nome, from October 1.
 Mrs. Louise M. Nichols, Kotzebue, from August 16.
 Mrs. Gertrude W. Shaver, Klukwan, from October 1.
 Mrs. Marie Umguhk, Kakanak, from October 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914.
 Mrs. Carrie W. Jordan, St. Michael and Unalakleet, from September 1.

Contract hospitals.

Holy Cross Hospital, Nome.
 Fairhayen Hospital, Candle.
 Good Samaritan Hospital, Valdez.
 St. Ann's Hospital, Juneau.
 The Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle.
 Hospitals maintained by bureau of education at Nulato, Kotzebue, and Kakanak.

Teachers and school attendance, 1913-14.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT—ARCTIC OCEAN AND BERING SEA REGIONS AS FAR SOUTH AS THE KOYUK RIVER, INCLUDING ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

Schools.	Teacher.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Barrow.....	Mrs. Belle C. Cram	Washington.....	67	92	12
Buckland.....	Miss Alice Ahlook (Sept.-June)	Alaska.....			
Council.....	Miss Lydia Irk	do.....	20	33	5
Deering.....	Mrs. Lula J. Welch	do.....	24	41	7
Diomedes.....	Chas. Replogie	Washington.....	40	67	10
Gambell.....	Mrs. Clara M. Replogie	do.....			
Golovin.....	Chas. Memadelook	Alaska.....	11	23	7
Igloo.....	John F. Coffin	California.....	62	94	10
Kivalina.....	Mrs. Mary S. Coffin	do.....			
Kotzebue.....	Miss Anna Hagberg	Illinois.....	34	51	8
Nootak.....	Miss Mary K. Westdahl	Alaska.....			
Nome.....	Harry D. Reese	Pennsylvania.....	22	35	12
Selawik.....	James H. Maguire	Alaska.....	29	68	12
Shishmaref.....	Miss Cora B. Hawk	Pennsylvania.....	36	69	11
Shungnak.....	Mrs. Iva K. Taber	Alaska.....			
Siuuk.....	Frank B. Snowden	Ohio.....	31	42	12
Teller.....	Walter H. Johnson	Alaska.....	19	57	12
Wainwright.....	Miss Anna C. Anderson	Nebraska.....			
Wales.....	Robert Samms	California.....	29	51	12
	Arthur Nagotruk	Alaska.....	20	34	8
	Fred M. Sickler	Pennsylvania.....	39	78	12
	Miss Ethel Ellis	Missouri.....	26	39	8
	Miss Dagny Brevig	Washington.....	22	26	7
	Raymond A. Bates (July)	Alaska.....			
	Miss Margaret E. Bates (July)	do.....			
	William B. Van Valin	Washington.....	25	51	11
	Miss Mattie A. Caldwell	Missouri.....	57	81	12
	Miss Edna Cameron	Alaska.....			
Total.....			613	1,032	

WESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION BETWEEN KOYUK RIVER AND CAPE NEWENHAM.

Aliak.....	John H. Kilbuck	Alaska.....	25	61	12
Akulurak.....	Miss Ruth H. Kilbuck	do.....			
Bethel.....	Mrs. Mary Laurentia	do.....	37	44	7
Goodnews Bay.....	Mrs. Bertha G. Boyd	Washington.....	31	39	10
Hamilton.....	Claude M. Allison	do.....	12	13	12
Holy Cross.....	Henry H. Fuller	do.....	15	23	12
Hooper Bay.....	Mrs. Martha A. Fuller	do.....			
Kinak.....	Miss Mary Bernadette	Alaska.....	103	114	8
Mountain Village.....	Miss Mary Thecla	do.....			
Nulato.....	Chas. F. Richardson	Washington.....	34	81	12
Pilot Station.....	William D. McMillan	do.....	14	34	10
Quinhagak.....	Walter E. Cochran	West Virginia.....	19	32	12
Russian Mission.....	Mrs. Minnie Cochran	do.....			
St. Michael.....	Miss Mary W. Bailey	Alaska.....	19	37	8
Shageluk.....	George R. Bowers	Washington.....	18	37	11
Shaktookik.....	Miss Marie E. Stecker	Alaska.....	19	31	8
Unalakleet.....	Hanson G. Berg (July)	Washington.....			
	H. Ray Fuller	do.....	8	19	10
	Floyd L. Allen	Michigan.....	18	35	10
	Mrs. Gladys M. Allen	do.....			
	Henry Dull	Kansas.....	17	22	12
	Mrs. Florence Dull	do.....			
	Misha Ivanoff	Alaska.....			
	Elmer E. Van Ness	Tennessee.....	53	68	12
	Samuel Anaruk	Alaska.....			
	Miss Guerrie Benson	do.....			
Total.....			452	660	

14 WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

Teachers and school attendance, 1913-14—Continued.

UPPER YUKON DISTRICT—VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BETWEEN 141° AND 156°.

Schools.	Teacher.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Chrole.....	Mrs. Ella E. Eby.....	Alaska.....	20	48	9
Eagle.....	Miss Lula Graves.....	do.....	12	33	11
Rampart.....	Lawyer E. Rivenburg.....	New York.....	11	16	10
Tanana.....	Miss Margaret Harper.....	California.....	8	17	8
Yukon.....	Miss Hannah E. Breeco.....	Alaska.....	29	74	11
Total.....			80	188	

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT—BERING SEA REGION SOUTH OF CAPE NEWENHAM AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION WEST OF 141°.

Schools.	Teacher.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Ahlik.....	Dr. Ovid B. Orr.....	California.....	9	15	6
Atka.....	Harry G. Sellar.....	Washington.....	24	45	12
Chignik.....	Mrs. Kathryn D. Sellar.....	do.....			
Chigling.....	Mrs. Laura Olsen.....	Alaska.....	23	39	14
Copper Center.....	Mrs. Corinne Call.....	Washington.....	59	72	10
Ilamna.....	Peter Nelson.....	Alaska.....			
Kenai.....	L. A. Jones.....	Washington.....	8	32	12
Koquung.....	Preston H. Nash.....	do.....	17	26	11
Kuluyak.....	Mrs. Preston H. Nash.....	do.....			
Seldovia.....	Mrs. Willietta E. Kuppler.....	Oregon.....	40	136	7
Susitna.....	Miss Alice M. Dolan.....	do.....			
Tatitlek.....	George A. Barton.....	Washington.....	14	21	12
Togiak.....	James G. Cox.....	Alaska.....	22	46	10
Tyonek.....	Mrs. Isabel A. Gilman.....	do.....	27	49	10
Ugashik.....	Arthur H. Miller.....	Washington.....	17	34	7
Unalaska.....	Chesley W. Cook.....	do.....	33	44	12
	Mrs. Mary E. Cook.....	do.....			
	Walter H. Johnston.....	Alaska.....	11	30	11
	Roger C. McNally (Sept. 1—Oct. 19).....	do.....	20	29	7
	Mrs. May Cody.....	do.....			
	John W. Fuller.....	Washington.....	14	29	12
	Robert D. Scott.....	Pennsylvania.....	67	78	11
Total.....			405	725	

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH PACIFIC COAST REGION EAST OF 141°.

Schools.	Teacher.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Douglas.....	Walter Elich.....	Washington.....	13	42	7
Haines.....	Mrs. Nancy Lee Alexander.....	Alaska.....	19	67	6
Hoonah.....	G. A. Danforth.....	Washington.....	24	69	11
Hydaburg.....	Mrs. Rena C. Danforth.....	do.....			
	Chas. W. Hawkesworth.....	Alaska.....	66	92	12
	Miss Mabel B. Gerber.....	Washington.....			
	Miss Margaret Hamilton.....	Alaska.....			
	Edwin F. Weaver (July—Oct.).....	Washington.....			
	Chas. E. Hibbs (Feb.—Apr.).....	do.....			
Juneau.....	Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson.....	Idaho.....	27	81	7
Kake.....	Mrs. Nellie J. Muscott.....	Washington.....	17	38	6
Killisnoo.....	Mrs. Mary Larier.....	Alaska.....			
	Raphael Goodheart.....	Washington.....	18	72	11
	Mrs. Leona R. Goodheart.....	do.....			
Klawock.....	Mrs. Louise K. Campbell.....	California.....	41	73	7
Klukwan.....	Fay R. Shaver.....	Alaska.....	26	74	12
Loring.....	Mrs. Helen Gibbs.....	Oregon.....			
Metlakatla.....	Miss Helen C. Moyer.....	Alaska.....	11	21	7
	Chas. D. Jones.....	Washington.....	89	163	7
	Miss Grace Hardin.....	do.....			
Sitka.....	Lenoir Buchanan.....	do.....	38	102	10
	Mrs. Ethel M. Buchanan.....	do.....			
Wrangell.....	Miss Nellie M. Taylor.....	do.....	14	39	7
Yakutat.....	Elof M. Axelson.....	Nebraska.....	18	48	8
		Illinois.....			
Total.....			441	1,031	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Summary of teachers, school attendance, and length of employment for the year 1913-14.

District.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Daily attendance per school.	Enrollment per school.
Northwestern district.....	19	29	1,032	32	54
Western district.....	17	26	890	27	41
Upper Yukon district.....	5	5	238	16	39
Southwestern district.....	16	22	725	23	45
Southeastern district.....	14	24	1,034	32	74
Total.....	71	106	3,666	28	52

Summary of expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska, 1913-14."

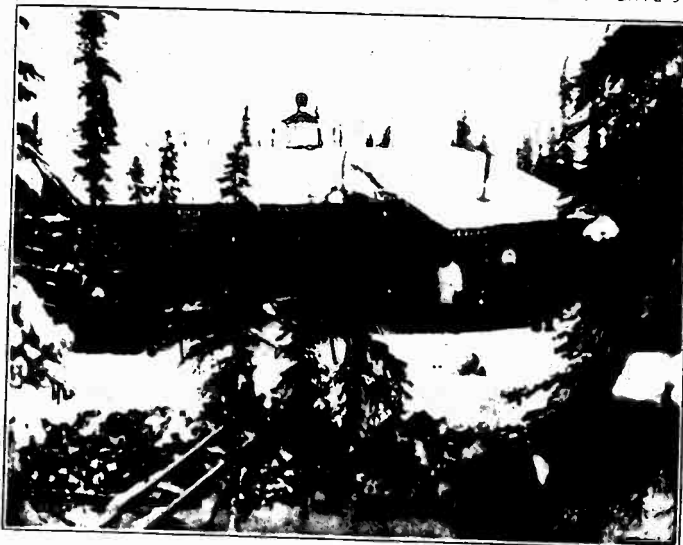
Appropriation	\$200,000.00
Salaries of officials and clerks.....	\$15,697.16
Salaries of superintendents.....	9,080.00
Salaries of teachers.....	70,694.33
Traveling expenses of inspectors, superintendents, and teachers.....	9,696.34
Textbooks, stationery, apparatus, furniture, and industrial supplies.....	16,571.45
Fuel and light.....	18,979.54
Local expenses.....	2,017.02
Repairs and rent.....	4,324.06
Erection of buildings.....	5,333.30
Sanitation and medical relief.....	35,425.02
Relief of destitution.....	1,729.03
Expenses of offices.....	623.70
Reserved for contingencies.....	227.55
Total	200,000.00

Summary of expenditure from the appropriation for reindeer for Alaska, 1913-14.

Appropriation	\$5,000.00
Salaries of chief herders.....	\$68.00
Support of apprentices.....	4,845.42
Establishment of new herds.....	67.30
Reserved for contingencies.....	19.28
Total	5,000.00

General statistics of the Alaska reindeer service.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Total reindeer in herd.	Government reindeer.	Mission reindeer.	Lapps.		Natives.					Sled reindeer. ¹	Income from sale of meat, freighting, etc.											
					Number.	Reindeer owned.	Herdsmen.			Apprentices.				Trained.	Being trained.	Mission.	Lapps.	Natives.	Total.					
							Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.		Reindeer.							Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Total natives.
							Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.		Reindeer.							Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Number.
Barrow No. 1.....	1898	1,442	64		7	649	50	534	2	46		8	378	41	6		85,451	85,451						
Barrow No. 2.....	1909	648			3	448	6	50			4	4	648	30	5		3,080	3,080						
Bethel No. 1 (Akoolookak)	1913	360			4	345	2	14			6	6	359	15	5		\$400	\$400						
Bethel No. 2 (Kahashin)	1911	1,908			3	1,823	1	3			1	3	85	65	10		\$61,200	\$1,275						
Bethel No. 3 (Maniattuk)	1907	940			5	822	1	3			1	1	640	59	5		\$600	\$600						
Bethel No. 4 (Nuyok)	1907	714			5	626	8	44			1	14	714	42	10		\$700	\$700						
Bethel No. 5 (Touluk)	1902	2,147			5	2,147					1	14	714	42	10		\$700	\$700						
Bethel No. 6 (Oungag-tult)	1913	446			2	389	5	28			1	8	446	20	7		\$1,800	\$1,800						
Bethel No. 7 (Mission)	1901	1,000		1,478	3	710	12	75	1	30	6	18	860	60	8	\$468	\$1,000	\$1,568						
Buckland	1911	1,005	123		4	128	3	265			2	68	860	20	5		\$1,500	\$1,500						
Cape Douglas No. 1 (Oltsook)	1911	393			4	128	3	265			2	68	860	20	5		\$1,500	\$1,500						
Cape Douglas No. 2 (Dumnaak's)	1914	632			5	570	5	62			2	10	632	6	4		\$500	\$500						
Cape Espenberg	1913	300			1	165	4	110			2	23	300	10	4		\$400	\$400						
Cheopung	1910	334	86		4	194	1	2			2	53	249	17	4		\$700	\$700						
Deering No. 1 (Leare River)	1907	1,186	3		6	356	25	680			1	32	1,046	30	5		\$2,000	\$2,000						
Deering No. 2 (Good Hope)	1905	727			5	643	5	31			2	53	727	12	12		\$1,000	\$1,000						
Deering No. 3 (Kugruk)	1911	687	123		2	319	11	157			4	88	564	12	6	286	1,520	1,815						
Deering No. 4 (Egavik)	1913	604	2		3	317	13	159			3	126	602	12	7		\$731	\$2,781						
Gambell	1907	2,341			1	2,269	1	7			1	49	2,318	10	4	93,612	\$188	\$2,948						
Golovin No. 1 (Mission)	1900	1,152	42	1,046	8	1,029	3	32			1	12	1,132	15	4		\$2,943	\$2,943						
Golovin No. 2	1896	1,578			5	313	2	115			3	8	350	18	6		\$600	\$600						
Golovin No. 1	1908	350			8	250	2	8			1	35	17,222	12	2		\$3,091	\$3,091						
Golovin No. 2	1907	1,277	49	6	10	623	6	564			1	17	1,597	6	3		2,945	2,945						
Golovin No. 1	1914	58			5	531	4	31			1	35	1	6	2		2,945	2,945						



UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL NOATAK, SITUATED ON A RIVER
WHICH FLOWS INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.



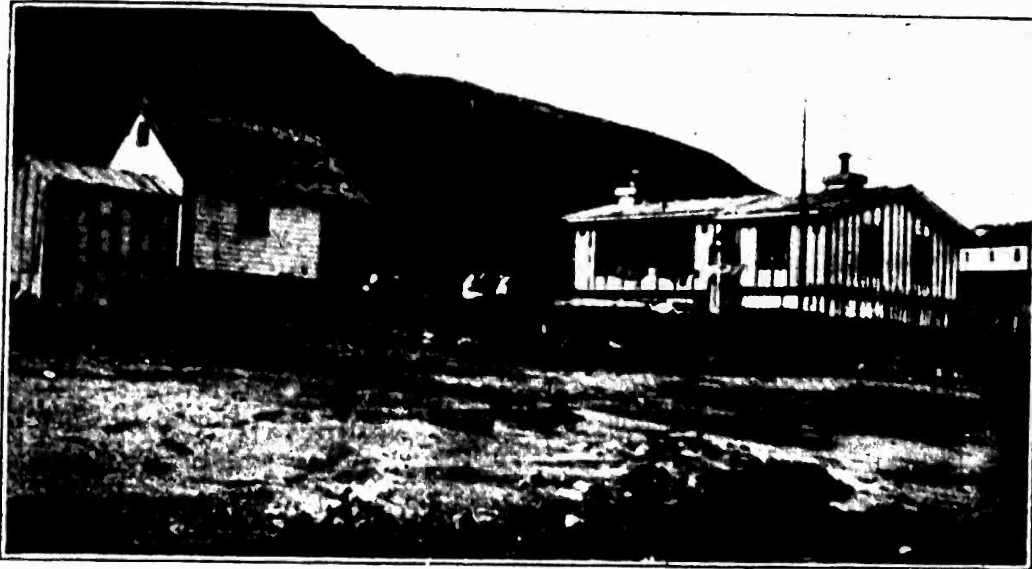
TEACHER AND PUPILS, NOATAK SCHOOL.



UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AND DISPENSARY, ST. MICHAEL, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER.



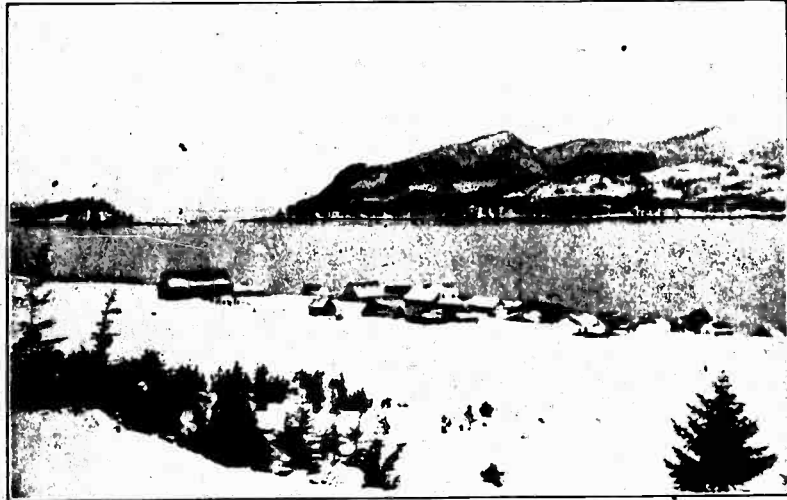
TEACHER'S RESIDENCE AND SCHOOL GARDEN, AKIAK, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.



UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, ATKA, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.



ALEUTS, ATKA VILLAGE.



UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AND VILLAGE, TATITLEK, SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.



VILLAGE BAND, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Increase in reindeer service from 1907 to 1914.

	1907	1914		1907	1914
Total natives owing reindeer.	114	960	Bled reindeer:		
Herders and owners.....	57	532		Trained.....	445
Government apprentices.....	17	31	Partly trained.....	77	300
Mission apprentices.....	28	22	Income of natives from reindeer	\$7,783	\$77,934
Lapp apprentices.....	7	3	Total income from reindeer.....	\$9,563	\$94,571
Herders and owners' apprentices.....	27	92	Percentage of reindeer owned by—		
Total apprentices.....	79	148	Government.....	23	7
Reindeer owned by natives.....	5,406	37,828	Missions.....	22	10
			Lapps.....	14	17
			Natives.....	41	96

Number of reindeer belonging to each class of owners in 1913-14.

Owners.	Number of reindeer.		Increase.		Per cent owned.	
	1913.	1914.	Number.	Per cent.	1913.	1914.
Government.....	3,853	4,113	260	7	8	7
Missions.....	5,047	5,924	877	17	11	10
Lapps.....	7,824	10,007	2,173	28	16	17
Natives.....	20,532	37,828	7,296	34	65	66
Total.....	47,266	57,872	10,606	22		

Annual increase and decrease of reindeer.

Years.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Imported from Siberia.	Killed for food and skins.	Total in herd, June 30.	Per cent of annual increase.	
						By fawns.	Net (since importation ceased).
1892.....			171	28	143		
1893.....	143	79	124	23	323	55	
1894.....	323	145	120	90	492	45	
1895.....	492	276	123	148	743	56	
1896.....	743	357		100	1,000	48	
1897.....	1,000	456		334	1,182	46	
1898.....	1,182	625	161	185	1,753	55	
1899.....	1,753	638	322	299	2,994	37	
1900.....	2,994	756	29	457	2,622	32	
1901.....	2,622	1,110	200	538	3,464	41	
1902.....	3,464	1,654	30	353	4,795	48	
1903.....	4,795	1,877		390	6,282	39	31
1904.....	6,282	2,284		377	8,189	36	30
1905.....	8,189	2,978		926	10,241	36	25
1906.....	10,241	3,717		1,130	12,828	36	26
1907.....	12,828	4,519		1,508	15,899	35	23
1908.....	15,899	5,416		1,933	19,222	34	21
1909.....	19,222	6,437		2,844	22,915	33	18
1910.....	22,915	7,329		3,820	27,564	32	19
1911.....	27,564	9,496		5,192	33,629	35	23
1912.....	33,629	11,254		6,407	38,476	33	14
1913.....	38,476	13,681		4,891	47,266	35	23
1914.....	47,266	16,866		6,260	57,872	36	22
Total.....		91,870	1,230	38,278		34	23

1 246 killed in Barrow relief expedition.
 2 Some of the figures which make up these totals are estimated.
 3 Average.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Amounts appropriated and results of introduction of reindeer in Alaska.

	First 10 years (1893- 1902).	Next 5 years (1903- 1907).	Last 7 years (1908- 1914).	Total.
Appropriations.....	\$133,000	\$90,000	\$70,000	\$302,000
Number of herds established.....	9	7	49	65
Number of natives becoming owners of reindeer.....	68	56	856	980
Average cost to Government per owner.....	\$1,956	\$1,788	\$82	\$308
Number of reindeer passing into native ownership.....	2,841	3,565	31,422	27,828
Valuation of same.....	\$71,025	\$9,125	\$785,550	\$945,700
Income received by natives.....	\$4,500	\$5,500	\$277,410	\$287,410
Number of Government reindeer at end of period.....	2,247	4,694	4,113	4,113
Valuation of same.....	\$56,178	\$117,100	\$102,826	\$102,826

Wealth produced by introduction of reindeer in Alaska.

Valuation of 37,828 reindeer owned by natives in 1914, at \$25 each.....	\$945,700
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1914.....	287,410
Valuation of 20,044 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, and Government, 1914.....	501,100
Total income of missions and Laplanders from reindeer, 1893-1914.....	88,432
Total valuation and income.....	1,822,642
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1914.....	302,000
Gain (503 per cent).....	1,520,642

PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

SECTION 1. REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

REPORT OF H. O. SCHALEBEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Although I know that the people of this district are rapidly advancing toward civilization, I can not point out the sum total of that advancement during the past year; civilizing these natives is, seemingly, a slow process. Fortunately for the natives, the country itself is slow of development, and in many places they have been able to keep pace with its industrial progress. On the whole, the condition and general outlook of the natives of this district is hopeful. The work in this district has just fairly begun; if it can continue to progress in the future as it has in the past, the natives will soon be thoroughly under the influence of the Bureau of Education. The best and most enduring results come through persuasion. The common impression among the white people of Alaska, which is wrong, is that better results would be attained by compelling the natives to do the things the Government wants them to do. In order to get the best results the bureau must have the full confidence of the natives, and in order to gain this confidence it is necessary to make material, economic improvements which the natives can readily see and appreciate. Hence the necessity of establishing cooperative stores and industries for them.

As far as scholastic education is concerned, results are most encouraging. In this district the attendance is uniformly good, and the schools are well supported and appreciated by the natives. The teachers of the district during the last year, with one or two exceptions, have been of a high standard of efficiency and have given diligent and faithful service. A teacher in this service, especially if located at one of the remote stations, gets but little encouragement. The salaries paid are small, considering the privations to be endured, and there is little to look forward to in the way of promotion.

Medical relief and sanitation.—In considering the medical work of the bureau, it must be borne in mind that its work along this line has been in the nature of temporary relief; it has not been possible to institute adequate measures for the eradication of the chronic infectious diseases with which the natives of Alaska are afflicted.

Aside from the care of a few cases in the hospitals of Cordova and Valdez and the work done by the Nushagak Hospital, it has been possible to render little effective medical relief to the natives in this district during the past year. Considerable work was done in checking the epidemic of measles that occurred last fall, especially by the teachers at Seldovia, Kenai, and Tyonek, for which much credit is due them.

The first cases occurred aboard the steamer *Dora*. Owing to the difficulty of quarantining a coasting vessel in a country where the ports had no local health authorities, and when the quarantine law was a new and untried measure, we failed to quarantine the vessel effectively before the disease had become epidemic. About 1,300 natives had the disease, and there were 80 deaths. In a great many of these cases tuberculosis was the indirect or contributing cause of death, and in a number of the cases it was the principal cause. I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable service the revenue cutter *Tahoma* rendered during the epidemic.

In teaching sanitation good results are being obtained; the most effective work being the biweekly visit of the teacher to every home in the village and there tactfully making suggestions for sanitary improvement.

The most fatal disease among the natives is tuberculosis; the other diseases with which they are afflicted are of minor importance. The more I study conditions among the natives, the more I am convinced that the proposed medical relief will in a very short time resolve itself into an antitubercular campaign. Therefore, when hospitals are built they should be constructed and arranged primarily for the care of tubercular cases. They should be tubercular sanitariums with facilities for general hospital and surgical work.

Cooperation.—The cooperative salmon salting at Tatitlek gave only very moderate returns last summer. The industry was very much handicapped by the lack of proper boat equipment, and the price paid for the salted salmon was rather low. The better boat equipment recently furnished by the Government should materially increase the output this season.

It is to be hoped that other cooperative fish salteries can be established; Tyonek, on Cooks Inlet, is in need of such an industry, and there are several other villages where it would be of unquestionable benefit.

The cooperative-store venture at Atka has been a more decided success. Through it the income of this village has already increased 150 per cent because of the higher prices paid for furs, and besides, the cost of provisions has been greatly lowered. The income of the village for the season of 1911-12 was \$2,000, while for the season just passed it was \$5,000.

REPORT OF GEORGE E. BOULTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE UPPER YUKON DISTRICT.

The upper Yukon district is approximately 100,000 square miles in extent. The climate is a variable one, ranging in temperature from 90° above zero in summer to 60° or more below zero in winter. It is the only district in Alaska which has no coast line. In consequence of this, many parts of my district are somewhat difficult to reach, and the transportation charges throughout the whole territory are very high. Much of the upper Yukon district is uninhabited, but all of it is used for hunting and trapping purposes by the natives. Most of the villages in the interior are situated along the banks of rivers or creeks, without which it would be difficult to travel. From my headquarters at Tanana it takes approximately six days in summer to reach Eagle, the farthest school from Tanana. During the winter months, when all traveling along the Yukon is done by dog teams, the time occupied in making the journey from Tanana to Eagle would be nearly a month. Many of my schools are difficult to reach on account of the long distances separating them and the unbroken winter trails. From Fort Yukon to Rampart, a distance of about 250 miles, there is no mail service during the winter months.

The schoolroom work has been of a satisfactory nature, and considerable progress can be reported. All branches of the work show good results except that of arithmetic, the problems of which are very confusing to the primitive minds of the native children. As there is no money in circulation in the interior of less denomination than 25 cents, it is difficult to make the children understand the value of any smaller money, such as cents, nickels, and dimes. On the other hand, any sum or number more than a few hundreds is more or less meaningless to them, as in their daily life they do not think or deal in any large sums or figures. The sum of one thousand to them is about as intelligible as the sum of one trillion is to the majority of white people. We have endeavored, as far as possible, to limit our arithmetical problems to subjects that are well known to the children. Geography has necessarily been confined to the elementary branches, and that of Alaska has been given special attention.

At Eagle, Fort Yukon, Rampart, and Tanana we have had a school garden, in which the children and adults have taken a deal of interest. Each child has been given his own plot of ground, and there has been much healthy rivalry among the children as to whose garden should be the best. Owing to the constant daylight during certain months and more or less sunshine, the growth of vegetables and garden produce is fairly successful. Turnips, radishes, lettuce, and cabbage grow almost to perfection. Potatoes are fairly good, but they are more or less watery and are rather sweet. At the Government experimental station at Rampart, however, potatoes have been grown which are without these defects.

At the majority of our schools the children are given a weekly bath in the schoolroom. The example thus set has had a good effect upon many of the adults. It has been no uncommon event for some of the adults to take a bath in the schoolhouse after the children have finished. The majority of the adults, however, especially the older ones, seldom or never bathe themselves. This is hardly to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration that very often several families live in the same cabin, in consequence of which there is no opportunity or privacy for a bath.

The sanitary conditions in all the villages where we have a school have much improved. Certain villages, such as Eagle and Fort Yukon, are quite as cleanly as are the average small towns in which white people reside. It is surely true that where we have conscientious village teachers who enforce cleanliness and sanitary conditions and judiciously administer medicines, the mortality among the natives is not so high as that which prevails at villages where the natives have no one to look after them. There has also been an improvement in the sanitary condition of many of the native cabins, especially at the villages that are supervised by either a Government teacher or a missionary. These supervisors have impressed the natives with the importance of cleanliness and its effect upon the health of the village.

The health of the natives has been normal, with the exception of an epidemic of infantile paralysis which occurred last winter at Tanana and its vicinity, also at Crossjacket. This epidemic was the cause of many deaths among the natives, and was also responsible for several natives being left incurably paralyzed in the lower limbs. A quarantine was established near Crossjacket, where a number of natives were detained for observation. In the absence of a doctor we had to do the best we could under the circumstances. Capt. R. H. Pierson, the Army doctor at Fort Gibbon, kindly allowed Mr. Colman, of the hospital corps, to assist me in maintaining quarantine. We were able to check the epidemic by disinfecting cabins and burning certain clothing and by the use of medicines furnished to a large extent by the Army physician.

There is but little real poverty among the natives in my district. Where it does occur, it is due chiefly to sickness or old age. With the exception of the upper Koyukuk, the interior abounds in big game, such as moose, caribou, and mountain sheep. The natives can at all times secure enough meat, both for themselves and for a limited number of white people, to whom they sell a certain amount at from 15 to 25 cents per pound. Excepting K. and some of the villages on the upper Koyukuk, most of the interior is fairly well stocked with fur-bearing animals, such as marten, mink, fox, wolf, muskrat, ermine, etc., the skins of which command a high price and are easily salable to the many traders scattered throughout the country.

The price of food and clothing in the interior is often double what the same articles would be in the States. In spite of these conditions the natives are able to make a good living, and, were they not so improvident, would be able to save a fair amount of money each year. At Fort Yukon, which is one of the best fur centers in the interior, any energetic male adult native can earn, by trapping, from \$750 to \$1,200 a year. At Crossjacket last winter one of the natives caught and sold skins to the value of \$2,200. In addition to their hunting and trapping, the natives can at all times cut steamboat wood, and, by the making of snowshoes, sleds, moccasins, parkies, mittens, etc., can add considerably to the income they derive from hunting and trapping. Salmon and other fish are plentiful, and the natives invariably catch enough for all their needs.

In addition to the new schools that are needed in my district, we need a hospital. There are a number of natives suffering from various diseases, especially tuberculosis and scrofula. Many of the diseased natives should be placed in a detention hospital, so that they can be prevented from contaminating others, as they are now doing.

SECTION 2. REPORTS OF TEACHERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WAINWRIGHT, ON THE SHORE OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

By W. B. VAN VALIN, Teacher.

We arrived at Wainwright on August 10 at 1 o'clock a. m. It was a cold, damp, frosty morning, which made our teeth chatter. We landed from the U. S. S. *Bear* with Drs. Krullish and Watkins, of the Public Health Service, with orders for Mr. Bates, the departing teacher, to come on board as soon as possible.

We found the natives living in beehive-shaped structures made by lashing the ends of two willow poles together, making a big bow of them, and then shoving each end into the ground. Five of these poles are placed parallel and six at right angles to the first, firmly lashed with sealskin thongs and covered with white drill, sail cloth, or flour sacks, thus making a shelter difficult for the wind to upset but uninviting in other respects.

We accompanied the doctors in their annual visit of inspection, and Dr. Watkins reported that there were 15 active cases of tuberculosis in the village.

The natives were delighted that we had come. It took a little time to get everything well in hand, but our experience in teaching the school at Sinuk

and our association with the natives at that place have been of great assistance to us here. We consider that it takes a year or two of experience before one can work to the best advantage among these people.

Our nearest white neighbors are Mr. and Mrs. Cram, teachers of the school at Barrow, more than 100 miles northeast of us, whom we visited by dog team this winter for medical consultation with reference to our little girl.

Attendance at school was greatly reduced by the severity of the weather and by the scarcity of food. The storms which prevailed this winter can not be described. Our natives say there was more snow and wind than they had ever seen. On many days it was absolutely impossible for the small children to reach the schoolhouse. Often we wondered how anybody could come. Sometimes parents accompanying their children would start for the schoolhouse and almost get lost. Three weeks at a stretch were filled with blinding snow and bitter cold. Food has been a scarce article this winter, and the men pupils, of whom there were 16, were compelled to hunt seal to support themselves and families whenever weather conditions made it possible.

In school *the elementary branches* have been faithfully taught daily as they are taught in schools in the States, with gratifying progress. To help them use English, I had them write English translations of many of their Eskimo stories. These stories would be read to the entire school each Friday morning. I would make corrections at the time on the blackboard, completing them later in the books. There were prizes for the first, second, and third best in composition, punctuation, paragraphing, writing, spelling, neatness, etc. They took hold of this story writing with avidity, each trying to excel.

Friday evenings were devoted to learning to sing by note. Here, as in Sinuk, the natives all sang the same part. We have never met an Eskimo who has a sweet, clear, musical voice. We experience great difficulty in getting them to strike clear tones, keep the tune, and not flat before finishing a stanza. However, we note considerable improvement. Some boys and men are learning to sing bass. With our guitars, harmonicas, accordion, and organ we have some fair music.

The Wainwright school republic has done wonders for these children. They grew by leaps and bounds in self-confidence and overcame their false timidity and fear of being heard. Every Friday afternoon meeting was an improvement on the preceding one, until they conducted their meetings in parliamentary order without my assistance. They made and executed their own laws, elected their own officers for a period of one month, and paid them weekly. At first they had to be told every move and were afraid to speak in an audible tone, but by patient effort such difficulties were overcome. Industry, cleanliness, economy, deportment, self-reliance, punctuality, neatness, obedience, appreciation, honesty, truthfulness, and kindred admirable traits have come to the front. I do not see how we could well have done without it. We are hoping the Village Republic will do as much in lifting the older people to a higher plane and lead them to grasp opportunities for much needed improvement of divers sorts.

Library.—Our school and village library is a great blessing. The industrial class made a case for the books, which were classified and numbered by the librarian, elected by the school republic, and 128 books have been loaned for a period of a week at a time. We have some diligent and intelligent readers.

Sanitation.—The crying need of this village is more houses. The congested condition of the igloos makes them almost uninhabitable. We have from 8 to 13 people, consisting of one to three families to an igloo averaging approximately 10 by 12 feet in size. Some of them are dying with tuberculosis.



YAKUTAT, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



NATIVES OF YAKUTAT.



REINDEER HERDER'S CAMP, NEAR THE NOATAK RIVER, ARCTIC ALASKA.



REINDEER HERD, MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, YUKON RIVER.



REINDEER SLAUGHTERED FOR SALE IN NOME.



ESKIMO IN CLOTHING MADE OF REINDEER SKIN.



THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL DISTRICT TRAVELING IN WINTER.



THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UPPER YUKON SCHOOL DISTRICT WITH HIS DOG TEAM.

We could have had a much larger school enrollment this year. Natives from neighboring villages wished to come, but we did not encourage them as there were no accommodations for them here.

In our public talks on sanitation and health we have shown, according to the past and present mortality of the village, and the United States Census report, how their numbers are being gradually reduced, and that they should and must do their utmost in cooperating with the Government to produce and maintain better health conditions. To these exhortations and admonitions a hearty and practical response is being made. Three men with families, and perhaps more, are going to purchase lumber, if possible, for building houses when the boats arrive. Personal cleanliness has been insisted on. Soap and bichloride of mercury were provided and a general clothes-washing day inaugurated. The appearance of many natives has changed decidedly. We are proud of our natives with their nice, clean parkas and neatly combed hair, washed hands, faces, and ears; they made a striking contrast with those of Icy Cape, where there was no teacher this year.

By means of the medicines sent we have saved at least three lives, and probably several more. We appreciate the new Medical Handbook, by Dr. Emil Krullish and D. S. Neuman. It would be a most lamentable and grievous calamity to withdraw medical aid from this country just as the people are evolving from a semibarbarous state into civilization. May you ever see fit to send plenty of it. None is wasted. Mr. and Mrs. Cram ran out of several medicines at Barrow. We were fortunate in being able to send them a supply.

Gardening.—On July 8 (as we had freezing weather up to that date) I dug three garden beds and planted radishes, lettuce, carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips, rutabagas, and cabbage. On July 14 the turnips were through the ground. If they mature, it will be joy for the natives in coming years, for they are very fond of vegetables, especially onions. The babies and children eat them as an outsider does an apple. It is laughable to watch a young Eskimo boy or girl eat an onion; he will eat and run over at the eyes, eat and cry until finished, and then look through his swimming eyes for more.

Hitherto these natives have received pay for every little service rendered. We are endeavoring to instill into them a sense of appreciation for the manifold blessings they receive from the Bureau of Education. Whenever there is a little work to be done for the school, such as landing annual supplies, etc., they ought to be glad of the chance to jump in and help gratuitously, without even a thought of remuneration. Last fall the villagers helped me move the 500 sacks of coal off the beach above high-water mark; they cut our annual supply of ice for drinking and cooking purposes; and built the storm shed in front of the schoolhouse with blocks of snow, without one cent of pay.

We find the northern natives, especially these of Wainwright and Barrow, to be the pick of the race. They are superior to any we have yet met in habitual industry and intelligence. Periods of penury have driven these people to adhere to strict rules of economy.

On account of lack of funds, the school at Icy Cape had been reluctantly closed. We received a letter from Mr. Shields requesting us to go to Icy Cape, if possible, and hold school during spring. Accordingly, on April 18 I sent two reindeer teams to Icy Cape with our freight, and my wife, baby, and I followed April 21. We had a heavy load, so were a day and night making the trip. The cold, white sunlight blazed on the glare ice while the strong north wind chilled us to the bone.

The natives at Icy Cape gave us a royal welcome. An old man came up and, on learning who we were, gave an unearthly whoop, which brought all the natives streaming from their igloos. They shoveled snow, carried coal, cut

kindling, lifted ashes, made the fires, and we were soon thawed out. We found this village in bad shape morally and physically; they had no meat, their dog feed was gone, and there was very little to eat in the village except whale blubber. Some had a little flour, which they had freighted 150 miles over the ice from Barrow. A number had nothing left to eat. The supply of brant had long been eaten. Spring, with the return of the ducks, was surely a godsend to the people of the Arctic this year.

The natives for many miles up and down the coast assembled here for whaling. The entire village moved out 15 miles on the ice. The women and children lived in their canvas tents on the ice, while the whaling crews, with their big skin boats, went 5 or 6 miles farther to the water's edge. To teach school under these circumstances was an utter impossibility; so we devoted our time to community work, of which there was plenty. I rendered medical aid to the crews of all of the boats, of which there were eight, living among them most of the time, while Mrs. Van Vain was kept busy with sick women and babies. Some were taken to shore, and we turned the schoolroom into a hospital.

One whale was killed. This caused great rejoicing and made possible the usual festivities. On May 29 the crews, with their families and outfits, all came ashore through much water on the ice. On the following day they held their big feast, with its games, such as tossing each other into the air from a walrus hide instead of a blanket. Eskimo sports, etc., were the order of the day.

On June 4 we started on our return to Wainwright over the ice, on which streams of water were flowing in every direction. In some places the dogs had to swim; there were several portages; the ice was honeycombed and rotten in places. We nearly lost ourselves and our outfit at the mouth of the Wainwright Inlet, where the natives say the ducks that dive into the water through holes in the ice in order to obtain food are never seen again. Although they are swift swimmers, the current prevents them from getting back through the holes. When we stopped to test the ice, we found it had been cut away underneath until we only had one-half to 1 inch between us and the Arctic Ocean.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KIVALINA, A COAST VILLAGE NORTH OF BERING STRAIT.

By JAMES H. MAGUIRE, Teacher.

Attendance.—Splendid opportunities for trapping lowered the attendance of young men, but a number of enthusiastic adults were in attendance throughout the term. Considering the exceptional severity of the winter, we consider this attendance gratifying. During the very stormiest days, when there was more or less danger in venturing away from home, some of our smallest children, also a helpless cripple who is dependent on others to haul him back and forth, attended school.

School work.—Eighteen classes were taught daily, and good results were obtained. Some of the very smallest children showed an astonishing aptitude, while some of the older children have overcome the shyness of last year and made good progress. Primary and elementary arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, geography, history, drawing, cooking, sewing, singing, hygiene, and sanitation were the subjects taught.

Competition has been an important factor in our school work, and our Friday afternoon mental arithmetic and spelling contests are interesting and very pleasant diversions. Diaries were kept throughout the term by every child above the primer grade. Neatness and originality were encouraged and some very good compositions resulted. Considerable attention was given to

music and singing, and much of the pleasure of our school work was derived from these sources. The children learn tunes and words with remarkable quickness, and quite a number read at sight.

The school republic passed through its second year in good shape, new officers being elected every two months. Health officers were keen in supervising the bathroom and bringing the very young children to the schoolhouse for Saturday baths. Peace officers had very little to do in maintaining order, but used their energies and their heads in seeing that small folk reached school and went safely home during stormy weather. The commissioners maintained fires, designated sweepers, and supervised janitor work. We can see nothing but helpfulness and instruction in a school republic, and are indebted to the district superintendent for his suggestions regarding its introduction.

The bathroom has lost none of its popularity, and only the extreme weather which necessitated a restriction in coal consumption prevented a banner year for baths; 408 baths were taken by school children, an average of 14 per child.

The paper handkerchiefs have eliminated the offensive snuffing which heretofore has been a rather disagreeable feature of our schoolrooms.

Domestic science.—The sewing class made aprons, curtains, parkas, bath towels, skirts, shirts, and handkerchiefs. Baby clothing was furnished the new infants and instructions were given in darning and mending. The cooking class made 306 loaves of light bread, 280 biscuits, and 404 doughnuts. Instructions were given in the cooking of fish, game, and meat. The bathroom was available for laundering, and both boys and girls washed their garments there when cold weather did not prevent.

Shopwork.—The absence of timber of any kind at this place renders it difficult to give instruction in carpentry. Nevertheless, tables and benches were constructed for practically every home. New school benches for the accommodation of overflow attendance, boxes, chests, bed frames, and 14 sleds were built. Instruction was given in tinning and soldering, which effected a big saving of kettles, pots, and pans.

Agriculture.—Our little truck garden was a pleasant surprise last year, and lettuce, radishes, green onions, and turnips matured under glass. This year we started earlier, and, although the weather has been damp and cold, all plants show a healthy growth.

Domestic water supply.—Both wells were opened and cleaned before the snow was gone. The water is plentiful, cold, and sweet, and apparently there need be no question of domestic water in future.

Native support.—The winter of 1913-14 has undoubtedly been the most successful from a trapping standpoint in the history of these people. More than 1,000 pelts were taken, the following being reported: White fox, 783; red fox, 142; cross fox, 40; blue fox, 7; silver black fox, 2; wolverine, 12; mink, 18; total, 1,004. This prosperity will be long remembered by natives and traders alike. Months ago the stores were practically sold out, and the native finding the staples exhausted bought all kinds of luxuries and indulged in feasting and entertaining as never before. Fortunately some did listen to advice and laid away a substantial portion of their furs for use in buying lumber, nails, flour, sugar, rice, beans, and other supplies when the trading ship comes here next summer. Lumber for a number of new cottages has been ordered, and we expect considerable building activity during the summer and fall.

Home visits.—Visits were made to houses daily, weather permitting, and timely suggestions given in a friendly manner were usually acted upon.

Disposal of garbage.—This work has been accomplished much more slowly this year than last, on account of a late spring and much moisture in the ground. However, the village has been cleaned up gradually. Garbage was

burned or buried and disinfectants were used freely. The councilmen cared for the homes of the absent villagers.

Health.—This is probably one of the most healthy locations in the district. During the year there has not been a death in this village nor among the coast people adjacent to it. Medical assistance was given 824 times, of which a large percentage was rendered to transients and travelers. There was much snow blindness, and practically every trapper was more or less frost bitten.

Village council.—The village council is a source of interest and adds spice to life for these people. Elections are held annually, the men being chosen to watch over and guide the others. Differences are laid before the council and usually settled in a satisfactory manner; although they deliberate long and very seriously over some most trivial affair, their wish is to please the government and "not mistake."

Reindeer.—Notwithstanding the very long and cold winter, the reindeer industry thrived. Constant watchfulness on the part of the deer men overcame the trying conditions. Otpelle, chief herder, remained with the South Kivallina herd the entire winter, while Elektoona, chief herder at the North Kivallina herd, did the same with his herd. The deer were constantly moved into sheltered places to avoid storms, and when the snow became very deep, moss was found on the hillsides and the deer moved there. On the Kopuk River the same good work was accomplished, under the direction of Attungowruk. These herds were all visited at various times through the winter, and we are satisfied that a splendid increase will be shown, notwithstanding unfavorable conditions. During the early part of the winter wolves appeared at the south herd, and some deer were killed, but an extra number of watchers and the liberal use of bells frightened off the killers.

Notes.—During the winter we were visited by District Supt. Shields and Dr. Nichols, of Kotzebue. Mr. Shields visited the deer camps and inspected the reindeer, the people, and their homes. He talked and advised with herders and apprentices, adjusted some differences, and assured the people that the Government is interested in them.

Dr. Nichols addressed the people on subjects relating to their health and comfort and carefully examined almost the entire population, noting physical defects and offering helpful suggestions.

The coldest weather recorded was 46° below zero, and at times the winds were so violent that it was almost impossible to keep the building comfortably warm. The oldest people tell us that they do not remember such a long, cold winter, and Otpelle says he has not seen so much snow since the winter he assisted in handling deer at the time of the Barrow relief expedition in 1897.

The experience of a second year among these people leads us to believe that they are advancing in civilization. They are friendly, kind, and mostly of a very industrious nature, and in two years we have never seen a trace of intoxicating liquor nor detected its odor, although we have visited the igloos at every hour of the day and night.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT DEERING, ON KOTZEBUE SOUND, NORTHERN ALASKA.

By CHARLES REFLOGLE, Teacher.

General remarks.—After adjusting ourselves to conditions and familiarizing ourselves with the material on hand, we decided on a definite system of instruction. With no written language and no literature, it became evident to us that the acquiring of the English language by the natives is of vital importance.

to their progress in civilisation. We therefore encouraged everybody to speak English everywhere, especially in their own homes, with the result that even the oldest men now use a few English words and always encourage the children in their efforts. We have made no effort whatever to acquire the Eskimo language.

There has been no tardiness, usually almost half of the pupils coming to the school an hour before the time for the opening of school. The thirst for knowledge was so intense that we had the greatest difficulty to accommodate all who wished to attend. Whole families attended for as much as a month at a time.

We gave much contest work, so as to develop independent thinking. In our mathematical contests it is remarkable how quick and accurate some of the pupils have become. One 10-year-old boy often defeated both his father and mother in spirited contests, much to their chagrin and the enjoyment of the school.

Five public entertainments were given during the year, the children furnishing the entertainment by their recitations, songs, and drills. Often the store and the saloons closed while the proprietors attended the exercises. A Thanksgiving program and dinner were given to all who were present in the village. On Christmas Eve a splendid entertainment with a well-filled Christmas tree gave a good time to all the natives in Deering. On Christmas night the white people gave an entertainment in the schoolhouse, using the same tree, which was most beautifully decorated, and invited all the Eskimos who could understand English; over 50 Eskimos were present.

The apprentice boys from the reindeer camp attended school in a body during the month of January, going out to their herds through February, returned to school during all of March, and went back to the herds in time for the fawning season.

On the last day of school an excellent program was rendered. Business in town closed, and everyone attended.

Self-government is a fundamental principle in the civilizing of a race. With this in view, we called the village in mass meeting and organized a simple form of commission government, electing by ballot five commissioners to control the affairs of the village. All over 16 years were given the franchise. The village officers are a commissioner of public safety, commissioner of health, commissioner of public works, commissioner of finance, and judge. These officers entered upon their duties in January. All laws are subject to a referendum vote; so everyone respects them. Young men were chosen as commissioners more for their fitness for the place than for their popularity. The result has been a clean village and a thorough fumigation of every house in it. One of the first acts of the new commission was to provide for the destruction of useless dogs, which ate the provisions needed to feed good animals; it also provided for the care and sheltering of the dogs in severe storms. All the civil and secular affairs of the village are now controlled by the commissioners, while all the spiritual and religious affairs are controlled by the church organization, the Deering Monthly Meeting.

It was decided that a town clock was needed, and \$250 were secured by subscription for the purchase of a clock. Many of the people have no timepiece, or no reliable one, so they had little idea of time. The children were out at all times of night, so a curfew law was passed; definite times were agreed upon for meals. Formerly they ate whenever they were hungry, thus causing much intestinal trouble. The public timepiece will teach them to do their work more systematically and break up their haphazard life. The village is now looking for a better location, where they can get fuel and water more conveniently and obtain lumber with which to build good houses.

Carpentry.—We have been able to do some work in the limited space available for a shop. The boys were taught how to sharpen tools, file saws, also how to use the many different tools. We gave the entire village access to the shop, and much work was done by adult scholars this year.

The school built 12 sleds, 19 tables, 3 bookcases, shelves, medicine cabinet, 1 stepladder, boxes, and benches. In June I built a 14-foot skiff, which the natives declare is the best model for a fishing boat they have ever seen in Deering. It greatly facilitates the handling of their nets, and is to be followed by the building of several others as soon as suitable lumber can be secured. We are not trying to make all of the natives carpenters, but only such as seem to have a gift that way. Some build better sleds and others build better houses; we encourage each in his special line. Two of the boys built a cupboard of the grained lumber furnished by the Government, borrowed a blowtorch from a white man, and flamed the wood, thus producing a beautiful finish. A suitable building for a shop is very greatly needed.

Sewing.—This department has been entirely in the hands of the assistant teacher, Mrs. Repogle. The girls and some of the boys have had much satisfactory instruction in basketry, crocheting, and general sewing. Almost every afternoon they were given one and one-half hours of practical teaching in these subjects. At Christmas each girl was presented with a skein of yarn and a crochet hook and was shown how to use them. Most of the girls were greatly delighted, as there has been a great demand for wristlets and mittens. In the knitting classes the following articles were made: Thirty pairs of mittens and 15 pairs of wristlets; in the sewing classes were made 7 dresses, 10 aprons, 12 towels, 30 handkerchiefs, 64 needle cases (one for each woman in the village), and 8 sewing bags, besides the repairs to many stockings and dresses brought from the village. A sewing class was organized for the women in the village, and two of the school girls were placed in charge, which resulted in a very decided improvement in the fitting and finishing of garments.

Cooking.—In this department more instruction has been given in the village than in the schoolroom, as we found that the children could not practice their acquired knowledge in the limited space in the schoolroom. They could not mix bread on their floors, so they have made tables, and now almost all of them have at least one table in the home. Since the advent of the table very little baking-powder bread is made in the village. They were taught how to prepare meats and pastry and even how to make candy. Very little cooking or baking was done at school, except when it was desired to give an object lesson in cleanliness.

Agriculture.—In teaching agriculture we were hampered by the shortness of the summer, the cold winds, the lack of fresh water, and the fact that the nearest suitable soil is 8 miles away up the river. After a garden is started there are many difficulties to contend with. In the first place, there is the field mouse; if he misses the seeds, he gets the young plants as soon as they come through the ground. Then comes the squirrel, who takes his share; the number of these rodents is amazing. The gardener must needs live in the center of his garden, surrounded with traps, if he would save his plants; nor is a garden on an island safe, as these little animals can readily swim across the river. If a sturdy plant escapes the mice and the squirrels, it is attacked by the birds. In spite of the drawbacks we have a fair showing of young onions, lettuce, cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, spinach, brussels sprouts, carrots, and celery.

Mining.—Some of the schoolboys and some men from the village are working for wages at the mines, and are becoming interested in their occupations. They

realize that the Eskimo can not now depend wholly on the aboriginal methods for his living, so they are seeking to develop other avenues for support.

Personal cleanliness.—It is difficult to inculcate cleanliness on the Eskimos; with no public sentiment in its favor and with few examples of it before them, they have little idea what the term cleanliness means. Scarcity of fuel prohibits them from melting more snow or ice than is necessary for drinking purposes. The snow water is discolored and full of particles of sand, moss, and leaves blown in by the blizzards, so that it must be strained before use. There are no facilities here for bathing and no privacy is possible. In the better houses which will be built on the new site for the village these difficulties will be overcome.

Washing clothes.—The lack of water and fuel is a serious drawback to the proper washing of clothes. Their parkas have gingham covers which they wear until the cloth is very dirty, when they reverse the cloth, and finally when it gets too bad they wash it; the fur part of their garments is never washed; we have fumigated a number of garments this year. Underclothes are generally worn, but are not washed very often. Their skin pants are never washed. We succeeded in getting all but the poorest Eskimo to wear some kind of underclothes and to wash them every week.

Cleaning and ventilating houses.—The commissioners of health and public works have the oversight of this department and have recommended some changes in ventilating, and have ordered some houses cleaned where the occupants were neglectful. The floors are scrubbed and disinfectant is used once every week when the house is occupied; the disinfectant is supplied by the school. The houses have all been numbered and a plat of the village made, naming the streets and locating every man's property. He therefore understands just what tract the law expects him to keep clean.

Building new houses.—Five new houses were built this year, all containing some improvements. During the year we have carefully studied the subject of house building, investigating various methods of construction, and have devised an improved plan of house to be built of timbers 5 inches thick with the joints cemented together. Cold only penetrates 3 to 4 inches of solid timber, so that the five-inch solid wall and roof will fully protect against the extremest temperature. These houses are planned with two or more rooms below, with a sleeping place above, which can be kept warm with the same fire that now keeps the other part of the house warm. The price of timber is almost prohibitive at present. With our sawmill and the village located on the new site, this lumber can be supplied for less than half the present price.

Garbage.—The village law requires the burning of all garbage and the disposal of all tin cans by taking them out to sea. Several public toilets have been provided with vaults beneath them.

General sanitation of the village.—The commissioner of health has charge of village sanitation, and he has been an efficient officer; when premises are not kept clean he has caused it to be done, and the owners were obliged to pay the bill, to which they readily acceded. Some who feared the payment made a journey of about 80 miles from the sealing grounds in order to do their own cleaning up when the snow left. Suitable covered caches have been provided for seal meat, seal oil, and fish, so that objectionable odors are minimized.

Native support.—The Eskimo hunter finds his vocation greatly hampered since the advent of the white hunter and trapper, who has made it necessary for the Eskimo to go on longer journeys than formerly for the game birds on which he depends for his summer supply of food to a great extent. The seal is plentiful, the natives going about 80 miles for it. The supply of salmon has,

however, greatly diminished. Owing to the extension of mining operations, the river water is muddy and saturated with gasoline. More salmon was shipped in from Kotzebue this year than was taken in Deering waters.

The reindeer industry is the great future means of support of the Eskimo. The reindeer supplies meat for food, skin for clothing, and strength for freighting. Without the reindeer the future of the Eskimo would be very doubtful. The miner has furnished a ready market for the meat at 20 cents a pound, although there has been much complaint from the merchants about the high price. Every station should have a cold-storage plant in which to keep the meat until the demand is urgent; this would enable the slaughtering to be done in the autumn when the deer are fat, saving from 5 to 10 pounds in the weight of every deer. In the spring the deer are nearly all poor in flesh.

A few men work for wages at \$2.50 to \$3 per day, with board and room furnished; some add to their income by freighting during the winter. A little financial encouragement from the Government for the establishment of other industries, such as a store, a tannery, or a fish-curing plant would be a great boon to this community.

Medical work.—The medical relief extended has been greatly appreciated by the natives, and but little severe sickness has occurred in the village. There were two cases of pneumonia when we arrived; both patients have fully recovered. One young man with tuberculosis has fully regained his normal strength. One case of stone in the bladder of long standing has been relieved by a successful operation. This was rather a serious operation to perform without a suitable anesthetic. Another man fell and dislocated his hip joint; it was set and he has fully recovered. Our constant teaching has prevented many disorders. Having the proper medicine at the school has made it possible to prevent any serious sickness from getting a start. I was called in five cases of obstetrics when the mother was threatened by hemorrhage. Two cases of chronic sore eyes, and two cases of enlarged glands of the neck were sent to the hospital at Kotzebue.

Enforcement of law.—The commissioner of public safety is empowered by the popular vote of the village to enforce law and order, and a strong public sentiment in favor of the observance of law has been created by this self-government plan.

General moral condition.—A strong public sentiment is growing against any moral degeneracy. We have no knowledge of any infraction of the moral code this year. The people are becoming more modest in their habits and clean in their language.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT IGLOO, ON SEWARD PENINSULA, NORTHERN ALASKA.

By HARRY D. REESE, Teacher.

Work in the schoolroom.—I believe the schoolroom work of the Eskimo children compares favorably with that of white children anywhere. In handiwork they excel; in language work they are handicapped by a language foreign to them, and in most villages but little used. Yet in spite of this handicap they do very excellent work.

That school attendance on the part of most children is regular is not at all surprising. The small, crowded native houses, severe weather, and lack of amusements are conducive to regularity of attendance. On the other hand, if



INSTRUCTION IN BANDAGING.



CLINIC IN SCHOOLROOM FOR ADULTS.



TREATMENT FOR TRACHOMA.



CHILDREN'S CLINIC IN SCHOOLROOM.

the native children are somewhat listless and lacking in ambition in applying themselves in their schoolroom work, it need not surprise one, for what is there about their home environment that would encourage a desire to excel. The native children will do willingly and enthusiastically primarily that which amuses them and secondarily that which is of material benefit to them. Therefore, to get good results the teacher must employ such methods as interest the Eskimos and indicate practical benefit to be derived.

Ability to speak and read the English language is becoming more and more important to the Eskimos as their business dealings with white people increase. Their progress in other branches of study depends directly on their ability to read, speak, and understand English. The beginners were children from 5 to 6 years of age. These, of course, knew no English. They were not, however, unacquainted with school, as they had often visited the school in company with older children. The first step was to give them a small English vocabulary. This was done by teaching them the names of objects, of actions, and the use of short sentences. After they had acquired a small English vocabulary which they could readily use, they were taught from charts. The pupils made their own charts by cutting suitable pictures from papers, magazines, and catalogues, then pasting the pictures on the large sheets of mounting paper furnished the schools. The name of the object represented by the picture and a short sentence containing it were written underneath each picture. This method of instruction also gave the pupils a seat occupation. Some of the illustrated language lessons thus made by more advanced pupils were put into charts and used as reading lessons for the lower grades.

Two native men of the village drew for us some pictures representing old-time methods of hunting and fishing, which we used as the basis for compositions. Subjects connected with reading, history, and geography lessons were also used as language lessons. The pupils frequently illustrated their reading and language lessons by paper cuttings. The native children are adepts in paper cutting and in drawing, which enables them to illustrate very nicely their language and reading lessons. In teaching reading to the lower grades, exercises made here were mostly used, as the textbooks treat of objects with which Eskimo children are not familiar. The textbooks in reading were used as supplementary reading for the older pupils.

The library books which were sent here last summer were a great help. Not only did the pupils find interesting reading in them, but we also used some of them for class work. The pupils copied the stories in "composition" books, illustrated them with their own drawings and paper cuttings, and then studied the stories from these "composition" books. I believe that the money spent in buying textbooks on arithmetic, language, and spelling would bring better results if spent in the purchase of suitable library books. Reading these books will do much toward clearing the minds of the natives of childish fancies and of many superstitions. In history and geography, selections were read and studied as reading lessons. Local geography was studied chiefly by means of map drawing.

Arithmetic is a subject which, if rightly taught, the Eskimo children delight in; but it must be entirely practical. After some knowledge of numbers, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division had been acquired, the pupils made up their own problems involving trading transactions, store bills, proceeds of hunting and fishing, etc. Many of the natives as well as myself get supplies from Seattle stores and money-order houses. Thus we always have on hand several store catalogues. These catalogues we often use in arithmetic work. The pupils make out orders from them, count up the cost, including

freight, just as though they were sending out an order. All such work they like and become skillful in it. The Eskimos can quote Seattle prices, Nome prices, or Igloo prices nearly as well as the merchants themselves. If anyone attempted to cheat an Eskimo in trading or buying and selling, he would not find it an easy thing to do.

Instruction in physiology, hygiene, and sanitation was made as practical as possible. Textbooks were used. Oral instruction from charts and without charts was given. Practical sanitation was taught and illustrated as much as possible, not only to the school children, but also to all natives of the village. In this connection the paper towels, paper handkerchiefs, and paper cups sent by the Bureau of Education were of great service.

In the schoolroom the children were made acquainted with the contagious nature of sore eyes and tuberculosis. The parents were also made acquainted with the nature of these diseases. The hygienic value of proper foods, clothing, cleanliness, and ventilation was taught. The natives are beginning to understand much about contagious diseases and are exercising care in order to prevent the spreading of disease.

In industrial work the boys of the third and fourth reader grades each made a fish net 50 feet by 6 feet. In the workshop they made some boxes, sleds, shelves, and brackets, and a number of articles in the nature of playthings, such as skates, wind wheels, bows and arrows, etc. The men of the village use the workshop and tools a great deal. They make most of their household furniture and sleds, as well as many of the implements used in their work, such as ice picks, spears, tent poles, and the like. Both boys and girls made baskets and small table mats. The school children sold about \$30 worth of baskets and mats which they made in school. The girls spent most of their money earned in this way in buying calico and gingham which they brought to school and made up into clothing for themselves. The girls sewed on an average three afternoons of each week. They made up all of their dresses, aprons, handkerchiefs, and some other articles of clothing, also considerable clothing for their younger sisters and their mothers. Nearly every native woman has a sewing machine of her own, but they come to the schoolhouse to do much of their sewing in order to get Mrs. Reese's assistance in cutting and fitting. The school girls brought most of their sewing material from home.

In cooking the school children made 162 loaves of bread, several pies from the native berries, biscuits, cookies, cooked cereals, and learned yeast making. Inability to make yeast has been the great drawback in getting the native women to bake bread. To overcome this we had the schoolgirls keep a large jug of yeast all the time, permitting the native women to get their yeast from it whenever they wished to bake. Boys as well as girls learned to bake bread. On scrubbing and general cleaning days the boys would scrub the schoolhouse and the girls would cook and serve dinner for them.

The Eskimo will do with interest any kind of industrial work of which the usefulness is at once evident, but manual training for its educational value does not appeal to them; they excel in any kind of handwork; their environment has forced them to be self-sufficient.

Gardening.—The natives have been doing considerable gardening during the last three years. Last year 15 natives raised turnips, rutabagas, lettuce, and radishes; also a little cabbage and few potatoes. Turnips and potatoes are the vegetables of most value to them. Cabbage grows well here, but as the plants must be raised indoors and as the natives are away hunting and fishing all summer, it is not a practical crop for them to raise. However, we have several boxes of cabbage plants growing in boxes in the schoolroom. The native boys

sowed them before leaving the village and I am taking care of them in their absence. Last summer those natives who planted vegetables had more turnips, lettuce, radishes, and rutabagas than they could use, so they supplied other natives; many of their turnips went to waste for lack of a proper place in which to keep them during the winter.

The natives have some original ways of preparing vegetables for use. For instance, they serve turnips raw with seal oil and put lettuce into sealskin sacks with salmon berries for winter use. Their favorite way of using vegetables is to put them into stews with game and reindeer meat.

Our own garden affords us a great deal of pleasure. The growing vegetables and several varieties of flowers make our garden a thing of beauty. During the latter part of summer, when we have new cabbages, new potatoes, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, green onions, as well as young ptarmigan, young geese and ducks, fresh salmon and other fish, we feel that Alaska's natural food supply is abundant.

Means of support.—The year has been a favorable one for the natives. Game and furs were more plentiful than for several years, while the amount of fish caught was above the average. This village is primarily a fishing village. Fish forms their principal supply of food; they also export a quantity of fish, besides feeding their dogs with it.

Furs to the value of about \$2,500 were marketed this last year, and many more were used locally in making clothing.

The reindeer.—Reindeer herding is fast becoming the leading industry. The income from the sale of reindeer meat and reindeer skins during the past year will probably exceed that from the sale of furs. The 1,895 reindeer in the herds tributary to Igloo are divided among 40 Eskimo owners, nearly all the men of the village being owners. These deer at present are being herded in three herds. We intend to divide them into four herds this coming fall. When so many people herd their deer in common, dissensions and loose methods are the result. We deem it better to have the deer so divided that there is but one large owner in a herd. Then the large owner, who generally is the more successful herder, naturally becomes the boss at the herd; this leads to better system, also giving the ambitious herder a better chance to forge ahead. In a large herd divided among many owners the ambitious herder is held to a level with the less ambitious, and generally there are several of these less ambitious ones.

Not all Eskimos will make good reindeer men, and where so many are in the business it means that some of them are burdens to the industry. This can not very well be helped. A systematic way by which the less successful herders can dispose of all of their reindeer has not yet been provided.

Not only are the reindeer herds a source of wealth to the natives, but they are also a great boon to the teachers and to other white persons, furnishing them with a supply of fresh meat. The industry also educates the natives in business methods.

Our natives here have always been independent and self-supporting. During the seven years that I have lived here there has not been a single case of destitution at Igloo.

Health conditions.—More deaths occurred this year than in any other year since I have been here. Four deaths were of adults, three of babies, and one of a child about 6 years old, making eight deaths in all. Three of the deaths were due to tuberculosis and four were due to pneumonia. During the winter we had one case of scrofula. It was that of a child about 2 years of age. Its ears and eyes were badly affected, the glands of its neck were swollen, pus

formed underneath its fingernails, and deep-seated sores were scattered over its body. It readily improved with treatment and it is now in good health. During the early fall one family was very sick from eating decayed meat. For a time it looked as though the father of the family would not get well. We nursed this family for a period of nearly two weeks before they completely recovered. In case of serious sickness the natives can not do anything, and the teacher must take the place of both doctor and nurse. There have been times when my time was nearly all taken up in looking after sick people.

Just at present we have but one consumptive, and he is scrupulously clean in person and housekeeping and exceedingly careful that he does not spread the disease. He is not yet in the last stages and at present is gaining strength. In this man's case the benefit of the reindeer was demonstrated to the other natives. Last fall his wife died of the same disease, after an illness of two and a half years. During that period, on account of her illness and his own weakened condition from the disease, he was able to do but little. In his better days he invested his earnings in the purchase of reindeer, and during their time of sickness the deer supported the whole family; otherwise their support would have been a burden on some other natives.

During the past year there have been 6 births in the village. In the past seven years there have been in this village 57 births and 24 deaths.

The festival dance.—During the past winter Igloo gained considerable notoriety by being the place of an Eskimo social gathering. It was the revival and execution of a very old ceremonial dance. Tradition gives the credit of the origin of the dance to an Eskimo medicine man of so long ago that the stories about him are mythical. A few generations from now this festival dance would be interesting to the natives historically. At present I consider it entirely harmful to them, as it revives their tribal relations, and especially does it freshen up their old superstitions in which the Eskimo still believes to considerable extent. This dance is very expensive, as many valuable furs must be used in making the costumes required, and nearly all winter is wasted by the dancers. The cast consists of 26 men and women, and during two months preceding the dance they are not allowed to do anything but practice the songs and dances. During the week when the visiting natives were here and the series of dances were in progress, the sanitary condition of their dance house was extremely bad. Each dance lasted from early evening until late in the forenoon of the next day. I blame the conditions in the dance house for an epidemic of severe colds and pneumonia which swept through the village directly after the conclusion of the festivities. To any one interested in Eskimo traditions and history this dance is well worth seeing and knowing, but for the best interests of the natives I would discourage its repetition. It is planned to give it again next year at Wales.

General conditions.—I believe the morals of our natives to be good. This is encouraging, for not long ago they were absolutely without modesty. During the period of seven years in which I have known them there has not been an arrest of a native here, nor was there, so far as I know, an instance that would have justified an arrest. The sanitary conditions of the village are good and are fast becoming excellent. Larger houses are being built, with good light and ventilation. The natives are becoming more economical and careful in spending their money and in caring for their property. The reindeer business furnishes them increasing opportunities to invest their savings. Several natives are now saving money a year ahead and sending to Seattle for their supplies. The Igloo natives have, as a whole, a spirit of industry and independence which furnishes a good foundation on which to build.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KLUKWAN,
IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

By FAY R. SHAVER, Teacher.

Gardening.—Most of my summer's work was done in the school garden, which I wish to use as an object lesson to the natives in teaching them what to raise and how to raise it. I found that method of teaching most effective with the people of the north, and it worked with a great deal of success here. I helped the natives with their gardens at times and irrigated them while they were away fishing. The amount of land used for gardening was increased over that used the year before. After the first plowing the land is quite easily handled. Nearly enough potatoes were raised by the natives to supply their wants, and some of them sold a few. As a rule, they are very fond of vegetables, and there is no reason why they should not raise enough for their own use. Turnips, rutabagas, carrots, cabbages, peas, and lettuce were also raised, but their greatest success was with potatoes. In the school garden, potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, beets, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radishes, onions, cabbages, kale, kohlrabi, spinach, endive, and swiss chard grew as well as anywhere. Corn grew to within two weeks of roasting ears and was then caught by the frost. Tomatoes grew 3 inches in diameter and were then taken into the house and ripened. Oats mature here.

The purchase of a horse by the Government to be used here has been a great help in the agricultural work. The land used for gardens has been increased about a third, and some of the rough places in front of the houses have been graded down. The use of the horse will also make the building of a clubhouse easier, as the young men can get out the logs when they are not busy at other things.

Shop work.—The work in the schoolroom and shop began the 1st of October. Mrs. Shaver and Mrs. Gibbs did most of the schoolroom work and taught cooking and sewing. I took charge of the shopwork. I started the boys making simple things in wood, and then picked out those that could handle tools quite well and started them making simple furniture, as the homes are sadly in need of it. This work occupied only the afternoons, the mornings being filled with outside work that I had to do. The men of the village wanted to use the shop some of the time; so the mornings were given to them after my outside work was done. Before the winter was over I had to turn some of them away, as there were not enough tools or bench room. They would often work right through the noon hour until the boys from the school came in. The schoolboys would often work until I would have to close the shop in order to attend to other duties. Most of them were very much interested. Nearly all of the older boys and men made themselves sleds, either the small hand sled or the kind used for freighting. Some very good sleds were turned out. Ten of these would sell for from \$6.50 to \$10 each, and cost the natives only about half that much for material. They cut and put together all material, and the ironwork was all done by them at the blacksmith forge. Seven chairs, eight tables, three kitchen cabinets with flour bins, shelves, drawers, and china closet were made, besides many smaller things. Near the close of school we ordered a set of sheet-metal workers' tools with which to make stovepipe, Yukon stoves, and air-tight stoves. Several stoves have been made and sold at from \$3.50 to \$5.

Cooperative store.—The cooperative store did a good business during the year, paying a dividend of 35 per cent to the stockholders. Some of the natives seem to take a pride in the store. Quite a lot of trade was secured from the

whites, and the quality of the goods and prices were favorably commented on, and people came more than 100 miles to trade here.

Men's club.—One of the most interesting features of the work was the young men's club, organized to secure citizenship for the natives that are capable of exercising that right. A meeting was held each week, and matters of interest were talked over. At first I had to do most of the talking, but later nearly all of the young men took an active part. At one time the streets were filled with snow, so that individual work seemed to accomplish little. The club members got to work and were soon joined by others, and the streets were cleaned. Now, the boys are talking of a clubhouse, with a reading room, bath, and toilet. The furniture and stoves are to be made by them in the shop. The reading room will be large enough to hold meetings in. A few good magazines will be subscribed for and books added from time to time.

A small canner has been purchased by the Government and sent here, so that experiments can be carried on in the canning of native products. If it proves a success, a larger one can be purchased and employment given to some of the people living here. The success of this venture will have to be reported later, as the machine reached here only a few days ago.

The first part of June a fence inclosing about 3 acres of land was built. This inclosure is to be used as a goat pasture and later cleared for agricultural purposes. I have every reason to believe that goats will do well here and may be raised at a profit. While they will not be as valuable to these people as the reindeer are to the Eskimos, yet they will be of great benefit both for the hair, which can be used in making blankets, and for the meat as food. Later, the milch goats could be tried by those who become interested enough.

There should be a sawmill here, so that the people could secure cheap lumber for building homes. This would do away in part with the communal house, together with the evils that go with it.

I find the work here very interesting. The experimenting has to be done by the bureau's employees, as the natives are very slow to invest any money in any project unless they see with their own eyes the work done and the profits made. Every teacher should feel the responsibility of the success of each new venture and the bearing it will have on the people with which he or she is dealing.

SECTION 3.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON HEALTH CONDITIONS BY PHYSICIANS, NURSES, AND TEACHERS.

From report of Dr. L. H. FRENCH, Kanakanak.

During the year the number of office calls and visits to homes I made in the treatment of out-patients totaled over 2,000.

During the first month of the past fiscal year we moved the hospital from a rented building on the east side of Nushagak Bay to the Kanakanak school building on the west side. The schoolhouse was finally transformed into a hospital, which, while lacking in some details, has served its purpose quite well. We cared for 40 patients in the hospital during the year, requiring 788 days of nursing. The experiment was tried of training a native girl in nursing, and the result was quite encouraging.

If an educated native girl could be obtained from one of the Government schools and given training under a graduate nurse in this work in the hospital here, she would probably be better fitted for the work than a white nurse from

the States. The difficulty in getting native pupil nurses here is from the fact that it is customary for all girls to marry very young, sometimes at only 12 or 13 years of age.

In the early part of May, 1914, an epidemic of la grippe spread over this entire district, lasting over two months, and almost every inhabitant was affected. This caused a number of deaths among the natives. One of the cannery ships coming from Seattle seemed to be the carrier of the contagion, some of the crew being affected when they came ashore. The disease then rapidly spread until it had traveled to all the native villages at Bristol Bay. The cases were so numerous that I found it impossible to see all of them.

Pulmonary hemorrhage is quite common among the natives of this region. On account of the prevalence of the disease these hemorrhages are likely to be classed as tubercular. Close acquaintance with a number of such cases, extending over a period of seven years, has caused me to regard a large per cent as due to syphilitic lesions in the lung tissue. Cases of recurrent hemorrhage were treated with mercurials or injections of salvarsan, with the result of a complete discontinuance of the bleeding and a general improvement in the patient. Measles, while having a low mortality in the "States," is to be dreaded as much as smallpox if introduced among the natives of Alaska. In 1899 an epidemic of measles raged along the coast of Bering Sea, causing a death rate of fully 40 per cent. Travelers passing through some of the remote villages after this epidemic found corpses in all houses, the few survivors having fled, terrified, without taking the time to bury their dead.

The natives have been slow in taking advantage of the hospital, and in cases of sickness or injury have remained in their villages until the case was discovered during my travels, or was reported by one of the teachers or perhaps a native. Recently, however, I notice that the natives come to the hospital themselves, when possible, and thus the institution is becoming more and more useful to them. Lack of means of transportation from the villages to the hospital is a serious obstacle, as it is not possible to move a patient any great distance with a kyak in summer or a sled in winter. And directly a native gets sick his friends and relatives seem to lose all interest in him, and to think that the only proper course is for him to die and save trouble.

Practically all the natives in this district live on the shores of the bays and rivers connected with Bering Sea, which are navigable with vessels of light draft.

A small power vessel, such as is used by traders along the coast, would be a valuable aid in the work of the Bureau of Education, in and near Bristol Bay. With it teachers and supplies could be transported from this point, which is the terminus of the regular mail route by steamer, to any of the schools along the coast of Bering Sea. All the villages could be visited each summer, sanitary work attended to, and cases requiring hospital care could be conveniently transported.

From report of Dr. J. W. Ryan, Bethel.

Since my arrival at Bethel on the 23d of August, 1913, I have treated over 600 cases, traveled over 2,000 miles by dog team, boat, and reindeer, and have visited and rendered medical help in 27 villages on the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers. An average of more than a trip each month has been made to Akiak since my arrival. A careful examination of the school children, as to their physical condition, has been made in five schools, two on the Kuskokwim and three on the Yukon, covering 110 children.

Most of the cases this year that have come for treatment have been of a minor character, which required little treatment; many have been tubercular.

in which cases medication was of no avail; some of a surgical character had to be told that nothing could be done until a hospital and equipment were available.

Medication alone is of little value in this section of Alaska, as most cases are chronic and many of these are tubercular and need more to be taught and shown how to live than to be given medicine. The chances are against one being fully understood in his instructions and the odds are in favor of those instructions not being carried out even if understood, if the medicine is carried to the homes.

The erection of a small hospital for surgical cases and nontubercular ones, and the construction of small cabins well lighted by sunlight, heated, and capable of being rendered noncontagious in a short time, situated in the spruce pines above Bethel, would do much to meet the question of the health of these people. Comfortable doctors' and nurses' quarters should be built, a good launch for the summer and a dog team for the winter should be supplied; and, with a nurse at the hospital and the doctor making short trips out winter and summer, quite a large per cent of the people would come under the care of a physician. A policy of expecting the natives to come to the doctor will be long in the realization of good results in the present ignorant and superstitious condition of these people.

I have found the natives, while directly under my care, willing to do as directed, but without a hospital it is impossible to keep them under direction, and when they are not, one will find them willing to follow the suggestions of every one that comes around.

I am convinced that over 20 per cent of the adults of the river are tubercular, and furthermore that it is rapidly increasing; these facts have been gained from conversations with quite a few traders that have been on the river for a number of years.

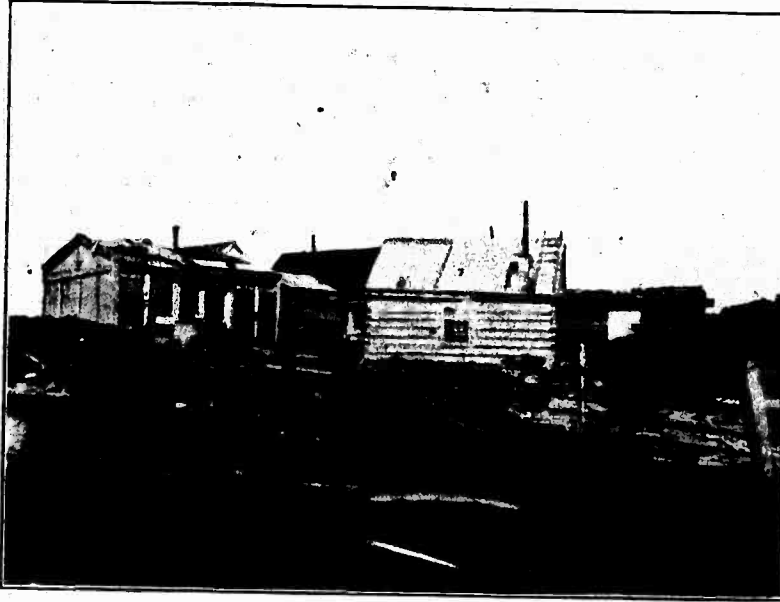
From report of Mrs. CORINNE CALL, teacher, Nushagak.

During spring there was an epidemic of the grip. It seemed as if every man, woman, and child on the Nushagak River was sick at the same time. I don't think that Dr. French had a night's sleep for two weeks; he secured only short naps while traveling from place to place on his launch; he was kept busy night and day. I was kept busy giving medicine, as they will not take it unless some one puts it into their mouths. As all the natives have weak lungs and hearts, more constant care had to be exercised.

The hardest thing we had to fight was fear. On the 11th of March there was an eclipse of the moon. The natives had a meeting and said, "plenty sick, plenty die." So, of course, when so many were taken sick at the same time they were very much frightened. There were four deaths in four days. One man actually died of fright. Dr. French and Dr. Robinson examined him, and both said if he should die it would be through fear. The natives sent for the priest and he helped to quiet them.

From report of Mrs. I. A. GILMAN, teacher, Seldovia.

Epidemic of measles.—With the exception of tuberculosis and trachoma, there was no sickness in Seldovia prior to the middle of October. On October 16 I discovered a sick man and was suspicious of measles, although at that date we did not know of its presence at Kenai, whence the native had come. When the rash appeared I attempted to quarantine the man's home, having excluded his children from school at first suspicion. A Russian family disobeyed orders and was the second family to take the disease. Then the town



INSANITARY ESKIMO HOUSES.



INTERIOR OF INSANITARY ESKIMO HOUSE.



NATIVES' HOUSES, SITKA.



NATIVES' HOUSES, COPPER RIVER REGION.

became divided, one-half clamoring for school to be closed and the others declaring it a good chance for the children to get the disease and get it over.

School was closed on October 28, notices posted in three conspicuous places, and request sent to the assistant priest to keep the church closed. Guards were appointed, and the district superintendent notified by first boat. The guards reported they could not keep the Russians from visiting each other, consequently the disease spread most rapidly among the so-called white children. Then the Russian women became sick, and the disease spread to the natives. Several white people left town, others kept themselves strictly isolated; drunken white men clamored at my door to be appointed guards at \$5 per day, but not one would enter a native house. All traffic between the two wings of town was by way of the beach at low tide. The teachers at Kenai sent a letter begging for medicines; the letter passed us by and lay at Seward for almost three weeks. One white man asked me \$50 to deliver that box of medicine at Kenai. Another man took it for \$5.

The disease attacked adults most severely, and when one member of a family was stricken the others appeared helpless. Barefooted children, all covered with the rash, stood in the snow outside my kitchen door, crying for food. White husbands demanded medicines and assistance at all hours of the day and night. Some men undertook to fight the disease with whisky. The fuel problem was a critical one as winter closed in on the stricken town.

On the 4th of December we saw the smoke of the revenue cutter outside the bay, and a fisherman brought us some Red Cross supplies consisting of 9 boxes of crackers, 1 of milk, 1 of raisins, a sack of rice, 2 sacks of sugar, 300 pounds of flour, and 19 pounds of tea. Our district superintendent, Dr. Schaleben, came with the boat and he visited over 100 patients besides teaching a Russian woman, who had been caring for motherless babies for me, how to fumigate native houses. But the woman refused to work after he left, declaring that he had promised her \$5 a day, and she attempted to interfere with the work of others whom I hired to fumigate at 50 cents per house. A boy of 17, in a family where four had died in one room, refused to have his house fumigated. I told my men to pitch him out into the snow and go ahead, and that was the last of the opposition; all the others willingly cooperated in the work. Gangs of native men came to my house for instruction, realizing what fumigation really meant to them.

The Red Cross supplies were divided into 500 packages and distributed among the starving natives; when these were exhausted we used up all the cooking supplies and drew on our destitution allowance. In the meantime homeless orphans were fed in my kitchen, also children of families too sick to help themselves. The tally sheets nailed against the walls upon which figures were registered daily show that 579 meals were furnished to natives during the winter.

We had in all 167 cases of measles, resulting in an aftermath of consumption and other ailments from which 19 adults have died. The mortality among children was not so great, only two belonging to the school succumbed; one a kindergartner of 4 years, and the other a tubercular boy of 15.

As far as I know, with the exception of the visit of the superintendent, as above recorded, not a white person ever crossed the threshold of a native dwelling during the epidemic. It was a very trying time; often I had to sleep in my clothes and be waked up at all hours, prepare food for the sick, and tramp through the deep snows with a lantern at night. The number of deaths stupefied the people, and as soon as they were able they took to brewing a beverage called sourdough, and the entire village went on a prolonged drunk.

From report of Mrs. CARRIE W. JORDAN, nurse, St. Michael.

As soon as possible after my arrival here the 6th of September, 1913, I visited the native village and the houses, finding the former very insanitary and the latter dirty and poorly ventilated. All the houses are too small to accommodate the large families occupying them, and they are full of germs of years' accumulation which no amount of fumigation will destroy. The natives themselves were none too clean, and their many dogs were dirty, mangy, and diseased. The worst of the dogs I had killed. I soon started the natives cleaning their houses and their village, which required much time and patience. Not until this spring could I begin to see much improvement in the village and in a few houses. Most of the natives know how to clean and maintain cleanliness about their houses and persons, but seem to prefer the easier way of living; at the same time they are very tractable, easily managed, and are very much like children in that they require constant care and supervision.

I examined the school children, finding them all dirty, with both head and body vermin. Nearly every child had decayed teeth, many of which the school teacher assisted me in extracting. They then received treatment for vermin, accompanied with instructions about how to keep their hands and faces clean.

There has been no serious sickness here. Skin disease resembling impetigo and ringworm appeared among the children, which responded quickly to treatment. Last month there seemed to be an epidemic of influenza and some tonsillitis, all very mild cases; also some rheumatism. During the year there were six deaths, all from tuberculosis, and three births.

With the assistance of Capt. Ferenbaugh, the Army surgeon stationed at Fort St. Michael, I fitted up as a dispensary a small building which had been previously moved to the school grounds. The doctor has consented to give one evening each week to the natives who may need medical attention.

This spring we burned the grass around the village, and, with the assistance of a few guards detailed by request from the Army post, were able to get the village grounds thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The natives here have now every facility for keeping clean, but require constant watching, urging, and sometimes compulsion to do so.

From report of Mrs. LOUISE M. C. NICHOLS, nurse, Kotzebue.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, I made 333 house visits, treated 181 patients, visited 115 patients, assisted in the care of 9 hospital patients, a total of 260 days, bathed 120 school children, served 168 light diet meals in the village, held 85 meetings with a total attendance of 671, and assisted in 7 operations. Of the 9 hospital patients, 8 were given care in our own sitting room. The native food is not well adapted for the ill.

The only work which I did independently of the doctor and Miss Hawk was my work with the women's club. Indeed, they helped me with that on several occasions. In our club we have taken up the subjects of personal hygiene, home sanitation, preparation of food, with special reference to the better preparation and more cleanly preparation of the native foods, the care and feeding of children, first aid to the sick and injured, tuberculosis, and have spent considerable time on the study of the necessity for better houses. Two of the women were chosen at each meeting to be leaders for the next time. These two were then instructed, through an interpreter, and gave to the women at the next meeting the lesson in Eskimo. Sometimes it has meant that I must have three or four committee meetings with the two leaders and the interpreter to prepare them for giving the instruction. However, I am sure that the

two leaders themselves got more out of such a method than they would have to have been merely audience. I think that on the whole they repeated the lessons fairly accurately.

From report of Miss ESTHER GIBSON, nurse, southeastern district.

I did house-to-house visiting and extended medical relief as needed. I daily inspected the pupils in the schoolrooms and treated those who were not in good physical condition. Much of this work was preventive. At the same time I constantly reminded pupils with regard to cleanliness of teeth, hands, ears, etc., not always collectively, but also individually, as I treated them day by day.

In Hoñnah, as in some other villages, communal houses and old customs are a great hindrance to the progress of the people. As I went in and out among them day after day and watched their manner of life, where little children of four or five families were on one floor, I could see how almost impossible it was to keep things neat. Yet most of them really tried to do so.

Their social gatherings are anything but sanitary. Indian dances, where they dress in heavy beaded blankets and wonderful ermine beaddresses, dancing in crowded rooms sometimes until nearly morning, are not conducive to the health of the community, especially when they kept their little children present in the same room throughout the long hours of the dance. The best I could do was to urge them to keep windows open and to try to prevent them from dancing where there were any sick people in the house.

At probably 5 o'clock one morning during the course of a week of Indian dances, and after a particularly hilarious night on the part of those in attendance at the dance, several small Indian boys were taken down to the salt water, and, although there was snow on the ground, were compelled by some of the men to plunge into the cold waters of the bay. When I later remonstrated with one of the old chiefs, or leaders, he replied: "It makes them strong. See me. I am strong. It made me strong."

It is distressing to see how many of the little children have tuberculosis. I endeavored to make plain to the people the importance of guarding their children against infection from the older people suffering with the dread disease. I wondered that there were not many more invalid children when I saw mothers and grandmothers chewing food and then placing it in the mouths of little children. This is one of the things that I especially emphasized to be avoided when I talked to the parents on the care of their children. It is hard to get near these people in many ways, for they think they know it all.

PART III.—METLAKAHTLA.

For many years it was felt that the highest good of the unique colony of Metlakahtlans, on Annette Island, in southeastern Alaska, could best be promoted by letting them develop under the sole leadership of Mr. William Duncan. When, however, after prolonged investigation and careful consideration, it was found necessary in the best interests of the Metlakahtlans to establish and maintain a United States public school in Metlakahtla, and otherwise to assume responsibilities in connection with the interests of the people of Metlakahtla, it was deemed advisable to issue the following rules and regulations for the government of the colony:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ANNETTE ISLANDS RESERVE, ALASKA.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 28, 1915.

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed for the occupancy and use of the Annette Islands Reserve, Alaska.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.¹

Article I.—OCCUPANCY.

Section 1. By the act of March 3, 1891, the United States Congress set apart the body of lands known as Annette Islands for use and occupancy by the Metlakahtla Indians and such other persons as come within the purview of the act.

¹ The Annette Islands Reserve was created by sec. 15 of the act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1101), which reads as follows: "Until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in the Alexander Archipelago in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahtla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahtlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

Article II.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. The local government of the Annette Islands Reserve shall be vested in a council consisting of 12 members, all of whom shall be members of the Annette Islands Reserve.

Sec. 2. The officials of the Annette Islands Reserve shall be a mayor, a secretary, and a treasurer.

Sec. 3. The members of the council and the officials of the Annette Islands Reserve shall be elected by ballot, printed or written, on the Tuesday last preceding December 25 in each year, at which election all male members of the Annette Islands Reserve above the age of 21, and not in arrears for nonpayment of taxes, fines, or fee for a permit to occupy a lot or tract of land, shall have the right to vote.

At each election, after the first held under these rules and regulations, each male voter may be required to present his receipt for taxes, fines, or fee for a permit to occupy a lot or tract of land, as evidence that he is entitled to vote.

Only male members of the Annette Islands Reserve above the age of 21, not in arrears for nonpayment of taxes, fines, or fees, shall be eligible for election to any office or to membership in the council.

The secretary shall, within three days after each election, report the names of the members of the council and the officials elected to the person in charge of the work of the Bureau of Education at Metlakahla, who shall send these names to the Commissioner of Education through the district superintendent of schools and the chief of the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education.

Sec. 4. The members of the council and the officials elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday in January.

Sec. 5. The members of the council shall hold office for two years: *Provided,* That at the first meeting of the council elected under these rules and regulations the members shall be divided by lot into two classes of six members each, one class to serve for one year and the other class to serve for two years; at each annual election, after the first under these rules and regulations, there shall be elected six members of the council to serve for two years, or until their successors have duly qualified.

The mayor, the secretary, and the treasurer shall hold office for two years, or until their successors have duly qualified.

Sec. 6. At the first meeting of the council in January the members shall elect from their own number one person to be chairman of the council in the absence of the mayor. Such chairman shall assume all the duties of the mayor when the mayor is absent from the reserve. In signing official papers in the absence of the mayor the chairman shall use the title "acting mayor."

Sec. 7. The council shall have regular monthly meetings, except during any period of the year when it would prove a hardship on the members of the council to leave their personal labors in order to attend such meetings. At such times the executive committee, provided for by Article V, section 1, of these rules and regulations, shall carry on the work of the council and report its action at the first regular meeting of the council thereafter.

Sec. 8. All regular meetings of the council shall be open to the public; but no one not having a seat in the council shall be permitted to discuss matters before the council, except by permission or upon the invitation of the council. As far as possible, the council shall transact its business in the English language. Seven members of the council shall constitute a quorum.

Article III.—THE POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Section 1. The council shall have power to pass such ordinances for the local government of the Annette Islands Reserve as shall not be in conflict with the laws of the United States, the laws of the Territory of Alaska, or the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the Annette Islands Reserve.

A copy of each ordinance passed by the council and certified by the signature of the mayor or of the acting mayor shall, within three days after its passage, be handed by the secretary to the person in charge of the work of the Bureau of Education at Metlakatla, who shall promptly forward the same to the Commissioner of Education, through the district superintendent of schools and the chief of the Alaska division.

Sec. 2. The council is authorized to levy an annual tax of three dollars (\$3), or of such a sum as it may deem necessary, not exceeding three dollars (\$3), upon each able-bodied male member of the Annette Islands Reserve between the ages of 21 and 60, said tax to be collected by the secretary and expended for public purposes, as the council shall direct. The council may, by a two-thirds vote of its membership, remit the annual tax of any individual who because of continued sickness, poverty, or physical or mental disability, is unable to pay said tax.

Sec. 3. The council shall have authority to direct, by its ordinance, that every able-bodied male resident of Annette Islands Reserve shall perform, without remuneration, in each calendar year not more than two days' labor, of eight hours each, on the streets, roads, wharves, public buildings, or other public improvements within the Annette Islands Reserve undertaken by order of the council.

The secretary shall keep a record of the labor thus performed, showing the dates, the number of hours, and the character of the service rendered by each person.

Sec. 4. By the vote of a majority of its membership, the council shall have power to impose upon any violator of an ordinance passed by the council such a fine as may be deemed just, not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) for each offense.

In each case, before the council proceeds to vote thereon, the person accused of such violation shall be given opportunity to appear before the council and make any statement that he or she may wish to make.

The secretary shall, within three days after such a fine has been imposed by the council, hand to the person upon whom the fine has been imposed written notification thereof, countersigned by the mayor or by the acting mayor, setting forth the amount of the fine and the reasons for which it has been imposed.

Fines thus imposed shall be collected by the secretary and by him deposited with the treasurer, to be expended at the direction of the council as other funds are expended.

Whenever a fine which has been thus imposed remains unpaid for a period of four weeks from and including the day upon which notification thereof was received by the delinquent, the council, by the vote of a majority of its membership, may, in lieu of the payment of the fine, require the delinquent to labor not more than ten (10) days on the streets or other public works of the reserve. The expenses in connection with such sentence shall be paid from funds under the control of the council.

Sec. 5. The council shall direct the secretary to draw warrants on the treasurer in payment of all valid claims against funds subject to its control. All such warrants shall be signed by the mayor or by the acting mayor.

Sec. 6. The council may issue to members of the Annette Islands Reserve permits to occupy land within said reserve, and it may cancel such permits, as provided in Article VII, section 1, of these rules and regulations.

Sec. 7. At the first meeting of the council in each year the council shall elect an auditing committee of three members and a public-health committee of three members. From time to time, as the council may deem necessary, it may constitute other committees and define their duties. All committees elected under these rules and regulations shall serve without remuneration.

The secretary shall, within three days after their election, report the names of persons elected to membership in committees to the person in charge of the work of the Bureau of Education at Metlakantla, for transmission to the Commissioner of Education.

Sec. 8. The council shall have authority to employ such a number of competent persons as constables as it may deem necessary in order to enforce its ordinances, to define their duties, and to fix their remuneration, if any. The constables shall be under the immediate control of the mayor or of the acting mayor, subject to the instructions of the council.

Sec. 9. The council may create such additional offices, not in conflict with these rules and regulations, as it may deem necessary for the effective administration of the local government, provide for the filling of such offices, define the duties of the same, and fix the amount of remuneration, if any.

Sec. 10. The council shall prescribe rules regarding the place and conditions of the annual election. Notices of said election shall be posted in three or more public places in the reserve at least 10 days prior to such election.

Sec. 11. The council may, by the vote of three-fourths of its entire membership, remove the mayor, secretary, treasurer, or other official, upon sufficient evidence that he is unworthy to hold office; and the council may, by the vote of three-fourths of its entire membership, expel a member of the council.

Sec. 12. When a vacancy occurs in the membership of the council or in any office, the council may, until the time of the next annual election, temporarily fill such vacancy by a two-thirds vote of its membership, and provide for the induction into office of the person so elected.

Sec. 13. The council shall provide for at least two mass meetings annually of the members of the reserve. Public questions may be discussed at these meetings, and the secretary of the council shall take note of any petition made on these occasions and preserve it among the official records of Annette Islands Reserve.

Article IV.—THE DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Section 1. The mayor shall be the executive head of the Annette Islands Reserve. He shall preside at the meetings of the council, but he shall not vote except in case of a tie vote in that body, when he shall cast the deciding vote.

Sec. 2. The mayor shall call a special meeting of the council whenever he deems such procedure necessary, or when he is requested, in writing, to call such meeting by five or more members of the council. He shall notify each member of the council, the secretary, the treasurer, and the person in charge of the local work of the United States Bureau of Education, either by special messenger, or through the United States mail, of the time and place of such meeting.

Sec. 3. The mayor shall sign all warrants drawn by order of the council on the treasurer.

Sec. 4. The mayor shall be chairman of the executive committee, hereinafter provided for, and he shall call a meeting of this committee at least once a month for the consideration of questions relative to the welfare of the community.

Sec. 5. The mayor shall have immediate control of the constables.

Sec. 6. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all of the proceedings of the council; he shall attend to the official correspondence of the council, and he shall be the custodian of all of the official documents of the Annette Islands Reserve.

Sec. 7. The secretary shall collect, without commission, and receipt for all taxes, fines, and fees levied by the council, and shall deposit said payments with the treasurer, taking proper receipt therefor.

Sec. 8. The secretary shall prepare for the signature of the mayor all warrants on the treasurer as ordered by the council.

Sec. 9. The secretary shall be custodian of all public buildings and property on Annette Islands Reserve not under the direct supervision of the United States Bureau of Education.

Sec. 10. The secretary shall keep a record of the births and deaths on the Annette Islands Reserve, and shall report these vital statistics every month to the resident representative in charge of the work of the United States Bureau of Education.

Sec. 11. The secretary shall be a member ex officio of the executive committee; he shall keep a record of its proceedings, and shall present all recommendations of this committee to the council when it convenes.

Sec. 12. The secretary shall post a copy of every ordinance passed by the council before it becomes operative in at least three public places on the reserve, and a fourth copy he shall, within three days after its passage, hand to the person in charge of the work of the United States Bureau of Education at Metlakatla.

Sec. 13. The secretary shall receive a salary of ten dollars (\$10) per annum, which shall be paid upon a warrant ordered by the council.

Sec. 14. The secretary shall give bond to the United States, as the next friend of the people of Annette Islands Reserve, to be held by the Secretary of the Interior, in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, for the faithful performance of all his official duties. The annual premium on the bond of the secretary shall be paid from funds under the control of the council.

Sec. 15. The treasurer shall receive from the secretary all moneys collected by him, rendering proper receipts therefor.

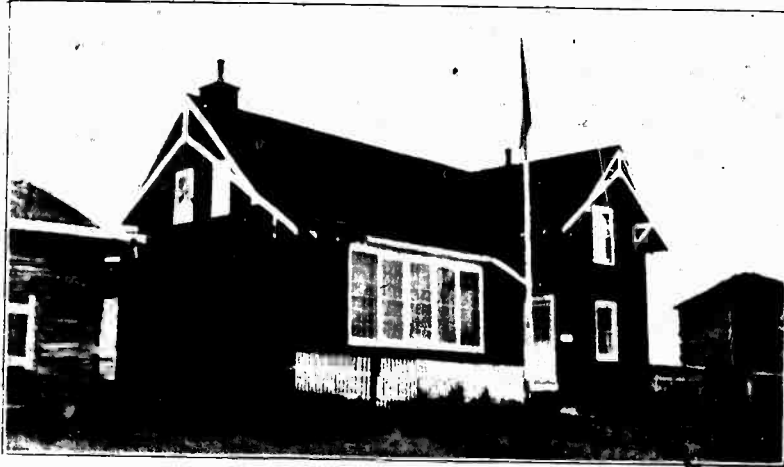
Sec. 16. The treasurer shall pay out money only upon warrants drawn upon him by the secretary and countersigned by the mayor, or by the acting mayor. All warrants paid shall be preserved in his official files.

Sec. 17. The treasurer shall keep in a book which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the mayor, the secretary, the auditing committee, and the representatives of the United States Bureau of Education a correct account of all moneys received and paid out by him.

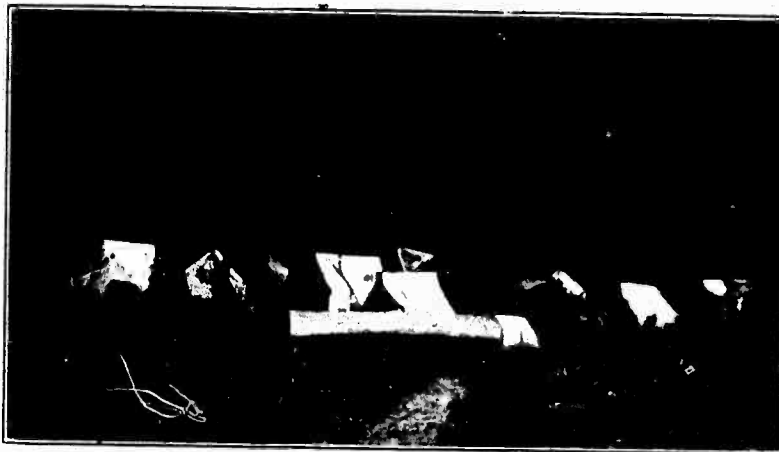
Sec. 18. The treasurer shall be ex officio a member of the executive committee.

Sec. 19. The treasurer shall make an annual report to the council at the last meeting in December, giving a full account of all receipts and disbursements for the year.

Sec. 20. The treasurer shall receive for his services ten dollars (\$10) per year, which shall be paid upon a warrant ordered by the council.



THE UNITED STATES HOSPITAL NUBARO, ON THE YORK RIVER.



SUMMER FISHING CAMP. LIFE IN THESE CAMPS COUNTERACTS TO SOME EXTENT THE EVIL EFFECTS OF WINTER LIFE IN THE INJANTARY VILLAGES.

Sec. 21. The treasurer shall give bond to the United States, as the next friend of the people of Annette Islands Reserve, to be held by the Secretary of the Interior, in such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, for the faithful disbursement of all moneys which may come into his hands by virtue of his office and for the faithful performance of all his official duties. The annual premium on the bond of the treasurer shall be paid from funds under the control of the council.

Article V.—THE DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Section 1. The executive committee shall be composed of the mayor, who shall be ex officio its chairman, the secretary, the treasurer, and the person in charge of the local work of the United States Bureau of Education. The executive committee shall meet at least once a month. Meetings may be called at any time either by the mayor or the local representative of the United States Bureau of Education.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make recommendations to the council regarding ways and means of bettering the conditions of the community. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the committee and shall report its recommendations to the council.

Sec. 3. In the absence of a majority of the members of the council from the reserve, the executive committee shall carry on the work of the council and shall report its actions in full to the council at its next meeting: *Provided*, That the executive committee shall have no power to levy taxes or fines or to repeal any ordinance passed by the council.

Sec. 4. The council may add to the duties of the executive committee from time to time.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the auditing committee, elected as provided in Article III, section 7, of the rules and regulations, to audit all claims against funds controlled by the council and to report upon the same to the council at the next meeting of that body. This committee shall audit the accounts of the treasurer and make a report on the same to the council at the last meeting in December of each year, and at such other times as the council shall direct.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the public health committee, elected as provided in Article III, section 7, of these rules and regulations, to assist the secretary in collecting and preserving the vital statistics, to assist the local representative of the United States Bureau of Education, who is a Territorial health officer, in maintaining sanitary conditions throughout Annette Islands Reserve and enforcing quarantine regulations.

Article VI.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The act of March 3, 1891, reserves Annette Islands for the use of the Metlakahltians who emigrated from British Columbia and such other Alaskan natives as may join them. Membership in the Annette Islands Reserve is therefore restricted to such persons as come within the purview of said act.

Sec. 2. Before exercising the right to vote for members of the council or otherwise to participate in the government of the Annette Islands Reserve natives of Metlakahltia now 21 years old or over, all minors coming of age, and all other natives of Alaska who may be admitted to membership in the Annette Islands Reserve by vote of the council, as hereinafter provided, shall subscribe to the following declaration:

DECLARATION.

We the people of Annette Islands Reserve, Alaska, do severally subscribe to the following principles of good citizenship:

1. To be faithful and loyal to the Government of the United States of America.
2. To be loyal to the local government of our community, to obey its ordinances and regulations, and to obey the laws of the Territory of Alaska and the laws of the United States.
3. To cooperate earnestly in all endeavors for the education of our children, for the advancement of the community, and for the suppression of all forms of vice.

Sec. 3. All minor children of present or former members of the Annette Islands Reserve shall be considered members of the reserve until they reach their majority, at which time, in order to continue their membership, they must sign the declaration, as provided in paragraph 3 of section 4 of this article.

Sec. 4. A native of Alaska of indigenous race, over 21 years of age, residing outside of the Annette Islands Reserve, hereafter desiring to become a member of the Annette Islands Reserve, shall proceed as follows:

1. Make application in writing to the council of the Annette Islands Reserve, at Metlakahla, Alaska, for admission to membership in the reserve.
2. If the council approves the application, by a vote of three-fourths of its entire membership, the applicant shall come before a mass meeting of the members of the reserve, upon proper notice of the time and place of such meeting.
3. In the presence of the mayor, council, and the citizens of the reserve, the declaration in section 2 of this article shall be read to the applicant, and he or she shall sign a copy of the declaration before two witnesses.
4. After the declaration has been duly signed and witnessed, the mayor shall declare the applicant a member of the Annette Islands Reserve.
5. Minor children of persons so admitted shall be members of the reserve, but upon attaining their majority they shall, in order to continue their membership, proceed as set forth in paragraph 3 of section 4 of this article.

Sec. 5. Continuous absence from the Annette Islands Reserve for two years or longer shall constitute forfeiture of membership in the reserve. The permit to occupy land held by any person whose membership shall so lapse may be canceled by the council, as provided in Article VII, sections 1 and 6, of these rules and regulations. Such person may be readmitted to membership in the reserve, as provided in section 4 of this article.

Article VII.—OCCUPANCY OF LAND.

Section 1. The council, at any of its regular monthly meetings, shall be authorized to issue to any member of the Annette Islands Reserve unprovided with a parcel of land in the town of Metlakahla the following permit:

Permit No. ———.

METLAKAHLA, ALASKA,

(Date) ———, 19——.

This certifies that ———, of Metlakahla, is authorized to enter upon and occupy that tract or parcel of land in Metlakahla, on Annette Islands, in the Territory of Alaska, more particularly described as follows, viz: Lot No. ——— of the town of Metlakahla, according to the adopted plat thereof, and measuring ——— feet by ——— feet.

This permit shall be the evidence thereof, except it be before by us canceled upon our register by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the council for abandonment or for other reason deemed by the council to be good and sufficient, or except it be before by us canceled upon the request of the person to whom it has been issued.

Done by our order, under our seal, the day and year first above written.

THE TOWN AND ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY OF METLAKAHLA,

By ———, Mayor,
—————, Secretary of the Council.

[Seal of Annette Islands Reserve.]

Sec. 2. The council is authorized to issue similar permits for the occupancy and use of such tracts of land, other than mineral land, on Annette Islands as are cultivable to any member of the community who may be willing to clear and cultivate the same. Not more than 10 acres of such land shall be assigned to any one person.

A description of each parcel of land thus assigned shall be made by the person in charge of the work of the Bureau of Education on Annette Islands, and the description of each tract of land assigned shall in each case be written out in full in the permit covering its assignment.

Sec. 3. A fee of five dollars (\$5) shall be paid by each member of the Annette Islands Reserve hereafter receiving, under these rules and regulations, a permit to occupy land, other than mineral, within the reserve. Such fees shall be collected by the secretary and by him deposited with the treasurer, to be expended for public purposes as the council may direct.

Sec. 4. Every permit to occupy a lot within the town of Metlakahltia or to occupy a tract of land within Annette Islands Reserve issued under these rules and regulations shall be made in triplicate. The original permit shall be held by the person to whom it has been issued; the duplicate copy shall be preserved by the secretary in the official records of the Annette Islands Reserve; the triplicate copy shall be sent by the secretary to the Commissioner of Education.

Sec. 5. All permits to occupy land within the Annette Islands Reserve in force at the date of the approval of these rules and regulations are recognized as of equal validity with those issued hereafter under section 1 of this article. An official record of such permits shall be made and preserved by the secretary, and a list certified by the mayor, stating the names of the persons holding such permits, the dates of the permits, and the number of the lot in the town of Metlakahltia covered by each permit, shall be sent by the secretary to the Commissioner of Education, together with a copy of the adopted plat of the town of Metlakahltia showing the numbers and dimensions of such lots.

Sec. 6. Should any permit to occupy land within or without the town of Metlakahltia be canceled for abandonment or misdemeanor, as provided in section 1 of this article, the person whose permit is canceled shall receive for improvements upon said allotment such compensation, payable from the funds under the control of the council, as may be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the council. Such improvements for which compensation has thus been made shall be the property of Annette Islands Reserve. The council shall have power by its permit to transfer to another person said allotment with the improvements thereon upon such terms as the council may prescribe. A full and complete record of all such proceedings, certified by the mayor, shall in each and every case be sent by the secretary of the council to the Commissioner of Education.

Article VIII.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1. The person in charge of the work of the United States Bureau of Education at Metlakahltia shall have a seat in the council and all the privileges of a member of the council, except that he shall have no vote. He shall have authority to suspend the operation of any ordinance of the council whenever he feels that such action is for the best interests of the reserve, but he shall immediately report his action in the matter, with his reasons therefor, to the district superintendent of schools, who shall refer the matter to the Commissioner of Education for decision, with his recommendation thereon. With the

approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Education may declare null and void any ordinance passed by the council.

Sec. 2. Members of the Annette Islands Reserve wishing to form companies or corporations in order to conduct commercial enterprises may do so in accordance with the laws of the Territory of Alaska governing such procedure.

Sec. 3. Should any minerals be found within Annette Islands Reserve, and it is desired to mine and develop the same, the matter should immediately be brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior for his instructions thereon.

Sec. 4. These rules and regulations may be suspended or amended at any time by the Secretary of the Interior.

BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

[NOTE.—With the exceptions indicated, the documents named below will be sent free of charge upon application to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are no longer available for free distribution, but may be had of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., upon payment of the price stated. Remittances should be made in coin, currency, or money order. Stamps are not accepted. Numbers omitted are out of print.]

1906.

- *No. 3. State school systems: Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, Oct. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1906. Edward C. Elliott. 15 cts.

1908.

- *No. 6. The apprenticeship system in its relation to industrial education. Carroll D. Wright. 15 cts.
- No. 8. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1907-8.

1909.

- *No. 2. Admission of Chinese students to American colleges. John Fryar.
- *No. 3. Daily meals of school children. Caroline L. Hunt. 10 cts.
- No. 5. Statistics of public, society, and school libraries in 1908.
- No. 7. Index to the Reports of the Commissioner of Education, 1867-1907.
- *No. 8. A teacher's professional library. Classified list of 100 titles. 5 cts.
- No. 10. Education for efficiency in railroad service. J. Shirley Easton.
- *No. 11. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1908-9. 5 cts.

1910.

- No. 2. State school systems: III. Legislation and judicial decisions relating to public education, Oct. 1, 1908, to Oct. 1, 1909. Edward C. Elliott.
- *No. 4. American schoolhouses. Fletcher B. Dresslar. 75 cts.

1911.

- *No. 1. Bibliography of science teaching. 5 cts.
- *No. 3. Agencies for the improvement of teachers in service. William C. Ruediger. 15 cts.
- *No. 4. Report of the commission appointed to study the system of education in the public schools of Baltimore. 10 cts.
- *No. 5. Age and grade census of schools and colleges. George D. Strayer. 10 cts.
- *No. 6. Graduate work in mathematics in universities and in other institutions of like grade in the United States. 5 cts.
- No. 7. Undergraduate work in mathematics in colleges and universities.
- No. 9. Mathematics in the technological schools of collegiate grade in the United States.
- *No. 12. Mathematics in the elementary schools of the United States. 15 cts.
- *No. 14. Provision for exceptional children in the public schools. J. H. Van Sickle, Lightner Witmer, and Leonard P. Ayres. 10 cts.
- *No. 15. Educational system of China as recently reconstructed. Harry E. King. 10 cts.
- No. 19. Statistics of State universities and other institutions of higher education partially supported by the State, 1910-11.

1912.

- *No. 1. A course of study for the preparation of rural-school teachers. F. Mutchler and W. J. Craig. 5 cts.
- *No. 3. Report of committee on uniform records and reports. 5 cts.
- *No. 4. Mathematics in technical secondary schools in the United States. 5 cts.
- *No. 5. A study of expenses of city school systems. Haslan Updegraff. 10 cts.
- *No. 6. Agricultural education in secondary schools. 10 cts.
- *No. 7. Educational status of nursing. M. Adelaide Nutting. 10 cts.
- *No. 9. Country schools for city boys. William S. Myers. 10 cts.
- No. 11. Current educational topics, No. I.

- *No. 13. Influences tending to improve the work of the teacher of mathematics. 5 cts.
- *No. 14. Report of the American commissioners of the international commission on the teaching of mathematics. 10 cts.
- *No. 17. The Montessori system of education. Anna T. Smith. 5 cts.
- *No. 18. Teaching language through agriculture and domestic science. M. A. Leiper. 5 cts.
- *No. 19. Professional distribution of college and university graduates. Bailey B. Burritt. 10 cts.
- *No. 20. Readjustment of a rural high school to the needs of the community. H. A. Brown. 10 cts.
- *No. 22. Public and private high schools. 25 cts.
- *No. 23. Special collections in libraries in the United States. W. D. Johnston and I. G. Mudge. 10 cts.
- No. 26. Bibliography of child study for the years 1910-11.
- No. 27. History of public-school education in Arkansas. Stephen B. Weeks.
- *No. 28. Cultivating school grounds in Wake County, N. C. Zebulon Judd. 5 cts.
- No. 29. Bibliography of the teaching of mathematics, 1900-1912. D. E. Smith and C. Goldsfer.
- No. 30. Latin-American universities and special schools. Edgar E. Brandon.

1913.

- No. 1. Monthly record of current educational publications, January, 1913.
- *No. 2. Training courses for rural teachers. A. C. Monahan and R. H. Wright. 5 cts.
- *No. 3. The teaching of modern languages in the United States. Charles H. Handschin. 15 cts.
- *No. 4. Present standards of higher education in the United States. George E. MacLean. 20 cts.
- No. 5. Monthly record of current educational publications. February, 1913.
- *No. 6. Agricultural instruction in high schools. C. H. Robison and F. B. Jenks. 10 cts.
- *No. 7. College entrance requirements. Clarence D. Kingsley. 15 cts.
- *No. 8. The status of rural education in the United States. A. C. Monahan. 15 cts.
- *No. 9. Consular reports on continuation schools in Prussia. 5 cts.
- No. 11. Monthly record of current educational publications, April, 1913.
- *No. 12. The promotion of peace. Fannie Fern Andrews. 10 cts.
- *No. 13. Standards and tests for measuring the efficiency of schools or systems of schools. 5 cts.
- *No. 14. Agricultural instruction in secondary schools. 10 cts.
- No. 15. Monthly record of current educational publications, May, 1913.
- *No. 16. Bibliography of medical inspection and health supervision. 15 cts.
- *No. 17. A trade school for girls. A preliminary investigation in a typical manufacturing city, Worcester, Mass. 10 cts.
- *No. 18. The fifteenth international congress on hygiene and demography. Fletcher B. Dressler. 10 cts.
- *No. 19. German industrial education and its lessons for the United States. Holmes Beckwith.
- *No. 20. Illiteracy in the United States. 10 cts.
- No. 21. Monthly record of current educational publications, June, 1913.
- *No. 22. Bibliography of industrial, vocational, and trade education. 10 cts.
- *No. 23. The Georgia club at the State Normal School, Athens, Ga., for the study of rural sociology. E. C. Branson. 10 cts.
- *No. 24. A comparison of public education in Germany and in the United States. Georg Kerschenscheiner. 5 cts.
- *No. 25. Industrial education in Columbus, Ga. Roland B. Daniel. 5 cts.
- *No. 26. Good roads arbor day. Susan B. Sipe. 10 cts.
- *No. 28. Expressions on education by American statesmen and publicists. 5 cts.
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MAP OF ALASKA

Compiled from maps of the U. S. Geological Survey

Scale 500000
Approximately 80 miles to 1 inch
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

1914

LEGEND
● Public Schools for natives of Alaska
▲ Reindeer Stations





