

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1916, No. 47

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE  
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1914-15



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917

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REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR  
THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1914-15.

**PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the field force of the Bureau of Education in Alaska consisted of 5 superintendents, 1 assistant superintendent, 97 teachers, 7 physicians, and 8 nurses. Sixty-seven schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 3,436 and an average attendance of 1,963.

In addition to maintaining schools for the native children in Alaska, the bureau has continued its endeavors in behalf of the entire native communities by extending medical relief, by maintaining sanitary methods of living in the villages, by promoting the industries conducted by the natives, and by relieving destitution.

Of the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915," more than \$25,000 was used in employing seven physicians and eight 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; also, as heretofore, in furnishing the teachers of the United States public schools with medical supplies and medical books in order to enable them to treat minor ailments. The efforts of the bureau to secure from Congress a specific appropriation to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the natives of Alaska have met with success, \$25,000 having been granted for that purpose for the fiscal year 1915-16.

Much of the sickness prevailing among the natives of Alaska is caused by the eating of food which has not been properly prepared. The waters of Alaska teem with fish; and wild berries grow in profusion throughout its vast area, but in many villages, according to the ancient practice, 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 home canning outfits for use in preserving fish and meat, as well as berries and vegetables, were sent to three of the largest villages. It is hoped that the use of such outfits will become general in the native communities.

One of the most effective agencies for the advancement in civilization of a native village is the establishment in it of a cooperative store owned by the natives and managed by them, under the supervision of a teacher of a United States public school, resulting in the securing of articles of food and clothing at equitable prices, the dividing among the natives themselves of profits which would otherwise go to a white trader, and in the acquiring by the natives of self-confidence and experience in business affairs. It is most encouraging to note the ability which the natives have shown in conducting these enterprises. According to the district superintendent, the income of the village of Atka has increased 150 per cent because of the establishment of its cooperative store. The cooperative stores at Hydaburg, Klawock, Klukwan, and on St. Lawrence Island have also met with success.

In continuation of the policy of setting aside carefully selected tracts to which large numbers of natives can be attracted, and within which, secure from the intrusion of unscrupulous white men, the natives can obtain fish and game and conduct their own industrial and commercial enterprises, and within which the bureau can concentrate its efforts, during the year reservation was made by Executive order of a tract on the Kobuk River, in Arctic Alaska, also of a tract on the northern shore of Cook Inlet, including the village of Tyonek and its surroundings. The reservation of the tract on the Kobuk River was made in compliance with the urgent request of the natives of Deering on Kotzebue Sound, who wished to migrate from the village which had been their home from time immemorial, because life in it had become increasingly difficult, the development of mining and the influx of white men having resulted in the killing off of game animals and in great scarcity of fuel. Within their new reservation on the shores of the remote Arctic river these natives can secure an abundant supply of fish, game, and timber, and can build up a new village for themselves.

In 1891, when setting apart Annette Island as a reserve for the use of the Metlakatians and such other Alaskans as might join them, Congress empowered the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe rules and regulations for the reserve. However, this authority was not exercised, because it was felt that the advancement of the Metlakatians could best be secured by letting them develop under the sole leadership of Mr. William Duncan, the founder of that unique colony. When it became necessary in the best interests of the Metlakatians to establish and maintain a United States public school in Met-

lakatla, and otherwise to assume responsibility in connection with the interests of the Metlakatians, it was deemed advisable to prescribe a code of regulations for the government of the colony, which was put into effect by the Secretary of the Interior January 28, 1915. Under these regulations the government of Annette Islands Reserve is vested in an elective council of 12 members, with power to pass such ordinances for the local government of the reserve as are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, the laws of the Territory of Alaska, or the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

At its recent session the Alaska Territorial Legislature passed two acts of vital importance to the Alaskan natives. The act to define and establish the political status of Alaskan natives, approved April 27, 1915, provides for the acquiring of citizenship by natives of Alaska. It empowers a United States judge to issue a certificate of citizenship to a native who has severed all tribal relations, adopted the habits of civilization, satisfied the teachers of a United States public school or a territorial or a municipal school of his qualifications for citizenship, and obtained the indorsement of his claim by five citizens. The act to provide for local self-government in native villages in Alaska, approved April 21, 1915, provides that a United States commissioner, after a proper hearing, may authorize the organization for self-government of any native village in Alaska having not less than 40 permanent inhabitants above the age of 21. The form of government provided for such villages is similar to that prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for Annette Islands Reserve.

#### THE REINDEER SERVICE.

The reports from the reindeer stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, show a total of 70,243 reindeer, distributed among 76 herds. Of the 70,243 reindeer, 46,683, or 66 per cent, were owned by 1,140 natives; 3,408, or 5 per cent, were owned by the United States; 6,890, or 10 per cent, were owned by missions; and 13,262, or 19 per cent, were owned by Lapps and others. 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 \$81,997. The total, 70,243, is a net increase of 21 per cent during the fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 9,000 reindeer were killed for meat and skins during the year.

The reindeer enterprise in Alaska has successfully passed through two stages—the introduction of the reindeer to a new country and people, and the development of an administration which has established the industry in the coastal region from Point Barrow to the

Aleutian Peninsula. There remains the successful commercializing of the industry, the advancement of the enterprise from a branch of industrial education to one of the industries of the country.

Realizing that the establishment of an export trade in reindeer products is essential to the success of the enterprise, the bureau is encouraging the shipment of reindeer meat and hides from Alaska to the States. The last steamer to leave Nome before the closing of navigation by ice brought to Seattle in October, 1914, 25 carcasses of reindeer, which 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 continental railway lines running out of Seattle, in order that reindeer meat might be given a trial on dining cars, with a view to securing for the natives contracts for the delivery of reindeer meat each season.

During the winter of 1914-15 the bureau's superintendent, who is situated at Nome, with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, distributed among the Eskimo herders in northwestern Alaska a proposal from a cold-storage company operating between Seattle and Nome to market in Seattle for the Eskimos on a commission basis the reindeer meat consigned to said company. This action will probably result in the shipment of a considerable quantity of reindeer meat from Nome during the summer. The responsibility of accepting or rejecting the proposal of the cold-storage company will rest with the native owners of reindeer, the superintendents acting in an advisory capacity and assisting in making the necessary arrangements.

Soon after the inception of the reindeer enterprise certain Lapps were brought from Lapland to Alaska and employed by the bureau 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 and hides.

Under the supervision of the superintendent of the northwestern district a very successful convention, attended by about 200 of the Eskimos engaged in the reindeer industry on the Seward Peninsula, was held at Igloo from January 11 to 17. The main object of the convention was the exchange of experiences and opinions on matters connected with the raising and the utilizing of reindeer. The discussions included such subjects as the best way to slaughter a reindeer and prepare it for market, the most satisfactory forms of sleds

and harness, and the best methods of driving reindeer. There were also shooting matches, rope-throwing contests, wrestling bouts, and many kinds of races with reindeer. The exhibits included sets of harness, sleds, halters, and clothing made of reindeer skin, for which prizes were awarded. The success of this convention will probably result in the holding of similar conventions annually in various centers of the reindeer industry.

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 during October by the shipment to Metlakatla, on Annette Island, of eight reindeer from the herd in the vicinity of Nome.

#### LIST OF PERSONS IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE, 1914-15.

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, accountant, Massachusetts.  
James O. Williams, junior clerk, 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 and stenographer, Indiana.

#### EMPLOYEES IN ALASKA.

##### *District superintendents of schools.*

Walter C. Shields, northwestern district, Nome.  
Andrew N. Evans, western district, Unalakleet.  
George E. Bowler, upper Yukon district, Tanana.  
Henry O. Schüleben, 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 Krullsh, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail.  
 Henry O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward.  
 Bruce H. Brown, M. D., Nulato, to September 15, 1914.  
 Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., Klawock and Sitka.  
 Linus H. French, M. D., Nushagak.  
 Frank W. Lamb, M. D., Nulato, from September 16, 1914.  
 Daniel-S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.  
 H. N. T. Nichols, M. D., Kotzebue.  
 J. W. Reed, M. D., Bethel and Russian Mission.

*Nurses and teachers of sanitation.*

Mrs. Anna G. Barton, Kogiung.  
 Mrs. Clara M. Brown, Nulato, to September 15, 1914.  
 Miss Esther Gibson, southeastern district, to April 30, 1915.  
 Mrs. Carrie W. Jordan, St. Michael and Unalakleet.  
 Miss Harriet R. Kenly, Nome.  
 Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb, Nulato, from September 16, 1914.  
 Mrs. Louise M. Nichols, Kotzebue.  
 Mrs. Emma B. Reed, Bethel and Russian Mission.  
 Mrs. Marie Umguik, Kakanak, from September 16 to December 31, 1914.

*Teachers and school attendance, 1914-15.*

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

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Barrow.....	Telbert L. Richardson.....	Washington.....	79	109	12
	Mrs. Carrie Richardson.....	do.....			
	Roy Ahmaogak.....	Alaska.....			
Buckland.....	Mrs. Belle C. Cram.....	Washington.....			
	Mrs. Iva K. Taber.....	Alaska.....	14	29	64
Council.....	Mrs. Lulu J. Welch.....	do.....	18	41	64
Deering.....	Charles Replogle.....	Washington.....	39	51	12
	Mrs. Clara Replogle.....	do.....			
Dionede.....	Chas. Menadelook.....	Alaska.....	13	19	7
Gambell.....	John F. Coffin.....	California.....	48	78	12
	Mrs. Mary Coffin.....	do.....			
Golovin.....	Miss Anna Hagberg.....	Illinois.....	23	31	84
	Miss Mary K. Westdahl.....	Alaska.....			
Igloo.....	H. D. Basse.....	Pennsylvania.....	37	52	12
	Edwin W. Hunkcutt.....	Wyoming.....			
Kivalina.....	Clinton S. Replogle.....	Washington.....	31	51	10
Kotzebue.....	Miss Cora B. Hawk.....	Pennsylvania.....	34	56	12
	Charles Ausley.....	Oregon.....	33	45	10
Nome.....	Mrs. Sus B. Ausley.....	do.....			
	Miss Edna Cameron.....	Alaska.....	27	51	10
Selawik.....	Robert Samms.....	California.....	30	42	12
Shishmaref.....	Thomas W. Schultz.....	do.....	28	55	10
Shungnak.....	Fred M. Sickler.....	Pennsylvania.....	30	74	12
Sinuk.....	Miss Grace A. Hill.....	Alaska.....	23	47	9
Teller.....	Miss Dagny Brevig.....	Washington.....	20	28	8
Wainwright.....	Wm. B. Van Vain.....	do.....	23	45	12
	James H. Maguire.....	Alaska.....	66	92	12
Wales.....	Miss Mattie A. Caldwell.....	Missouri.....			
	Arthur Nagosruk.....	Alaska.....			
	Mrs. James H. Maguire.....	do.....			
Total.....			616	906	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Akiak.....	John H. Kilbuck.....	Alaska.....	39	59	12
Akulurak.....	Joseph H. Kilbuck.....	do.....	50	57	7
Bethel.....	Miss Mary Laurentia.....	do.....	47	62	12
Goodnews Bay.....	Mrs. Bertha J. Boyd.....	Washington.....	11	14	12
Hamilton.....	Claude M. Allison.....	do.....	18	22	10
Holy Cross.....	H. Ray Fuller.....	do.....	111	121	9
Hooper Bay.....	Miss Mary Bernadette.....	Alaska.....	34	60	11
Kinak.....	John S. Calkins.....	Montana.....	13	27	12
Mountain Village.....	W. D. McMillan.....	Washington.....	20	37	12
Nulato.....	Walter E. Cochran.....	West Virginia.....	28	64	9
Pilot Station.....	Mrs. Minnie Cochran.....	do.....	25	33	10
Quinhagak.....	Miss Mary Bailey.....	Alaska.....	17	28	8
Russian Mission.....	Elmer E. Harnden.....	Washington.....	16	29	3
St. Michael.....	Miss Marie E. Stecker.....	Alaska.....	18	55	12
Shageluk.....	Howard Reed.....	Louisiana.....	14	22	11
Shaktolik.....	Floyd L. Allen.....	Michigan.....	23	35	9
Unalakleet.....	Mrs. Gladys M. Allen.....	do.....	46	75	12
	G. A. Danforth.....	Washington.....			
	Mrs. Rena C. Danforth.....	do.....			
	Misha Ivanoff.....	Alaska.....			
	Elmer E. Van Ness.....	Tennessee.....			
	Samuel Anaruk.....	Alaska.....			
	Miss Eva Rock.....	do.....			
Total.....			540	800	

UPPER YUKON DISTRICT—VALLEYS OF THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES BETWEEN 141° AND 157°.

Circle.....	Mrs. Ella E. Eby.....	Alaska.....	19	32	104
Eagle.....	Miss Lula Graves.....	do.....	11	28	94
Louden.....	Miss Nora Dawson.....	Missouri.....	10	14	7
Tanana.....	Miss Margaret Harper.....	California.....	18	18	10
Yukon.....	Mrs. Veta McIntosh.....	Oregon.....	22	78	8
Total.....			70	170	

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

Atka.....	Amos B. Carr.....	Washington.....	17	36	10
Chignik.....	Mrs. Ella D. Carr.....	do.....	24	41	14
Chignik.....	Mrs. Lura Olsen.....	Alaska.....	63	74	12
Copper Center.....	Mrs. Corinne Call.....	Washington.....	6	24	10
Ilamna.....	Peter Nelson.....	Alaska.....	18	22	12
Koziung.....	Arthur H. Miller.....	Washington.....	14	22	12
Kulukak.....	Preston H. Nash.....	do.....	22	33	12
Susitna.....	Mrs. Preston H. Nash.....	do.....	17	30	7
Tatitlek.....	George A. Barton.....	do.....	37	46	12
Togiak.....	James G. Cox.....	Alaska.....	12	24	12
Tyonek.....	Mrs. May Cody.....	do.....	34	40	8
Ugashik.....	Chesley W. Cook.....	Washington.....	12	20	12
Unalaska.....	Mrs. Mary E. Cook.....	do.....	54	82	9
	Walter H. Johnston.....	Alaska.....			
	Chas. M. Robinson.....	Washington.....			
	John W. Fuller.....	do.....			
	Will A. Wilson.....	Alaska.....			
	Alma Wilson.....	do.....			
	Mrs. Kathryn D. Sellar.....	do.....			
	Mrs. Mary Lavigne.....	do.....			
Total.....			330	494	

12 WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

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

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed.	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Haines.....	Mrs. Nancy L. Alexander.....	Alaska.....	12	50	7
Hoonah.....	Charles F. Richardson.....	Washington.....	39	101	10
Hydaburg.....	Chas. W. Hawkesworth.....	Alaska.....	80	116	12
	Chas. E. Hibbe.....	Washington.....			
	Miss Ruth Armstrong.....	California.....			
	Miss Deane Armstrong.....	do.....			
Juneau.....	Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson.....	Idaho.....	12	41	8
Kake.....	Mrs. Louise K. Milnes.....	Alaska.....	25	79	7
	Mrs. Belle Newton.....	do.....			
Killsnoo.....	Raphael Goodheart.....	Washington.....	19	59	12
	Mrs. Leona R. Goodheart.....	do.....			
Klawock.....	Chas. E. Hibbe.....	do.....	38	85	9
	G. Wayne Dick.....	do.....			
Klukwan.....	Fay R. Shaver.....	Alaska.....	25	57	11
	Miss Frances M. Calkins.....	Washington.....			
Loring.....	Miss Margaret Hamilton.....	Alaska.....	11	15	6
Metlakahla.....	Chas. D. Jones.....	Washington.....	86	208	11
	Harry F. Gall.....	Idaho.....			
	Miss Beatrice E. Bair.....	Washington.....			
	Mrs. Clara V. Jones.....	do.....			
Sitka.....	Mrs. Louise K. Campbell.....	California.....	30	84	7
Wrangell.....	Miss Nellie M. Taylor.....	Nebraska.....	12	37	7
Yakutat.....	Elof M. Atelson.....	Illinois.....	18	49	6
Total.....			407	976	

Summary of teachers and school attendance for the year 1914-15.

District.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Daily attendance per school.	Enrollment per school.
Northwestern district.....	19	27	996	32	52
Western district.....	17	24	800	32	47
Upper Yukon district.....	5	5	170	14	34
Southwestern district.....	13	19	494	25	38
Southeastern district.....	13	22	976	31	75
Total.....	67	97	3,436	29	51

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska, 1915."

Appropriation.....	\$200,000.00
Salaries in Alaska.....	\$94,358.01
Equipment and supplies.....	15,498.15
Fuel and light.....	19,363.38
Local expenses.....	1,889.33
Repairs and rent.....	4,155.37
Buildings.....	14,475.06
Medical relief.....	25,584.80
Destitution.....	1,465.00
Commissioner's office salaries.....	4,870.17
Seattle office salaries.....	8,042.50
Commissioner's office expenses.....	125.00
Seattle office expenses.....	675.00
Travelling expenses.....	9,071.65
Contingencies.....	426.58
Total.....	200,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Reindeer for Alaska, 1915."

Appropriation.....	\$5,000
Salaries of chief herders.....	\$500
Supplies.....	8,850
Establishing new herds.....	650
Total.....	5,000



General statistics of the Alaska reindeer service, 1914-15—Continued.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Total reindeer in herd.	Government reindeer.	Mission reindeer.	Lapps and others.	Natives.						Total natives.	Reindeer owned.	Trained.	Being trained.	Mission.	Lapps and other whites.	Natives.	Total.
						Herd-owners.		Apprentices.		Total apprentices.									
						Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.		Number.								
Gobovik, No. 1 (Mission)	1896	1,893		1,253									15	41,200			500	1,700	
Gobovik, No. 2	1908	420											8	420			800	800	
Gobovik, No. 1	1907	1,081		4									2	1,071			3,000	3,000	
Gobovik, No. 2 (Pitukalik)	1914	673		63									2	12,610			1,800	1,800	
Goodnews Bay	1909	1,075		524									2	1,075			800	800	
Holy Cross	1911	851		727									2	1,010			1,500	1,500	
Icy Cape	1912	933		261									2	1,142			1,500	1,500	
Igloo, No. 1	1907	774											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igloo, No. 2	1907	739		0									2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igloo, No. 3	1912	536											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igloo, No. 4	1912	536											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igotalik, No. 1	1915	433											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igotalik, No. 2 (Bonanza)	1910	1,182											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igotalik, No. 1 (North)	1913	494											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Igotalik, No. 2 (South)	1910	214											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Iliamna, No. 1	1905	214											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Iliamna, No. 2	1913	290											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kinak	1910	420		306									2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kivalina No. 1 (South River)	1905	834		30									2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kivalina No. 2 (North River)	1908	1,157											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kivalina No. 3	1915	222											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kivalina No. 4	1915	205											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kotzebue No. 1	1909	270											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kotzebue No. 2	1909	270											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kotzebue No. 3 (Lapps and Lomen Bros.)	1910	1,136		472									2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kotzebue No. 4	1915	3,264											2	1,121			1,500	1,500	
Kumuk	1912	320		24									2	1,121			1,500	1,500	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

51	Metlakahlia *	1914	10	10	287	6	240	1	1	24	1	6	24	750	25	1,200		
52	Mountain Village *	1910	492	16	596	2	12	3	3	60	5	2	42	973	50	1,343		
53	Noodak *	1913	913	231	17	168	2	64	1	3	13	1	13	695	20	1,000		
54	Noms *	1908	559	30	3	297	11	64	2	80	2	2	16	529	20	800		
55	Point Hope *	1909	909	100	6	476	34	48	2	43	809	32	43	809	32	1,902		
56	Selawik	1907	430	4	1	285	2	54	3	33	1,716	30	33	1,716	30	5,253		
57	Shishmaref	1907	430	4	1	123	1	19	1	1	10	394	10	590	10	528		
58	Shishmaref No. 1	1900	580	1	1	120	1	1	1	18	1	1	5	590	10	500		
59	Shishmaref No. 2	1910	541	1	1	390	4	124	1	33	1	1	7	541	16	637		
60	Shishmaref No. 3	1911	541	1	1	268	3	121	1	50	2	1	7	541	17	711		
61	Shishmaref No. 4	1915	541	1	1	173	6	21	2	70	2	15	20	640	8	1,200		
62	Shishmaref No. 5 (Keok)	1907	615	55	207	1	139	2	2	2	2	2	22	269	16	641		
63	Shungnak	1907	635	207	1	248	2	24	2	39	3	109	12	437	15	800		
64	Simik	1912	437	3	3	204	9	204	3	3	3	3	53	958	22	800		
65	Spruce Creek *	1912	437	3	3	313	42	536	1	3	3	3	7	224	14	1,384		
66	Teller	1892	756	1	1	64	3	108	31	52	2	36	2	224	14	250		
67	Togiak	1911	380	756	1	200	4	174	2	2	2	2	5	415	16	800		
68	Tubutulik *	1910	510	287	4	1,560	11	250	2	50	2	21	21	913	15	403		
69	Ugashik	1910	702	287	4	1,560	11	250	2	50	2	21	21	913	15	1,220		
70	Umanakleet No. 1 (North River)	1917	1,531	63	1,560	11	858	40	401	5	109	3	56	1,366	101	3,003		
71	Umanakleet No. 2 (South River)	1917	1,531	63	1,560	11	858	40	401	5	109	3	56	1,366	101	3,180		
72	Wainwright	1907	1,431	63	1,560	11	858	40	401	5	109	3	56	1,366	101	3,180		
73	Wales No. 1 (Mission)	1894	1,985	1,590	6	305	18	437	3	96	3	28	2	238	25	1,500		
74	Wales No. 2 (Ootennas)	1911	2,208	3	284	22	284	2	284	1	41	1	19	369	10	1,000		
75	Wales No. 3 (Kozaks)	1904	593	312	3	237	16	72	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,000		
76	Wales No. 4 (Cape York)	1914	312	3	3	237	16	72	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1,000		
	Total		70,243	3,408	6,890	23,133	2,012,277	29,453,709	13,470	611,020	28,086	3	38,792,007	154,140	46,993	1,618,156	4,774	14,155,811,997

\* By purchase or inheritance.

† No reports received; all figures estimated.

‡ Estimated.

Increase in reindeer service from 1907 to 1915.

	1907	1915		1907	1915
Total natives owning reindeer.....	114	1,140	Sled reindeer:		
Herders and owners.....	57	986	Trained.....	445	1,618
Government apprentices.....	17	46	Partly trained.....	77	156
Mission apprentices.....	28	26	Income of natives from reindeer.....	\$7,783	\$81,957
Apprentices of Lapps and other whites.....	7	3	Total income from reindeer.....	\$9,563	\$100,926
Herders' and owners' apprentices.....	27	79	Percentage of reindeer owned by:		
Total apprentices.....	79	154	Government.....	23	5
Reindeer owned by natives.....	6,406	46,683	Missions.....	22	10
			Lapps and other whites.....	14	19
			Natives.....	41	66

Number of reindeer belonging to each class of owners in 1914-15.

Owners.	Number of reindeer.		Increase.		Per cent owned.	
	1914	1915	Number.	Per cent.	1914	1915
Government.....	4,113	3,408	705	17	7	5
Missions.....	5,921	6,890	968	16	10	10
Lapps and other whites.....	10,007	13,262	3,255	33	17	19
Natives.....	37,823	46,683	8,855	23	66	66
Total.....	57,872	70,243	12,371	21		

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	22	323		55
1894.....	323	145	120	98	492		45
1895.....	492	278	123	148	743		56
1896.....	743	357		100	1,000		48
1897.....	1,000	466		334	1,334		46
1898.....	1,332	625	161	185	1,733		55
1899.....	1,733	638	322	299	2,394		37
1900.....	2,394	756	29	487	2,692		32
1901.....	2,692	1,110	200	538	3,464		41
1902.....	3,464	1,654	30	353	4,795		48
1903.....	4,795	1,877		390	6,262		31
1904.....	6,262	2,284		377	8,155		30
1905.....	8,155	2,978		926	10,223		25
1906.....	10,241	3,717		1,130	12,428		25
1907.....	12,828	4,519		1,508	15,839		23
1908 <sup>1</sup> .....	15,839	5,416		1,933	19,322		21
1909 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,322	6,437		2,844	22,915		18
1910 <sup>3</sup> .....	22,915	7,239		2,829	27,325		19
1911 <sup>3</sup> .....	27,325	9,496		3,192	33,629		23
1912 <sup>3</sup> .....	33,629	11,254		6,407	38,476		14
1913 <sup>3</sup> .....	38,476	13,681		4,894	47,266		23
1914 <sup>3</sup> .....	47,266	16,866		6,260	57,872		22
1915 <sup>3</sup> .....	57,872	21,022		8,651	70,243		21
Total.....		112,892	1,280	43,929		40	23

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



A. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, METLAKATLA, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

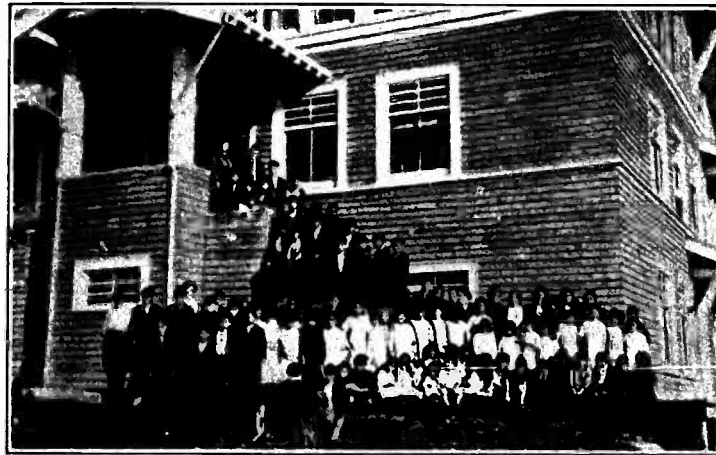


B. ONE OF THE ROOMS IN THE METLAKATLA SCHOOL.

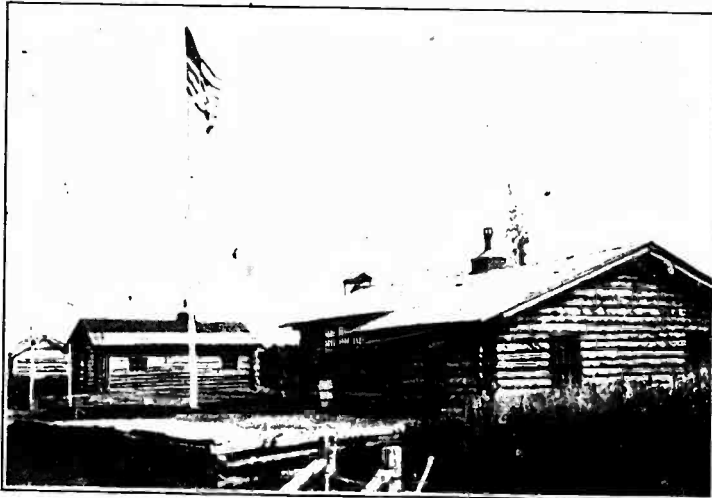




A. METLAKATLA.



B. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, HYDABURG, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



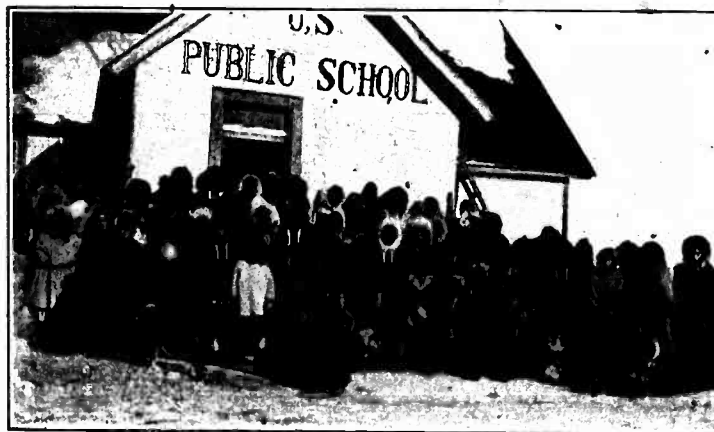
A. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, SHAGELUK, ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON RIVER.



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



A. GAMES IN AN ESKIMO SCHOOL.



B. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, KIVALINA.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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*Amounts appropriated, growth, and results of introduction of reindeer into Alaska.*

	First 10 years (1893-1902).	Next 5 years (1903-1907).	Last 8 years (1908-1915).	Total.
Appropriations.....	\$133,000	\$99,000	\$75,000	\$307,000
Number of herds established.....	9	7	60	76
Number of natives becoming owners of reindeer.....	68	56	1,016	1,140
Average cost to Government per owner.....	\$1,956	\$1,708	\$73	\$269
Number of reindeer passing into native ownership.....	2,841	3,565	40,277	46,683
Valuation of same.....	\$71,025	\$89,125	\$1,006,925	\$1,167,075
Income received by natives.....	\$4,500	\$15,500	\$359,407	\$379,407
Number of Government reindeer at end of period.....	2,247	4,684	3,408	3,408
Valuation of same.....	\$56,175	\$117,100	\$85,200	\$258,475

*Wealth produced by introduction of reindeer in Alaska.*

Valuation of 46,683 reindeer owned by natives in 1915, at \$25 each.....	\$1,167,075
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1915.....	379,407
Valuation of 23,560 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders and other whites, and Government, 1915.....	589,000
Total income of missions and Laplanders and other whites from reindeer, 1893-1915.....	107,381
Total valuation and income.....	2,242,843
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1915.....	307,000
Gain (621 per cent).....	1,935,843

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## PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

### SECTION 1.—REPORTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

#### REPORT OF WALTER C. SHIELDS, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

*Inspection.*—During the year I have traveled 4,080 miles while on tours of inspection in this district—2,605 by water and 1,475 by land.

The past winter was the mildest I have experienced in Alaska. The temperature on my trip was lower than 30° below zero only at one period, that being during the reindeer fair at Igloo. My deerskin clothes were worn only a few times, instead of most of the time as during other years. However, while the extreme cold was lacking, there was an unusual amount of snow over this part of the country. While I wore heavy furs but seldom, I had to wear snowshoes much more than during any previous winter. I used dogs for 175 miles. However, for 95 miles I was on the dog car which operates on the railroad, leaving only 80 miles during the winter for which I employed dogs. I believe this is the most consistent record of travel by reindeer that I have ever made. The trails were bad day after day. The snow was always deep and usually soft. The kind of trails I had this winter are the kind that inexperienced people claim are absolutely unfit for reindeer; however, we used reindeer and had no trouble.

Owing to the courtesy of Capt. C. S. Cochran, of the U. S. S. *Bear*, I was able to do more real work than I have ever been able to do on such trips in the past. Capt. Cochran has made the *Bear* of more real service to the work of the Government in this part of Alaska than she has been for years. I wish to put myself on record as being most grateful to him, personally as well as officially, for the numerous courtesies he has extended to me and to the work of this bureau.

*General remarks.*—With the exception of the reindeer fairs and the reservation at Noorvik, we have instituted no new work. However, the work has progressed, owing to the painstaking work of the teachers. As the natives add to their own store of knowledge they become more difficult to manage and to help. The fact that there are several departments of the Government which touch the natives through different representatives and in different ways makes it difficult for our teachers, who have to live right with the natives, and who can not take a certain course of action and then leave the village, as do the representatives of other departments. It is part of the duty of our teachers to interpret the general laws to the natives. This side of a teacher's work is difficult and often brings upon him the antagonism of the natives in his own village, who consider that the enforcement of a particular law is the teacher's doing. In addition to the regular school and village work, our teachers have had the great responsibility of the reindeer industry at their several stations. The importance and responsibility of this work can not be stated too strongly.

In addition to their regular work, some of the teachers in this district made winter trips, all of which were more or less difficult. It is part of a superintendent's duties to meet the risks and the discomforts of winter trips, and he is therefore expected to be more or less prepared for that work. Such is not the case with a teacher. Mr. Van Valin, teacher at Walnwright, went to Icy Cape to inspect the school building and other property there. Mr. Ansley, teacher at Noatak, walked from a point near Cape Krusenstern to Noatak and back, and then to Kivalina and back. As a result of the trip he was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism and was seriously ill for several weeks. He and his wife had already traveled from Noatak to Krusenstern with their people, to be with them during the seal hunt. Dr. Nichols traveled all through the Kotzebue Sound country, up to Shungnak, Selawik, and Noatak to inspect the villages. Mr. Charles Replogle, teacher at Deering, traveled 300 miles from Deering to Igloo and return, to attend the reindeer fair.

*Conditions among the natives during the year.*—The prices for furs dropped about 40 per cent as a result of the war, and to make matters worse, it was a bad year for furs, comparatively few being taken. The price of staple articles of food was also higher than before. As a result of this condition, the natives who depend largely upon their fur catch had an extremely hard winter. This was not marked at places like Igloo, Deering, and Wales, where the people have come to depend largely upon the sale of their surplus reindeer, but in the Kotzebue Sound region the situation was extremely difficult.

Our teachers are called upon continually for aid for destitute natives. In most cases aid should not be given, as it is our policy to give such aid only in cases of sickness, for infants, or in cases where there is no man in the family. It has been our policy in all cases where a native had native food to live on to give him no supplies unless he or his family was sick. One of the continual criticisms we have to meet is that we do not help the natives. It seems impossible to make some people understand that it is the pride of our service that we have never done anything to make our Alaskan natives dependents. I am convinced that this is the only right position to take for the proper development of our Alaskan natives, but I also realize that it is easy for me to state that policy, but difficult for the teachers in the villages to follow it. Day after day the natives may come into the school building and watch the teacher's family eat, while they themselves have no flour at home. It is hard for the teacher to stick to our policy under such circumstances.

*Reservations.*—The most important advance work done during the year was the securing of the reservation at Noorvik and the plans for moving the Deering Village to that place. This means that natives who lived on the coast where they had neither fuel nor building material are to be moved to a timbered country. It also means that we are beginning to reserve suitable sections for the use of the natives alone. We have also applied for a reservation on Norton Bay, and it is the plan to move the Golovin village to that place.

*Medical work.*—The natives are of considerable importance in developing the country. Except in the scattered mining sections, the natives are the only instruments that the Government can use to develop this part of Alaska. The natives are the only people that can make most of this country productive, either by fishing, trapping, or reindeer raising. Why then should we let the natives suffer from disease and thus impair their productivity? This does not touch on the more sentimental reason for saving the natives. Two doctors have been under regular appointment in this district; Dr. Nichols, at Kotzebue, and Dr. Neuman, at Nome. At least two more doctors should be under appoint-

ment in this district. One should be at Barrow, and one should be assigned to general duty and should travel over the country.

*Enforcement of law and department regulations.*—The native has learned that the Government is, after all, a rather complex institution. He knows that the Government gives him a school, a teacher, and the reindeer, and that a superintendent visits his village during the year. In addition there is a commissioner who sends the marshal after him when he breaks a law, and there is the big court and the big judge at Nome. Then in addition there are custom-house officials, and inspectors, and license collectors. Of all these different representatives of the big Government, he looks to the teachers and superintendent as his friends, and regards the others as rather dangerous persons. It is therefore the duty of the teachers and superintendent to explain to him that all of these different officials and the different laws that they enforce are all to be obeyed and regarded as friendly. This is extremely hard to do at times, and the failure to explain the reasons for the actions of these officials and their enforcement of the different laws means that the natives' regard for the Government will be lessened. Through our service the native has been taught that the Government's only relation with him is to help him.

*The reindeer service.*—In this district there are 38,841 deer, in 45 herds. Of this number, 31,396 belong to 834 natives, 801 belong to the Government, 3,005 to six mission stations, and 3,639 belong to Laplanders and the Lomen Co.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for us to maintain the proper supervision of the reindeer work and the general native work without increasing the number of our field workers, especially as the work along both lines is becoming greater each year.

During the winter my average day's travel, deducting five days when the distance was less than 10 miles on account of reaching destination, was 28 miles a day. The trails were unusually heavy, and much of the time our deer were in deep snow. I never had any trouble even when the snow was up to the shoulders of the deer. The trip from Kotzebue, to Setawik, Candle, and Council was all made through deep snow.

I believe that all of the men in our service in this district are now sled-deer enthusiasts, and none of them, with the exception of the Wainright teacher, owned dog teams last year. This is not by any means the case of the other men working for the uplift of the natives, viz, the missionaries, all of whom maintain dog teams for use in traveling. They do this in spite of the fact that by using reindeer they would save money for their missions, encourage the natives to use reindeer, thus enabling them to use as food for themselves the fish which they now give to their dogs.

There has been no special disease among the herds this year. However, there is no doubt that the deer are subject to several diseases. The "cysts" are often in evidence, but I have seldom seen enough of them to warrant condemning the meat if it was beef. Eleven cysts condemn a beef, I believe. The livers are almost always the only place infected. I believe that much of the trouble reported with the feet and hoofs is due to careless handling in willow corrals.

The matter of the proper number of bulls for each herd was thoroughly discussed at the last fair, and several of the herders decided to establish an experimental ratio for their own herds. Next year we shall have reports upon the results of these experiments.

The Eskimo herders have become more interested in making careful selection of their bulls for breeding purposes. As a result of considerable talk on this subject, I am pleased to report that Tautuk, chief herder of Nome herd, reports that this year's fawns are larger and longer legged than ever before, owing to the fact that a year ago he castrated all except the best bulls.

An attempt was made at Buckland to get wild caribou into the herd, and they almost succeeded, but the caribou fawns were a little old and ran away from the reindeer herd. Undoubtedly we shall have to fence in a part of the caribou range in southwest Alaska and attempt to capture caribou in large numbers. I hope that this will be done some time.

I recommend that, as the number of Government deer in this district is so small and the appropriation so small, it would be best for us to plan to give up the apprentice system in this district just as soon as proper plans can be made for using the Government deer for the establishment of an experimental herd. The number of deer left would furnish a fairly good working herd for that purpose.

The Lomen Co. still keeps its herd near Kotzebue Sound, and it is cared for by Lapps. This company has, I understand, taken over the deer purchased from the Golovin Mission by Mr. Lindeberg, which will increase their herd by about 900. The growth of this company by the absorption of this mission herd is the only development of interest that has occurred in the company's affairs during the year, to my knowledge.

I repeat my statement in last year's report, that I believe that the entrance of white men into the reindeer industry must result in harm to the native owners, for whom all the work of establishing the industry was done.

The first annual reindeer fair was held at Igloo in January. These fairs were planned by Mr. Lopp some years ago, but this is the first one that has been held in this district. It was a great success; greater by far than can be indicated in a report. Its influence has put the industry years ahead, I believe, and awakened all the native herders. It is the greatest influence for advancement that this bureau has instituted in this district within my experience, and it will work wonders among the reindeer owners as well as all the other natives. As the result of the fair the reindeer men are now more closely united and will from now on form a sort of brotherhood that will go far to weld the entire Eskimo population together. The natives have learned what splendid results can be accomplished by organized effort, and that they can accomplish such things themselves.

Each native who owns reindeer now holds his head a little higher because the man who has no deer is "all the same as nothing at the fair." The technique of the industry has been given a great boost by the awakening of interest in all things connected with it. For example, the natives know who won the first prize with the lasso, who could break a sled deer best, etc. And they all want to improve along those lines. Each herd had considered its own men proficient enough in all matters. They found at the fair that there were others who were better. The use of sled deer was given a great impetus. New methods of butchering, of breaking sled deer, of harnessing, and of making halters and sleds have been introduced. A "reindeer institute" has been established where all the best men meet and discuss matters of interest.

My circular letters in regard to the proposition of the Pacific Cold Storage Co. to ship meat out on a commission basis have been filed. The only reindeer that were received by this company in answer to this proposition were those from the Teller Mission herd and about 60 from the herd purchased at Golovin by Mr. Lindeberg. The Wales herders put off driving their deer in the winter and failed to cut out the steers in time to start in the summer. The Lomen herd at Kotzebue made two attempts to get across to Nome, one in winter and one in summer, and both failed. They are supposed to come this winter.

The time is almost at hand when the rights to grazing grounds will be of vast importance to the natives. I trust that the grounds marked off on my map may



be reserved for the natives or else that the department will state and file the record that the rights of the natives to those grounds are recognized.

I believe that to meet the situation the most important work must be done here on the ground. We must weld the native owners together closely as a race. If they appreciate the importance of the industry for themselves, they can be made to hold together for their own good. This work we will do mainly through the fairs. The other thing to be done should be done by the bureau. We must know where we stand in relation to the rights to use the public land for grazing. No mission, Lapp, or company should be allowed to file on any grazing grounds until the application is first referred to the Bureau of Education. The natives' herds should be given right to use the public land now in use by them for grazing purposes, or the department should have all the reindeer grounds set aside for that purpose by Executive order.

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

The distance along the Yukon River between the two extremes of this district—that from Eagle to Loudon—is about 760 miles. All the schools have been visited by me at least once during the past year, certain schools having been visited several times.

In addition to the five villages in which schools were maintained by the Government, the missionaries conducted schools in six other villages, namely, those at Stevens Village, Allachaket, Nenana, Chena, Salchaket, and Tqnana Crossing. Notwithstanding the fact, therefore, of there being 11 school centers in this district, there is a large number of natives who are not reached, owing to their living in small and isolated groups.

The villages of lesser importance where there are no schools but which contain many children are those at Tolovana, Minto, Old Station, Chandlar, Christians Village (Black River), Ketchumstock, Tetlin, and Mansfield. At all these villages, however, the natives are very nomadic in their habits and but rarely occupy their respective villages more than from two to three months in each year. Under such conditions it would not be an easy matter to reach these people and to efficiently maintain schools on their behalf.

The natives of Ketchumstock, Mansfield, and Tetlin have frequently expressed their desire for a school. They have intimated their willingness to erect a log school building at their own expense, provided the Government would furnish windows, hardware, etc. These natives are situated in a region difficult of access. Probably the best route to these villages would be overland from Eagle. The greater part of two summers and one winter would be consumed in planning, freighting materials for, and erecting a school building. Were supplies to be shipped from Seattle to Eagle during the summer, the said supplies would have to be freighted about 120 miles over the trail during the following winter (it would not be possible to freight the supplies during the summer months except by pack horses at a prohibitive cost) and the building completed the following summer. Thus, were we to ship supplies from Seattle in sufficient time to reach Eagle during the open season of 1916, the school in the aforesaid region could be ready for occupancy by September, 1917. Should our funds permit, I would suggest that we maintain a school in this hitherto neglected region.

The natives in the interior have hitherto been careful not to live together in large settlements, as the big game and fur-bearing animals in the neighborhood

of any one such settlement are not sufficiently numerous to support other than a limited number of people. Many of them, therefore, prefer to settle in small groups, so that each group may be undisturbed by others in its hunting and trapping. There are, for instance, along the stretch of river between Tanana and Louden—a distance of about 165 miles—about 200 natives who are divided up into nine or ten different groups. The said groups consist of those at Old Station, Grant Creek, Mouse Point, Kokrines, Willow Point, Ruby (near), Lewis Landing, and several other places where there are but one or two families. The conditions in many other parts of this district are similar to those just described. There are approximately from 30 to 40 different groups of natives in this district, separated not only by long distances but by various dialects.

*Attendance.*—The school attendance, owing to the limited number of natives in the various communities, also to their migratory habits, has been somewhat small. The adults when on their hunting and trapping trips invariably take their children with them. It would often be a difficult matter for the parents to leave their children in the school villages on account of their usually having no one to look after them. It is pleasing to report that when the children are in the village there is seldom any difficulty in getting them to attend school. They are for the most part fond of school and rarely absent themselves unless they are given work to do by their parents, such as splitting wood, carrying water, etc. The attitude of the parents in the matter of their children attending school has somewhat improved. The parents formerly took little or no notice of the fact of their children occasionally playing truant. In cases where certain children have shown a tendency to play truant, the parents have occasionally visited the school during the daily session to see if their children were present.

Although the compulsory attendance law passed by the Territorial Legislature some years ago was afterwards found to be inoperative, yet the fear of the law impressed upon the natives at that time is still ever present with them. The problem of attendance is not so much getting the children in the village to school as it is the unsatisfactory long absences of the children from the village. It would be quite difficult therefore to frame a law that would, with justice, meet these conditions. The natives earn the greater part of their living away from the village, which more often than not is merely a place of headquarters for them and a place in which to do their trading. One can hardly blame the parents for taking their children on the hunting trips, as the children are more or less useful to them and it is necessary that they be taught to hunt at as early an age as possible. The children, moreover, enjoy the free life and, with the knowledge that later on they will have to earn their living by means of the hunt, are anxious to accompany their parents and frequently absent themselves from school for the purpose of doing so.

Many of the villages at certain seasons of the year are temporarily abandoned by the natives when they repair to their hunting and trapping grounds. At Tanana during the greater part of April and May the native village was entirely deserted. The natives had scattered and were camping at various places along the Yukon and elsewhere. The majority of them were camping at Fish Lake, 15 miles from Tanana. The teacher at Tanana suggested to me the advisability of her proceeding to Fish Lake for the purpose of holding school where she could be assured of at least a dozen pupils. I agreed that she should go inasmuch as there were no children remaining at Tanana. School was successfully held in a tent, and thus our average attendance did not materially suffer.

The problem of the discouraging attendance at our schools has not yet been solved and never will be until in some manner the scattered natives are brought

together into common settlements. Some means might then be devised whereby the children could remain at the villages in the care of guardians—possibly in a dormitory attached to the schoolhouse, while their parents were out in the hills.

*Means of support of natives.*—The natives derive their chief means of support from hunting, trapping, and fishing. This district is, on the whole, fairly well stocked with moose and caribou. The best hunting ground in the interior is that in the Ketchumstock region, where, at certain seasons of the year, it is not uncommon to see bands of caribou consisting of probably a hundred thousand making their way across the country. The Koyukuk region is not well stocked with big game, but in normal seasons there is enough to satisfy the needs of the limited number of natives in that part of the country.

In regard to the numerous statements that have been made that the big game of the interior is rapidly becoming exterminated, I would say that this is not so. The natives now have no more difficulty in procuring all the moose and caribou they need than they had 10 years ago. Fur-bearing animals also are as numerous as they formerly were. For two or three years previous to the outbreak of the European war many natives were realizing as much as \$2,000 a year from the sale of fur skins and live fur-bearing animals. From \$500 to \$1,000 has been paid the natives for a single live black fox and equally high prices for other live animals. Since the war has been in progress these prices have been reduced to less than one-third of what they formerly were. Should the war in Europe be prolonged for another year or so, the fur-bearing animals up here will still further be increased, as many trappers both white and native are not trapping to any appreciable extent, owing to the prevailing low state of the fur market. Thus will the fur-bearing animals increase and multiply, in consequence of which the trapping industry should later on be quite as good if not better than formerly.

The fishing along the Yukon and Tanana Rivers is invariably good, although there are certain seasons from inexplicable causes when the run is unsatisfactory. Salmon fishing is the chief occupation of both men and women during the summer months. These fish, when smoked and dried, are kept by the natives for use during the following winter, partly as dog feed, also as food for themselves. At the end of each fishing season the natives invariably sell a large quantity of fish to the stores for the purpose of paying their debts and in order to obtain some ready money. The said fish, however, such is the want of forethought on the part of the natives, is in nearly all instances bought again by them at a later date and at a price higher than that at which they previously sold it.

Many of the native men work on the steamboats during the summer months, which occupation affords them a means of acquiring several hundred dollars each. The native women make moccasins and do bead work, which usually finds a ready sale. The natives, therefore, have no difficulty in making a living, provided they are in good health and that the state of the market is a normal one.

*Moral conditions.*—The moral conditions among the natives are not good. The class of white people with whom the majority of the natives come into contact are those whose morals are of a low standard, and as a consequence, the natives, striving to emulate the white man in all that he does, easily and willingly fall into his vicious and immoral ways.

The natives consume much whisky and will go to extreme lengths to obtain it. There is not so much real drunkenness among them as there is steady drinking. Although there is a severe penalty for white men convicted of selling liquor to

the natives, yet there are large numbers of men engaged in this nefarious business for the sake of the huge profit attached to it. While there are several convictions each year, the ranks broken by those sent to prison are soon filled by other men who, until they are caught, profitably ply the same trade.

The custom of potlatching is a very harmful one, as the said custom is invariably attended by much drinking and always a deal of gambling. Probably the worst feature in connection with these festivals is the custom of giving presents. Men will often give what they can ill afford and will deny to their wives and children the necessaries of life for the purpose of contributing presents to commemorate persons long since dead. During the potlatch at Koskaket last winter, where several hundred natives were gathered together, it is estimated that presents to the value of from eight to nine thousand dollars were given by the natives to each other. The presents, which were purchased locally at the usual high prices, consisted of rifles, shotguns, blankets, phonographs, etc. Koskaket contains about 14 cabins and some tents into which at the time of the potlatch the three to four hundred natives congregated. It need hardly be said that, under such congested conditions, the hygienic state of the cabins was extremely bad. Two deaths occurred as a result of the potlatch. One case was that of a man who died as he was journeying to the potlatch; the other death was that of a young child who evidently caught a chill owing to the variation in temperature from an overheated cabin to that of the outside air.

There is a potlatch at least once a year in nearly every village of importance. At the end of each potlatch the natives, having given away practically all they possess, are more or less without means. It is then that they often obtain a grubstake from the stores to enable them to go trapping. The whole tribe then repair to the hills—men, women, and children—and as a consequence, the villages are deserted and our schools are temporarily without scholars.

*Industrial and settlement work.*—In consequence of all the teachers in this district being women, more time has been spent upon sewing than upon any other branch of industrial work. The specimens of sewing, together with other articles, which I have lately forwarded to the Seattle office for proposed exhibition at the San Francisco fair, would indicate the really good work that has been accomplished. The girls have been taught how to cut out and make simple dresses, aprons, etc., and at certain schools some of the articles thus made have been worn by the children during school hours. The boys also have been taught how to use the needle and have done some creditable work. The generous supply of calico, thread, and other material furnished by the bureau has enabled us to teach much sewing which otherwise could not have been taught. The children after leaving school make good use at home of what they have learned at school. Sewing machines are in every village; in certain villages there is a machine in every cabin.

We have maintained cooking classes at several of our schools. The classes, however, have been limited in their attendance, owing to their having been held in the teachers' living quarters. The girls are fond of kitchen work and succeed fairly well at it. Considerable instruction in cooking has been given by our teachers in the cabins of the natives, which is perhaps a more practical way of teaching, as the instruction thus given is based on conditions as they actually exist among the natives. Many of the native women can make good yeast bread and often do so when they do not consider the making of it too much trouble.

Carpentry, while it has not been taught extensively in the school room, has been given some attention in the villages. At several of our schools we have

a workbench, which the boys and men have been encouraged to use. Most of the men can build log cabins, birch-bark canoes, boats, and sleds. Certain natives show considerable skill in carpentry, notably that of sled making. They can at all times, should they be sufficiently painstaking, make a better sled than can white men. The sleds made by white men are usually heavy and rigid, while those of Indian make are light and have a tendency to spring. The boys at school have been taught how to use the various tools furnished by the bureau, such as the square, plane, level, etc., and the instruction thus given will doubtless benefit them later.

The school gardens, especially those at Eagle and Tanana, have been quite successful. At Eagle we have our school grounds well under cultivation, in which are being grown potatoes, turnips, radishes, cabbages, lettuce, etc. There are also six gardens in the village which the natives themselves have planted. With the constant aid and encouragement of the teacher, all the gardens are doing well. At the end of the season we will have from 500 to 600 cabbages and about 2½ tons of potatoes. The extent of ground under cultivation on behalf of the natives at Eagle amounts to approximately 2½ acres. The natives have taken unusual interest in the gardens, and it is wholly due to the thoroughness and enthusiasm of our teacher that at Eagle we have one of the best gardens along the river.

It has not always been easy to get the natives interested in garden work. They appreciate the garden produce at the end of each season, but are reluctant to take much active part in the preliminary work at the beginning of the season. It has to be admitted that the work is often quite hard, as much of the ground up here, even in the summer time, is frozen to within 1 foot or 18 inches from the surface. In villages where there are no schools there are few if any native gardens, as the natives at these places seldom have anyone to instruct them in garden matters.

The sanitary conditions at all the villages in our school centers are fairly good. Outside of these centers, however, they are far from what they should be, as the natives seldom have anyone to encourage them in the matter of cleaning up their villages, neither do they seem to understand the necessity for its being done. Nearly all the cabins in our school villages are washed and scrubbed once a week, but it is a difficult matter to keep them clean, as so many unsuitable things are brought into the cabins, such as dogfish and other objectionable matter. Many of the natives, moreover, allow some of their dogs to sleep in the cabins. We have tried to discourage this practice as much as possible, as we have every reason to believe that much infection is carried through the villages by means of diseased dogs. Nearly all the cabins are badly ventilated, as the windows are fixtures; that is to say, they do not open and were never intended to. The personal cleanliness of the younger generation of natives has much improved. In regard to the old natives, it is a hopeless task to try to get them to take any pride in their personal cleanliness. With the younger generation, however, it is different. For many years most of the children in our schools have been given a weekly bath, and the spirit of cleanliness thus instilled into them while at school has remained with them after they have grown up, which has resulted in their being neater and cleaner in their personal appearance than are certain other natives who have not had the advantages of school training. On the whole, village conditions in such places where we have schools are fairly good, considering the adverse conditions with which the teachers have to cope.

*Health conditions.*—At Eagle and Circle there has been much sickness during the past year. Tuberculosis, scrofula, and some skin trouble have given the

teachers at these places much anxiety and hard work. When certain diseases at Eagle have been beyond the knowledge and control of our teacher, medical assistance has been rendered by the sergeant of the Army Medical Corps, who is stationed 3 miles away. The mission doctor at Fort Yukon visited Circle during the past winter and rendered some assistance.

The bureau had no physician in this district during the past year. Until such a time as we can have a hospital of our own, I do not think we specially need a doctor. At Fort Yukon there is a mission doctor, and it is possible that one will be sent to Tanana in the near future. At both Fort Yukon and Tanana the mission people are building large hospitals which when completed will each have cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. In each hospital there is already a trained nurse in attendance.

The other villages in this district are hardly large enough to justify the bureau in sending a doctor to take up his headquarters in any one of them. As for a traveling physician, it is open to question whether the sick natives receive any material benefit from the necessarily rapid and unsatisfactory treatment given by such a doctor, since he is not with his patients long enough to determine the value of his work; neither is he in a position to know whether during his absence his instructions and method of cure are being carried out.

*Recommendations.*—In view of the large number of natives not being reached, owing to their migratory habits, and to the fact of their living in many small and isolated groups, it might be well to set aside some reservations in addition to the one located and staked last winter at Koskaket. It would be well to bear in mind, however, that the mere fact of setting aside a tract of land for the special use of the natives would not in itself be a means of inducing them to live upon it. The natives do not care to live wholly apart from white people unless they be given an incentive for so doing. At the present time they find a local market for their furs among the white people, who also are the means of furnishing the natives with their supplies. In setting aside reservations, therefore, the Government would have to be prepared to spend money upon them to the end that they be made sufficiently attractive for the natives to voluntarily settle thereon. Were schools and cooperative stores to be maintained, such advantages would be readily seen and appreciated by the natives, who would then have an incentive for building their homes upon the suggested reservations.

At one of the more central of the proposed reservations we should have a detention hospital, similar to the one in use for white people at Fairbanks. There are many natives suffering from infectious diseases who should be isolated, as by the nature of their diseases they are a source of danger to the community in which they live.

A "home" for distressed natives, upon one of the reservations, might well be considered by the Government. It would seem that some provision should be made on behalf of the natives in cases of helpless old age, poverty, blindness, and other afflictions. In view of there being a home for indigent white people at Sitka, it would indicate that those responsible are prepared to look after the distressed whites, but that little cognizance is taken of the wretched condition of the lame, blind, and aged sick natives.

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

In this district the natives are slowly adapting themselves to the changed conditions to which they have so suddenly been subjected. The influence of the Bureau of Education in helping them make this change is quite apparent.

To the casual observer the bureau's help in many sections of the country is inappreciable, but those who live close to the natives or have made a study of them see that the bureau's work is effective and far-reaching. Some of our staunchest supporters are old traders who have spent much of their lives in Alaska and realize the change that has been wrought since the Government has established schools and made it a business to look after the interests of the natives. Needless to say much remains to be done, and many and various are the schemes advanced by Alaskans for the betterment of the natives and the improvement of our service.

The natives of the southern coast have always been and still are dependent upon the salmon fisheries for a livelihood. Up to a very short time ago a condition of lawlessness existed at the canneries which beggars description. This condition has recently changed to a great extent by the appointment of competent men to the positions under the Department of Justice, and the consequent strict enforcement of law. However, law can not protect the amicable and tractable Eskimo of southwestern Alaska from the scum of San Francisco's Chinatown which the canneries ship up here. From this influx of orientals the natives are reaping their harvest of syphilis, diseased, sterile women, and premature death.

Reservations are needed for the Alaska natives, not to keep the natives in but to keep undesirables out. Nothing short of reservations can protect the natives from the evils of the canneries. The reservations at Tyonek and in the Prince William Sound sections are examples in this district of the good effects of this policy. At both places the canneries are supplying the natives with nets and buying their fish, because of the exclusive fishing rights which have been gained through the establishment of the reservations.

The work in the schools is progressing as usual. The attendance continues up to the usual standard, and the teachers without exception are rendering good service. I think I can without exaggeration say that the teachers in this district are of a high standard of efficiency and that all are devoted to their work. Considering the low salaries paid in this service, the standard of efficiency is indeed high.

Inasmuch as the advancement of the natives depends largely upon the solution of their economic problems, and the natives in this district are by geographical distribution and tribal differences divided into five groups living under different economic conditions, these groups are considered separately in the following statement: (1) The Eskimo of the Bristol Bay section, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island; (2) the Aleuts, from Sanak and Belkofski to Attu; (3) the Athabaskans of Cooks Inlet; (4) the Eskimo of Prince William Sound; (5) the Athabaskans of the Copper River Valley.

*Eskimos of the Bristol Bay section, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak Island.*—This is by far the largest group in this district, comprising about 83 villages, with populations ranging from 25 to 150 or more. Those on the northeastern shore of Bristol Bay, on Togiak River, and Kulukah Bay are extremely primitive, and depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their livelihood. They have decided nomadic tendencies and spend much of their time away from their main villages. For that reason the attendance is poor at the schools during the spring and fall months, at which times the hunting is good. These people have not yet acquired any degree of civilization, and therefore meager results are to be expected for some time from the bureau's recently established work among them. Fortunately, two of the reindeer herds are located in this section, which will greatly augment the work of the schools; the Eskimo in his most primitive state takes readily to the reindeer work.

Sanitary conditions among these primitive people are very bad, and tuberculosis is prevalent to an alarming extent. During the winter they live in overcrowded igloos with little or no ventilation. The houses are never cleaned, dirt floors are common, and spitting on the floor is the prevailing habit. Unfortunately the mode of living can not be speedily changed among these people, since there is no timber for new houses, the country being barren. They would build new houses if in some way they could be supplied with lumber.

The remainder of the Eskimos of this group, from Nushagak to Kodiak Island, are all well above the semicivilized stage, many of them enjoying comfortable homes and having an ample supply of imported as well as native foods. A majority of them earn their livelihood by working for the canneries. Those of the younger generation speak English well and are well advanced in school work. The schools of Choglung, Koglung, Ugashik, Chignik, and Akhlok are of inestimable value to these southern Eskimos, because they have advanced to that point where they can make good use of a common-school education in their commercial relations with the whites.

Health conditions have been extremely bad. Not only is there a large percentage of tuberculosis among them, but also much syphilis, which has wrought havoc with them for years and has undermined the health of entire communities. These conditions have perceptibly improved since the establishment of the Government schools and the hospital at Nushagak. However, it will require years of careful treatment and sanitary surveillance to eradicate the syphilis and counteract its evil effects.

These deplorable health conditions are largely due to mingling with the orientals at the canneries, who quite recently openly sold the worst whisky imaginable to the natives, debauching the native women at will. This condition has greatly improved in recent years, but in spite of the efforts of the officials of the Department of Justice and others interested it is still in existence.

More schools are needed in this section. Naknek, Port Moller, Perry, and Karluk should have schools. The reindeer industry should be extended down the peninsula, and to Kodiak Island, if sufficient pasturage can be found. The medical work should be extended to embrace the outlying villages tributary to Bristol Bay, and hospital facilities should be established for the south shore of the peninsula and Kodiak Island. The Department of Justice should employ more deputy marshals in this section during the summer.

*The Aleuts.*—The Aleuts are unfortunate in that their resources of valuable sea animals have been entirely exhausted. Their problem is primarily that of economic improvement. With the exception of the coaling of revenue cutters at Unalaska, there is no work to be had on the Aleutian Islands. Some of the natives of Unalaska have during the last two summers been employed by the cannery at Port Moller. This employment has lasted only six weeks, but at that it has been of great help to them.

The majority of the Aleuts are compelled to live off the meager remaining resources, which consist mainly of salmon and cod, and a few foxes. The sale of foxskins is the only source of income to the natives of the outlying villages. The income from this source is indeed small; especially when they are compelled to sell the skins to the traders, who for years bought the furs from the Aleuts at their own prices.

Since the establishment of the cooperative store at Atka and competitive stores at Attu and Unalaska, very much higher prices have been paid for the furs. The native cooperative store at Atka has compelled the independent trader to pay a high price for the furs during this last winter, in spite of the depression in the fur market; he also has to sell his goods at a very close



margin in order to compete with the cooperative store. This store has in this way been a very effective agent in increasing the income of the Atka natives.

One industry which could be easily managed by the natives is the raising of blue foxes on islands. Unfortunately the best islands for this purpose have already been taken up by white men. There may be other islands suitable for the fox business, but those taken by the white men are the best, because they are low-lying and have long sloping beaches covered with extensive beds of shellfish, which are always available, since these beaches are never covered with ice. About the only care a fox island like that needs is watching; it is not necessary to feed the foxes, as they live on the shellfish.

The work of the schools at Atka and Unalaska can not be praised too highly; these schools have been a great help in breaking up a form of peonage to which the natives were long subjected.

Health conditions on these islands will not greatly improve until the living conditions improve. These people want better houses, and they will have them as soon as they can afford to buy lumber. More and a better variety of food is needed for a better resistance against disease. Tuberculosis is the main scourge, and should be eradicated by isolation.

*The Athabaskans of Cooks Inlet.*—This group comprises the natives of the villages of Seldovia, Kenai, Tyonek, Susitna, Knik, and Matanuska. The villages of Illamna and Noondalting also belong to this group. These people have long lived in close contact with white men and have therefore adopted much of the white man's mode of living. A majority of them depend largely upon work in the fisheries for a living. Although they were originally an inland people, they have long lived on the shores of the inlet and have depended much upon the sea for their livelihood. Through close contact with the whites and the orientals at the canneries, they have contracted diseases and acquired their vices and have consequently degenerated physically and also morally. In fact, these people are suffering from a too-close contact with the whites, and the problem of improving them lies in protecting them from unprincipled white men and orientals, commercially as well as morally.

We have so far failed to protect the natives from this element in this section; it seems that adequate protection can not be given them without the establishment of reservations for them, from which undesirables can be excluded. It is to be hoped that the present experiment of a reserve at Tyonek will prove a success. From the fisheries of this reservation an income sufficient to support its present population can be expected; however, if the population is to be increased it will be necessary to extend the reservation to include more fishing rights. This matter will be taken up after the fishing season, when the present income of the reservation can better be estimated.

Tyonek should have a sawmill; the reservation is well timbered, and lumber could be cut for commercial purposes as well as for new houses which they need very much.

*The Eskimos of Prince William Sound.*—These natives live in five villages on the borders of Prince William Sound, as follows: Chenega, on the island of the same name lying between Knight Island and Kenai Peninsula; Klinikk, near Port Wells; Tatitlek, near Ellamar; Hawkins Island Village, on the island by the same name; and Nuchek, on Hinchinbrook Island, both at the eastern entrance to the sound.

Tatitlek is the largest and most central village of this group, to which the people of the other villages come to visit quite often. It would be an easy matter to concentrate them all at this village.

These natives have been getting contracts to furnish logs for the sawmill at Valdez, on which they have realized good wages. Perhaps a sawmill of their

own would be of considerable help to them, provided that the lumber could be marketed. A large amount would be needed for new houses of which they are in need.

The sanitary and also the health conditions of this village are improving. The problem of keeping the village clean is very difficult because the houses are crowded together so closely. During the last year I have made an effort to rid the village of syphilis. The method pursued has been the intravenous administration of neosalvarsan by the concentrated method repeated in a week, together with a careful administration of mercurials in the form of inunctions and protiodide in the interim. Twelve cases have been treated, of which seven were of congenital origin. Of the seven congenital cases, five have completely recovered from all symptoms, and have gained rapidly in weight and growth. All the cases treated were chronic and neglected, and the results are therefore most encouraging. I report these results because this is possibly the first time that neosalvarsan has been given intravenously on so extensive a scale in an Alaskan schoolroom; in all 22 injections were given, with no untoward results except a slight infection in 2 cases caused possibly by scratching the point of injection to relieve itching. The method is practicable where the patient can be kept under the mercurial treatment between the injections.

The village of Tatitlek shows marked improvement in every way and our results there are good.

*The Athabaskans of the Copper River Valley.*—These natives live in small widely-scattered camps and villages. They live almost wholly on fish and game; their income being from furs, and at times from a little work secured as guides, and in doing odd jobs for the whites.

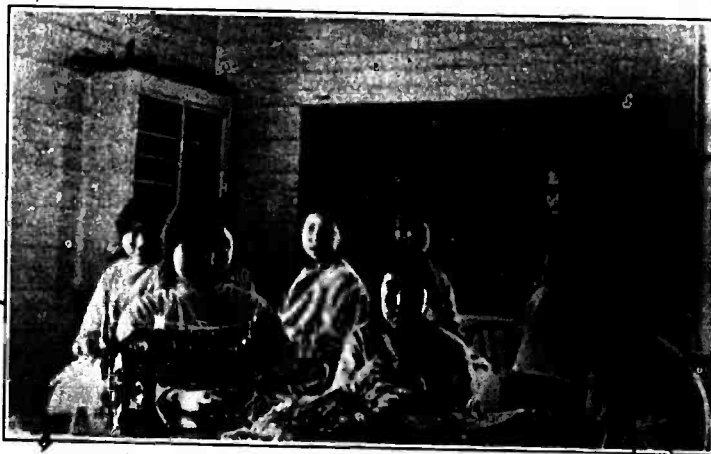
Their standard of living is low, and the sanitary and health conditions among them are bad. They live a lazy, nomadic life, spending much of their time in their tents at the various hunting and fishing camps. The depleted condition of the game and fur resources of the valley necessitates that they scatter widely in order to make a living. Under these conditions it is difficult for the teacher at Copper Center to keep in touch with them, and the attendance at the school is small and irregular. The school has, however, been a means of keeping in touch with them, and from it urgent cases of destitution have been relieved, diseases treated, and medicines issued, and in these respects the school has rendered invaluable service. It is to be hoped that these natives can by some means be grouped in the near future.

I take this opportunity to again touch on the problem of medical relief in this district. In providing medical relief it is of the greatest importance to consider the fact that hundreds of miles of water difficult to navigate separate the different sections of the district. One hospital can not serve the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Cooks Inlet, Prince William Sound, and the Copper River Valley, not to speak of the Aleutian Islands, with any degree of practicability and success. Only the most urgent cases reach the hospital—that is distant a long steamboat journey—yet we can not hope to have separate hospital facilities for each one of the above-enumerated sections. It would be much better to have several small hospitals than one large central institution.

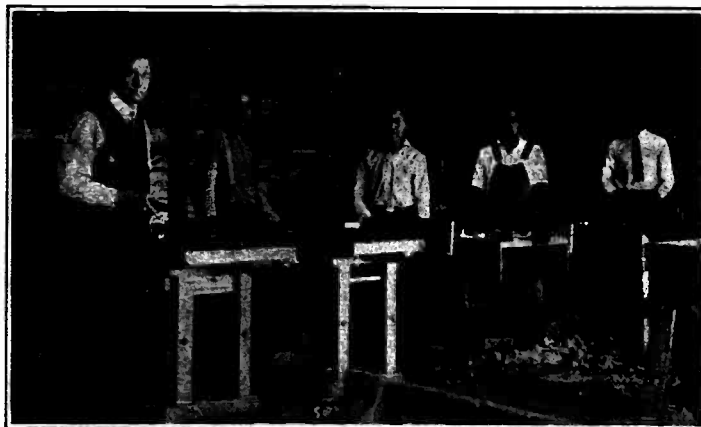
In conclusion, I want again to call your attention to the alarming fact that the greatest health problem of the Alaska natives is the eradication of tuberculosis. It is of the greatest importance that means be speedily provided for the isolation of this dread disease. In dealing with the health problem it should have first consideration; little can be done toward its eradication through education alone.



A. SECTION OF COOKING CLASS, KOTZEBUE SCHOOL, ARCTIC ALASKA.



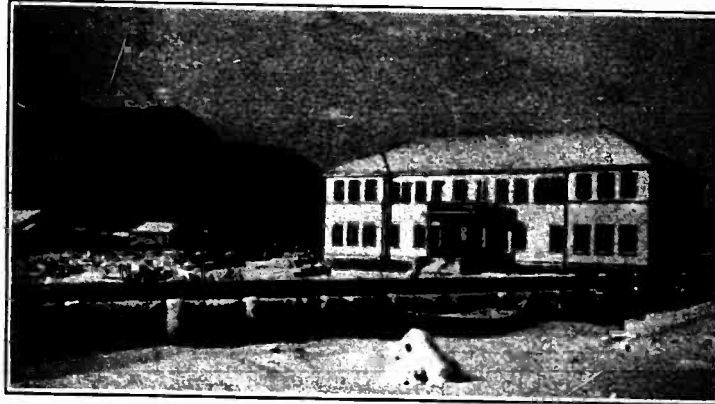
B. SECTION OF SEWING CLASS, KOTZEBUE SCHOOL.



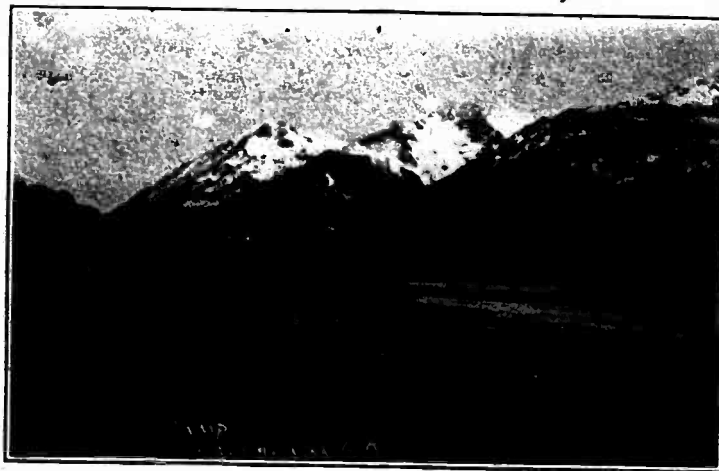
A. SECTION OF CLASS IN WOODWORK. METLAKATLA SCHOOL, SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA.



B. THE CABBAGE PATCH. SCHOOL GARDEN, KLUKWAN, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



A. UNITED STATES HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES, JUNEAU.



B. SUMMER CAMP, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

This outdoor life is very beneficial to natives suffering from tuberculosis.



A. ESKIMO IGLOO, ARCTIC ALASKA, EXTERIOR.



B. ESKIMO IGLOO, INTERIOR.

**REPORT OF WILLIAM G. BEATTIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.**

Thirteen schools have been in operation during the year in the southeastern district of Alaska. Twenty teachers, two nurses or teachers of sanitation, and one physician have been employed.

The whole corps of workers has been loyal and faithful in the year's service.

In the schoolroom probably greater progress than in any previous year has been made in teaching the native children English. Yet the progress has been exceedingly small in this direction and leaves much to be desired. It is impossible in the few hours in the schoolroom to teach enough English and to get it used enough to make it the medium of speech for the children and young people; the language used in the home, the store, on the street, and throughout the community is chiefly Tsimpseun, Hydah, or Thinget. However, we are endeavoring each year to place increasing emphasis on the necessity of English in the community as well as in the schoolroom, and while growth in the use of the language is slow, we are encouraged because we can note progress. This progress is due in no small degree to the wider use of the dramatization of stories in our primary grades. After the Indian child becomes interested in one story and gets such a clear conception of the words that, while repeating them, he can demonstrate their meaning by actions, he becomes enthusiastic in grasping and demonstrating other stories in the same way. Thus his pronunciation and action he makes the words his own and is thereafter afraid to use them. Last October I visited one school where the teacher was endeavoring to have her first and second grades dramatize a simple story. The pupils were bashful and slow to respond. I encouraged them as much as possible, and upon leaving told them that I would expect to hear this again later in the winter. In January I visited them again. When the teacher called for volunteers to dramatize not only one but three stories, every pupil was enthusiastically anxious to participate in the dramatization, and those selected surely performed their parts with credit both to themselves and their teacher.

In general progress Hydaburg has been able to make the best showing. The attendance there has been much more regular than in other schools, and the older people have been led to show more positive inclination for growth. In addition to the good work of our teachers there, the growth is due to a great extent to the absence of quarrels and clan troubles among the natives over land and houses; when these people left their lands and houses in the former villages and came to the new location, the bureau of education, with the aid of the Forestry Service, laid off the land so that each head of a family knows exactly what is his. Property rights are now administered in accordance with the laws of the United States rather than by the old customs of the natives. This has eliminated from Hydaburg property troubles that in almost every other village cause divisions and factions among the people.

In Klukwan the industrial class of boys, though small, has accomplished much. By exchanging vegetables from the school garden and by the sale of articles produced by the manual training class, the boys, under the guidance of the teacher, have purchased tools enough to have a very respectable community shop for work in wood and sheet iron. During the year a number of Yukon dog sleds have been built in the shop, and all have found ready sale. The sheet-iron, air-tight wood stove is the most satisfactory stove in use in Klukwan, and nearly all new stoves used in the village this year have been made in the shop. The gardens of this village again demonstrated that if the natives can

be led to devote their time to vegetable growing a vegetable cannery can be made a profitable investment.

In Haines special mention should be made of the sewing-class work and cooking. Both of these were successfully carried on for a part of the year, there being not only a class from the schoolroom, but also from the mothers of the village. In Hoonah, in addition to making a number of small articles in wood, the manual-training class built a flat-bottomed skiff for the use of the school.

The general school work at Metlakatla has shown by both attendance and progress that the Government met a vital need of that community when it established the school there. The new school building, a part of which is completed, will be occupied next autumn and will surely be greatly appreciated by both pupils and teachers after two winters spent in rooms in old store buildings and halls.

The immoral white man continues to be a menace to the native of this district. In such towns as Haines, Douglas, Juneau, Petersburg, and Ketchikan Indian women and girls are ready prey of white men, Japanese, Mexicans, Filipinos, and various Europeans, who entice their victims with money or, more often, with intoxicating liquors. Nothing but total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska will reduce to a minimum the debauchery now caused among the natives by the manufacture of native intoxicants or the traffic among these people of the white man's intoxicating liquors.

The Federal law states that the Indians are not to be disturbed in the possession of their lands. Yet in all parts of this district where the white population is on the increase Indians are being crowded from lands which they have held for generations. It is frequently the case that an Indian family has had three or four cabins in various locations where they would go to plant a small garden, to trap, or to dry fish at the various seasons of the year. During the passing of many years the natives have cleared small plats of ground. Within the past few years white homesteaders have located on many of these plats, making them each a part of a homestead. The result is that when the native goes to his camping place, or garden, he finds that it has been appropriated by a white man. During the past year an Indian brought action in the court against a white man for taking up the Indian's land and after spending more than \$300 in attorneys' fees and other expenses of the case had it decided against him. He had claimed the land for a period of 40 years and more; had actually lived upon it during a certain season every year for many years until some 8 years ago, and his right to that land had always been recognized by both white and Indian until a white man came along, took up a homestead, and built a cabin near the Indian's land. Before he did this the white man had stopped with the Indian in the latter's cabin on several occasions. When the white man took up his homestead and had it recorded he included the Indian's land in the homestead and it was not until two years or more afterwards that the Indian knew that the homestead claim covered his land. There are a number of cases in this district similar in principle to this one.

I believe that every Indian village in this district should be made a reserve, as are Hydaburg, Klawock, and Klukwan, in order to keep the white men from encroaching upon their village lands.

As I said in my report of last year, there is so much jealousy existing between villages, and the customs and events of the distant past have created so much enmity between certain communities, that it is practically impossible to get two villages on the present site of either one of them. If a new location can be found where there are no clan houses, which hold many traditions, villages may be persuaded to unite, provided they can make the move at no financial loss.



If a reimbursable fund could be secured by the bureau and we could furnish from that fund the necessary machinery for sawmill, cannery, or other industrial plant at some new location, it might then be possible to get some more villages to unite at such location. They would in a few years be able to pay back the money into the fund and own their own plant, as has been done at Hydaburg.

The Alaska Legislature at their second session the past spring passed two laws that will enable both individual natives and villages to make progress toward our Government and civilization if they so desire. These laws are (1) a law to enable an Alaskan Indian to determine his citizenship before the courts, and (2) a law to enable Indian villages to organize for self-government. I believe that the last law is the most important piece of legislation that has ever been made for the Alaska natives. It will enable them to establish councils of their own and to learn to govern themselves. They can pass any ordinance for their own village that is not in conflict with Federal or Territorial laws.

There is still much demand for the establishment of a good trades school in Alaska for the Indians. Probably 300 Alaska Indians are this year enrolled in the boarding schools in the States under the Bureau of Indian Affairs. There is scarcely a month goes by in which I am not besought by Indians to do all I can to get a trades school established in Alaska in which their older children could learn the work that it is impossible to teach in our village schools. Would it not be an excellent plan to establish such a school and permit to enter there only those pupils who had completed, say, five grades in the village schools? I believe this would be a help to our village schools also.

It is to be hoped that a hospital will be speedily built in this district, now that a medical relief appropriation has been made. The cost to the natives in the local hospitals of Juneau and Douglas is prohibitive when they have also to pay a doctor for his services. In Ketchikan a native will not be received into the hospital at any price. Some haven for natives needing hospital attention is surely much needed.

The law permits natives to take up allotments of not to exceed 160 acres. A number of natives have availed themselves of this privilege. They have staked out their claim and made application to the land office. In course of time a surveyor is sent to survey the allotment. When he arrives he finds that the native has not run his lines according to the true meridian. The surveyor's rules—those under which he works—are inexorable. He must change the lines to conform with the rules. The Indian can not understand these rules and is angered. When he finds that he can not have the land he wants, and especially when part of his shore line or water line is cut out, he doesn't want that allotment. Under the Indian customs, the Indians owned water, streams and bays, as well as land. Some of them take up their land now with a view to controlling certain water. This they find they can not do, and they do not want the land they have chosen.

## SECTION 2.—REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS AND NURSES.

### REPORT OF DR. L. H. FRENCH, KANAKANAK.

During this year we accommodated more hospital patients and cared for a greater number of out-patients than during the preceding year. Only the more severe cases, which could not be well cared for at home, were admitted. During

the fiscal year 44 cases were treated in the hospital, requiring 1,232 days of hospital treatment.

The Kakanak building, having been designed for use as a schoolhouse, is very poorly adapted for hospital purposes, and not having the proper sanitary arrangements, the work is often carried on with the greatest difficulty. Cases of all kinds, both male and female, must necessarily be kept in one room which was formerly the schoolroom, the only means of separating patients and sexes being some homemade screens. However, the present building has served its purpose admirably by way of conducting an experiment as to the utility and the necessity of a hospital at this point.

I would not deem it wise to attempt any improvement to the present building, but rather to erect a building especially designed and equipped as a hospital. The building should contain a male and a female ward and two private rooms for the necessary isolation of certain cases, also a dispensary room for the treatment of out-patients and as a receiving ward, with bath arrangements so that patients can be bathed before entering the ward. The hospital should contain two toilet rooms and baths for male and female patients. The building should also contain proper living quarters and a bath for nurses and attendants. The present building could be used as a residence for the attending physician. Proper accommodations and provision should be made in the building for maintaining and training native girls as nurses.

As physician in the Alaska medical service and acting assistant district school superintendent, I have visited all the schools, reindeer camps, and villages between Togiak on the west, Ilamna on the east, and Ugask on the south. At Togiak the educational and sanitary work has been very difficult, very largely due to the poor dwellings of the natives. No timber being available for fuel or building purposes, the natives are compelled to live in partly underground barabaras, shelter being provided by covering a light framework of stick with straw and sod. In such a habitation cleanliness is impossible, and on account of the almost complete absence of fuel the houses are continually cold, damp, and moldy, and almost all food is eaten raw. Under such conditions the physical as well as the mental development of children is necessarily dwarfed. The schoolhouse is situated in the village at the mouth of the Togiak River. On up the river, at intervals of about 10 miles, are six other villages, the natives of which all exist in a very low state of civilization. The natural resources of Togiak Bay and River provide a bountiful supply of seals, fish, and fur-bearing animals, making this region a desirable habitat for native population. It is hardly possible that the education of the natives of Togiak will show much progress until their homes can be improved. I would recommend that a few suitable houses be built for them in such a manner that they will not be more difficult to heat than their present huts. Their barabaras, being covered with turf and being practically air-tight, require a small amount of fuel; if houses were built for them which were colder they would probably prefer the hut.

The village of Kulukak, on the west shore of Kulukak Bay, occupies a commanding and slight position, with its waters abounding in seal, fish, and clams, while the adjacent country is well stocked with fur and game animals. But like Togiak, Kulukak is also without timber, and the people necessarily live in underground dugouts. During the spring of 1915 I was detained at Kulukak on account of an early ice break-up, and I saw what occurred every spring in their huts. Water began to ooze in from floor and sides, producing a filthy mud which rendered the huts uninhabitable, and the prevailing rains at this season made life in a tent just as bad. Stone and gravel are plentiful at Kulukak, and the best solution of this trouble that I can suggest is that a supply of

cement and lumber for forms be sent to Kulukak for the construction of about 15 small concrete houses. These would be durable, sanitary, economically heated, easily constructed, and cheaply shipped. Each house should be about 12 by 16 feet, with a built-on vestibule and entrance end. The walls should be double, with air space, which would make them easily heated and dry. If drawings and directions for erection are sent, the houses could be built by the natives themselves under the supervision of the teacher and myself. Therefore there would be no expense for labor. The advantages and resources of Kulukak as an abode for natives are so many that there need be no fear as to the permanence of this village.

As a region for the establishment of a reservation for the natives, I know of none better adapted, or with more prospects of benefit than the one embracing Togiak and Kulukak. On the coast between Togiak and Kulukak, and on Hagemester Island, are deposits of lignite coal, which could be utilized for fuel in this timberless country. This reservation should embrace all the territory drained by the rivers flowing into Kulukak and Togiak Bays, together with the adjacent islands. At present this territory contains no white population, nor is it commercially used in any way, and if set apart and kept from the encroachment of others than natives would provide an excellent location to deal with the native problem by the reservation method.

On account of increase in population at Kulukak, due to natural growth and development, and the location of new families from other villages, the school is now quite overcrowded. This should be overcome as soon as possible by the building of an addition, which would lengthen the schoolroom about 12 or 15 feet. The present heating arrangement would be ample for such an addition.

The school at Choglung is making much progress, and at present the pupils use the English language exclusively while in the school or on the playground. To hear them in their recitations and to see their wonderful plays and dances is indeed an inspiration. This school has an attendance of 72, somewhat more than half being native and the rest children of mixed blood. This school also serves Kanakanak, 4 miles distant; the 10 children of that village are brought to school each morning with dog team, and after school returned in the same way. Hot lunches are served these children at noon. If accommodations for boarding school children at Choglung school were provided, this school would become a more useful institution. Children from the villages which are out of reach of the school, as well as orphans, could then be cared for and educated. A comparison of results in education between regular day pupils and pupils who are boarded and kept from the regular native environment proves that the latter method is vastly superior. One of the teachers in this district took two native girls, aged 5 and 6, and kept them with her in her home. Neither spoke English when taken. Now, at the end of two years, they speak English as well as the average American child of the same age, and at no time do they use the native tongue. The custom of the natives of this section of making slaves of orphan children should be a sufficient reason for the establishment of boarding schools.

#### REPORT OF DR. J. W. REED, RUSSIAN MISSION.

Two winter trips have been made to the Kuskokwim as far south as Bethel, one trip to Hamilton on the Yukon, and on these trips all villages and fishing camps, except one on the Yukon, have been visited. While on my trip down the Yukon River, accompanied by Mr. Cochran, we visited the Akulurak mission, returned again to Mountain Village and went about 60 miles out on the tundra

to a place where we were told no other Government official had ever been. Two summer trips have been made to Pimute, and one this June to Holy Cross, with a thorough inspection of the Catholic mission at that place, as well as treatment of inmates needing medical care.

This year I have visited 32 different villages and 6 fishing camps, traveled 1,900 miles, visited approximately 1,400 people, and treated over 620 patients, the little cuts and bruises not being counted, as well as many repeats. One major operation for approximation of the ends of an old fracture of the lower leg and an amputation of the upper third of the thigh for a severe gunshot wound have been performed, as well as an operation for drainage in a wound in the upper arm due to a rifle wound. I also made an attempt to stop a tubercular process of the hip joint of a reindeer herder, and I now have him under observation, but as yet can not tell as to permanent results. The operations were performed in the schoolroom. I was compelled to use an old workbench, of ancient and hoary appearance, for the operating table; it served quite a valuable purpose as an operating table, being the exact height and required length, and when covered with a clean sheet it did not look bad.

I have lost only three cases in my practice this year, one of Pott's disease that I saw when dying and gave it an opiate to relieve pain; another a case of chronic bronchitis, which was improving when I went down the river this spring, but must have a week later developed a broncho-pneumonia and died before I returned. The third case was that of a child in the village, who was dying on my arrival back home with tubercular meningitis; this case, as well as the first, was beyond a physician's control.

The general health in the villages along the river has been unusually good this year, which is due not so much to the physician as to climatic conditions, and the low price of furs, which has made most of the natives get out in the fresh air and do a little hustling for a living.

On my visits to the two missions of the Roman Catholic Church, situated at Akulurak and Holy Cross, I was treated with the kindest consideration and cooperation and was given every opportunity to make a thorough investigation of each institution. I am glad to report that I found the general health of the inmates better than the average, and the sanitary conditions at both places such as to meet the approval of any reasonable medical inspection. Especially was I impressed with the fact that all of the children spoke good English even on the playgrounds. They were all clean, cheerful, and had the appearance of being well fed and well cared for.

On the tundra, at Chowaktalligamute, I found a trader who has taken quite an interest in having good, clean houses in the village. We found him very much interested in having the physician make regular visits, as well as having a school placed at his village. When we wished to pay him for his team that we had been using, he cut the price in half, remarking, that we were there for the good of his people, and he wanted to help that much. This action being the reverse of all other treatment that I have received along that line, has quite a pleasant place in my remembrances of the visit.

At Kagatmute, 20 miles farther on the tundra, we found 19 inhabitants, comprising 7 families, and 18 cases of tuberculosis; one of the children was apparently free of it and was the only inhabitant of the village not tubercular. Another child, only 5 or 6 years old, will be laid away in only a few years at the best. Around the village we counted over 20 graves that have been made in recent years, and many of them seem to be those of children. These people lived in igloos, and there are only one or two stoves in the village; their houses were damp and filthy to the extreme. When we made comment to the natives who

were with us about the filth, we were informed that this village was in excellent condition compared to those on the tundra nearer the coast. The only comment that I care to make on this condition is that I regret that I saw what I did, and I hope that it will never be my lot to see such conditions again, unless I am armed with the means of relieving them.

Mrs. Reed, in all of my operations, as well as in the village work while I was away, has been compelled to take the place of a second physician rather than that of a nurse.

I would respectfully suggest the following as a permanent policy for this section of the country: A small hospital well equipped to accommodate not more than 15 patients or less than 8, with office, laboratory, drug room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, nurses' room, operating room, sun room, several closets, and a cellar. Several well-built cabins with glass on two sides, with plain furniture and with inside finishing so that a hot solution of any antiseptic could be sprayed all over the room. These cabins should be large enough to accommodate one and some of them two patients who are tubercular. A physician's home should be built near to the hospital and cabins, and it should be large enough, as well as comfortable, so that a family could feel a little of home life. A trained nurse should be permanently stationed at the hospital and in the tubercular camp, subject to the physician in charge; an interpreter, who could also act as dog musher and handy man when at the village, should be on salary all of the year around. The physician should have a small launch for summer travel and at least two good dog teams during the winter, kept in good trim for travel, so that he would not have to depend upon half-starved native dogs for traveling. The interpreter and the first-stage tubercular cases could put up enough fish in the summer to feed the dogs during the entire winter, as well as supply the hospital and tubercular patients with dried fish for their own use. In addition to nursing the patients, the nurse should have authority to make the inmates of the cabins keep them in good order. The physician should be on the trail in winter and on the river during the summer at least half of the time and should only make short quick trips and be at call by a fresh dog team in case of emergency. The physician should also have a good lantern, so as to give lectures on sanitation in each of the villages visited. He should also have authorization for travel to enable him to cover the territory well, and he should know what amount he can spend not later than the 1st of August of each year, so as to be able to make all plans and arrangements for the winter to the best advantage.

This hospital and camp should be placed upon a reservation along the Yukon River and should be at least 10 miles square and be situated in the spruce timber. Near this camp should be established another village of nontubercular cases for the families of those in the tubercular camp and also for the young men and women who are anxious to lead a civilized life. At first the Government should furnish windows, flooring, and roofing for houses built according to a certain plan, and a contract should be drawn up with each individual head of a family to the effect that only a certain number of people should live in the house and that it should be kept clean and sanitary; that he would give at least five days each year to the village for general work; that he would make a garden and set aside each fall a certain number of fish for each of the family and a certain number of dog fish for each dog kept, and these not to be sold under any pretext. This contract should also read that continued neglect of any of these requirements would forfeit the work he has done in building the house and also his right to live on the reservation, and that the house will revert back to the local government for sale to a new family.

On the reservation there should be a sawmill, cannery for fish, a cooperative store, a plant for preparing dried fish and salmon bellies for the local trade, an experiment station, and a small farm. The products from all of these could be sold here in the country to whites if they had the assurance of a responsible man that the food was put up under sanitary conditions. A wood yard on the reservation would net quite a revenue. When the village and plants are well established the profits should most of them go to permanent and general improvements of the village.

Over this village should be placed a man who is well qualified to make good, and he should be assured that he could retain his position as long as his service is satisfactory. He should have power to enforce the rules and law of a local town council or veto the same. If possible, the physician and teacher should be men of congenial temperament and men whose friendship has been of long standing.

The general conditions here, or better yet, 10 miles from here, are such that the above plan could be carried out well on an authorization of \$7,000 for the first year, \$5,000 for the second, \$3,000 for the third; from then on I am convinced that \$2,000 per year, not including the salaries of the workers, would keep the institution in good working condition and would give the people a chance to live better and not be subject to the whims and fancies of irresponsible traders. There is a place above here which, if staked, would contain not less than 500,000 feet of merchantable lumber, and most of it accessible to a small, portable sawmill.

I have had the opportunity to note the good work done by the schools and missions in this region. I have also seen natives, after leaving the schools and missions, go back to the old way and become worse than those around them. These young men and women are not to blame; neither are the methods of training at fault. In this country and among these native people public opinion is a great factor, so much so that a single couple either has to abide by the decisions of the village council or leave the village. Again, the inability of the native to earn a good living makes it impossible, regardless of his strength of character, to live as he would desire.

I am convinced, after a very careful study this year and a personal visit to the above-mentioned place, that if the above plans were carried out it would conserve the good work of the schools and missions in this section of the country.

The drop in furs, the high cost of food, and the fact just accomplished of one man controlling the whole supply of food for miles around, as well as his actions at present, make me shudder for these people this winter, as I am able now to see the handwriting on the wall, and I shall be powerless to prevent it, for no one can say to a man at what price he shall sell his goods or what he shall pay for goods bought.

In conclusion I wish to state that the manner of living from hand to mouth of these people would make it impossible for them to be of much assistance, except by giving labor, in carrying out this scheme. Still, I am convinced that they would cooperate very enthusiastically as soon as they were in a position to do so. This was demonstrated this spring when I asked everyone to help me clean up the village. All save one family and a white trader responded, and in a few days the whole village was cleaner than it has ever been, and the people took so much pride in it that they have, without my suggestion, kept it as clean as could be during the fishing season.

## REPORT OF DR. FRANK W. LAMB, NULATO.

On the day after my arrival in Nulato, September 22, 1914, I made a canvass of all the natives' homes, examined and made a diagnosis of all patients, and requested those that were able to come to the hospital for further observation and treatment. From the first I met with friendliness and willingness to follow my directions. For a while I was under the impression that the "medicine man" was advising the natives not to take the medicine prescribed. After careful watching, however, I found that he did not do this, but on the contrary advised the people to call me on several occasions. There have been two native women who did not take the medicine prescribed, but I am inclined to believe that they themselves were discouraged because immediate relief was not obtained. Both of these cases died, one from tuberculosis and the other from metritis following confinement.

The present site of the village is as good as can be obtained, on account of its protection from winds, but it is too crowded. The military reservation on one side and the mission on the other make it impossible for the natives to rebuild, and the consequence is that the homes are too close together and too many are living in one cabin.

The natives have agreed to provide barrels outside of their cabins in which to throw refuse and to empty them at a distance from the village. Heretofore refuse has been dumped near the doors. This spring the village was thoroughly cleaned, the water front raked, dead dogs buried, tin cans placed on the ice to go out with the break-up, chloride of lime sprinkled around cabins, refuse burned, and many of the cabins and the council hall fumigated. Old drains were cleaned and redug and several new ones dug. Upon returning from their fish camps the natives have agreed to build toilets at both ends of the village.

I have given talks to the natives in regard to stamping out tuberculosis and the care of tubercular cases, care of their homes and selves, and the feeding of infants. I have taken all babies from tubercular mothers and am having them fed from bottles. I have induced the natives to be careful about spitting on floors of homes and to use small receptacles containing an antiseptic. It is my intention, upon the return of the Indians from camp, to have one of their number appointed as health officer by the council, to be under my supervision to enforce sanitary conditions. The natives are very much enthused on this subject.

The natives have had a rather hard winter, on account of the low price of furs and wood, and most of them have been in straitened circumstances, although at potlatch they will give the last thing they have to some one that has helped them in a recent bereavement. Whenever possible, I have given work to different natives.

The water question in summer has been a difficult one, which has been solved by inducing the natives to obtain water from the Nulato River and from a spring located 4 miles up the Yukon and which has been piped to the foot of the hill. Heretofore, the natives used the Yukon River water, which receives the drainage from the burying ground and the villages above.

During the winter of 1914-15 I made the following trips to treat natives: One each to Unalakleet and Dshkakot, 3 each to Loudon and Kaltag, and 12 to Koyukuk. While in these places I inspected the villages, visited all native homes, gave talks on sanitation, and made recommendations. The natives of Kokrines wanted me to make a canvass of the village and treat the afflicted, but there were no funds to make the trip.

Sergt. Yeatman, Hospital Corps, United States Army, has been of great help in giving anesthetics and assisting at operations as well as looking after cases

during my absence on official trips. On one occasion he made a trip to Koyukuk with station dogs while I was in Loudon with Mr. Evans.

During the year I have performed two laparotomies, two uterine curettements, five operations for perineorrhaphy and trachelorrhaphy, and a great number of incisions of abscesses. In several cases of children I have advised to parents the removal of adenoids, and they now want them removed as soon as the fishing season is over. I am of the opinion that a great many of the enlarged glands in children are due to tonsils and adenoids, and the slight prolonged fevers in children are due to nasopharyngitis, as the result of adenoids and enlarged tonsils. One case in particular came here from Loudon with glands of neck enlarged. The case would not respond to hot applications or internal treatment, but after six applications of weak iodine solution and antiseptic spray to throat the glands returned to normal.

I would recommend that the Bureau of Education ship, in about 25 barrels of lime and brushes for whitewashing interior of cabins and for use around village.

In order to stamp out tuberculosis, I would recommend the segregating of all advanced tubercular cases by having a large hospital erected at some central point. If this can not be done, a building in each village should be rented where possible and all advanced cases could be placed under the supervision of bureau teacher or nurse and they to receive instructions from local physician. There should be proper ventilation of cabins. Each family should have its own cabin in order to do away with overcrowding.

#### REPORT OF DR. H. N. T. NICHOLS, KOTZEBUE.

During the year I have traveled a total of about 1,375 miles; 415 miles were in gasoline boats, 775 miles were by dog team, and 385 miles by reindeer. The amount of travel has enabled me to visit or pass through the Kotzebue Friends mission reindeer camp four times, the Oksek mission five times, Noorvik Reservation once, Klana three times, Shungnak once, Selawik once, the Kotzebue reindeer camp in the Noatak Hills once, Noatak Village twice, Noatak reindeer camp once, the Kivalina River reindeer camp once, and Kivalina once. Also, I went up the Noatak River about 40 miles from Kotzebue once during the winter to make a single call. I have treated 601 cases. Of these, 231 were of a major character, while the balance, 370 cases, were of a minor sort that could have been handled by a nurse or by a teacher experienced in the treatment of the sick and in the dispensing of medicines. Hospital treatment was received by 14 individuals for a total of 179 days.

The medical record of 419 natives has been entered on filing cards during the year. The residence of these individuals is geographically distributed as follows: Kotzebue, 180; Selawik, 56; Shungnak, 26; Klana, 15; Oksek, 22; Noatak, 32; Kivalina, 31; and other localities, 48.

All of the teachers in the employ of the Bureau of Education from Barrow to Deering, with the single exception of Buckland, have during the year exhausted their supply of certain medicines and sent to Kotzebue for more. Such requests have, in the main, been filled, and where it depleted my supply more has been asked for and received through the office in Nome. A small supply of a few of the simpler remedies has been left with the United States marshal at Klana for use among the natives residing in that village. The Oksek mission, on the Kobuk River, has received a few medicines also.



During the year I have given talks to the natives 30 times; at Kotzebue 10 times, at Oksek 6 times, at Shungnak 4 times, at Selawik 5 times, at Noatak 3 times, and at Kivalina twice. In these talks an attempt was made to show the native why he needs to be more cleanly in his habits and how greater cleanliness would lessen sickness among them. Tuberculosis in its three forms, granular, osseous, and pulmonary, has been discussed at length in several villages. Emphasis was placed on the prevention of the spread of this disease through a proper care of the cases in their homes.

The great prevalence of tuberculosis was shown by a recent inspection of the Kotzebue school children. In this inspection 42 pupils were examined. Of this number, 11 were tubercular, either active or latent in their lungs. Is it an exaggeration to say that tuberculosis is epidemic among the natives of the Kotzebue Sound region?

There is danger that tuberculosis will be prevalent in the new village Noorvik on the Kobuk River Eskimo Reservation. If the village is to be for the native what we all hope it will be, there must be provision made for the segregation of all actively tubercular individuals. This means the removal of every tuberculosis case from the family in which it occurs. A tuberculosis sanitarium adapted for cases in different stages of the disease and constructed with only such slight modifications as this northern climate demands to make it practicable would be a blessing to the new village. It would mean the prolonging of many lives through rendering the tubercular process latent for a time. It would be the saving of the lives of many incipient cases.

During the year the Friends' mission has put in improvements in their hospital, which now make the building quite usable. All but two of the windows have been made full size, and the ward has been partitioned into two rooms. This hospital, which the Government physician uses at his discretion, is a one-story frame house. A coal shed adjoins the building in the rear, and a storm entrance protects the door in front. There are four rooms within the building, but no hallway. All rooms have a 9-foot, 4-inch ceiling. With this plant as a hospital nucleus, much good has been done the natives.

#### REPORT OF DR. D. S. NEUMAN, NOME.

The sanitary condition of the Eskimo village on the Nome sandspit has greatly improved since the storm of 1913, as the majority of the old dwellings were totally destroyed at that time, and the natives built new residences farther up on the hillside, where the incline allows good drainage. The new houses are much larger and better ventilated.

For years Nome has been a medical center for the surrounding villages, within a radius of 200 or 300 miles, and I believe more and more firmly in the necessity of establishing a hospital for our Eskimos, as the present arrangement leaves much to be desired.

For the past two years Miss Kenly, nurse for this district, did splendid work in sanitation both in the village and in the school, and was a great help in the dispensary and hospital.

The general health of the natives for the last year has been very good which was, in part, due to the steady cold weather, without thaws or spring rains, which are fertile causes of inflammatory rheumatism and severe attacks of bronchitis amongst them.

No new cases of tuberculosis have developed this year, as the infected cases were segregated in a comfortable cottage bought for that purpose by

Mr. Johnson, assistant superintendent, or in the Holy Cross Hospital. It would be advisable to procure some more cottages, as the cost of maintaining consumptive patients in this way is less than one-quarter of the hospital charge.

#### REPORT OF MISS HARRIET R. KENLY, NOME.

In going over my monthly reports I find that since July 1, 1914, I have made 1,871 visits to homes, 1,305 visits to patients, and treated 1,228 patients. I have also given anesthetics that were necessary when operations were performed by Dr. Neuman. The above is exclusive of my work during the trip which I made with Supt. Shields in January and February, 1915, when I visited 10 native settlements, with over 900 natives.

Besides the patients from the near-by settlements, such as Penny River and Cape Nome, we have treated in our dispensary patients from Shishmaref, Wales, Teller, Igloo, Sinoak, Solomon, and Safety, and sent medicines to most of these places from our supply in Nome.

During the summer months Nome is the rendezvous for many of the natives from the villages in this region. The summer of 1914 was a very busy and interesting one. From July 1 until October 1 we had between six and seven hundred natives most of the time, and, of course, among them there were always many who needed my care. Most of my patients were children. During those three months I made about 900 calls. Records were made of all births of children under 1 year from Wales, King Island, St. Lawrence Island, and Diomede. I spent a great deal of time with mothers of young babies trying to teach them the importance of keeping the children and their bottles clean; also of taking care of the eyes. I had at least 700 patients, and gave about 500 treatments.

Though we had so many natives, the sanitary conditions were fairly good, as they lived in tents. We had fine weather, very little rain, and every one could be out a great deal in the bright sun, which was so good for our tubercular cases.

By the 1st of October we had settled down to about 800 natives, and I began my class work in the school, teaching anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. I had three classes with very good attendance. Among the children, both large and small, were always interested. Many talks have been given to mothers and fathers in their homes on the prevention of diseases by attention to cleanliness and ventilation. With the older school children to interpret, they always listen attentively, but I do not feel that they always understand, for we have many cases of eczema among the children because of uncleanness.

How to care for our tubercular patients continues to be our most serious problem. Most of our hospital cases suffer from this disease. Certainly our deaths are nearly all from this cause.

We have succeeded in getting most of the tubercular patients to use sputum cups; we have hung one of the prevention of tuberculosis cards on the wall in each cabin, and we do everything possible to encourage ventilation.

Sanitary conditions are better just now than at any time since I came to Nome. We have had very fine weather during the past spring, and many families have cleaned up their homes and will keep their windows and doors open some of the time.

## REPORT OF MRS. LOUISE M. NICHOLS, KOTZEBUE.

During the past winter in our village, as in all villages where trapping and the sale of skins has been any considerable part of the native income, the natives have been very poor. Our natives caught very few skins and were not paid very much for them. While the winter was a very hard one, I believe it has not been without its value to the Eskimos. An analysis of the native character reveals that lack of thrift and forethought is responsible for many of the ills which overtake them. The old-time custom of community ownership and sharing is partly responsible. The younger generation have partly outgrown that. The development of thrift, combined with a greater parental responsibility, seems to me one of the greatest needs of our people. If the lesson of parental responsibility can be taught and replace the outgrown one of community sharing, the Eskimos of our village will be much better off. The habit of looking ahead from summer to winter and providing the family with wood and food, and the subsequent disgrace when the lazy father had not done his part must supersede the present plan. The hard-working father now sees his stores diminished and his children hungry before spring because his sister's lazy husband brought his family in to demand the kinship share of the brother-in-law's toil. Some of the most progressive young men spend the winter up the rivers, away from school privileges for the children, because they do not want to remain in Kotzebue sharing flour and sugar and other "white man's grub" with the other villagers who have been too lazy to try to get those things for themselves. The old custom is not far enough behind so that the ones who no longer recognize its force can quite ignore it in a time of poverty when they have sufficient only for the needs of their own family. This lack of forethought and thrift is Kotzebue's greatest bar to progress.

For years the natives have been reminded each summer that wood is best procured by boat or raft while the rivers are open. Firewood and logs for the construction of houses can be thus secured with much less difficulty than by dog sled in winter. In winter they have the excuse that logs for a house can not be brought, and the amount of firewood which is brought is much too small to admit of the establishment of higher standards of cleanliness; water can then be obtained only by melting ice.

On St. Lawrence Island, where there is no fuel, the people are not to blame if they are not very clean; but Kotzebue people might have abundance of wood if they would go for it. Dr. Nichols has spoken often to the men of the health value of a good-sized woodpile, and I have urged the women to see that the men secured it, but our efforts in that direction have not met with great success.

In our women's club we have followed the same plan as that of last year. The topics discussed were about the same; and in some cases we can see that the lessons have been understood and applied.

The lessons in first aid were this year given as occasion required. I am positive that such teachings are gradually leading the people away from their old-time confidence in their own methods of cure, and are establishing a confidence in the Government workers who are trying to do medical work among them. It is constantly emphasized that this is a fact by our experiences with the transient natives who spend all or a portion of the summer near Kotzebue. Our ministrations to them are not accepted in the same spirit at all as they are by our own natives. Unless these summer natives swallow the medicine we are never sure it is used. Some of these nonresident natives have not sought aid even when very ill, and when they do seek it, they certainly lack confidence in its value.

The boys' club work was organized in October, and weekly meetings were held all winter. We changed secretaries every month in order to give all the boys an opportunity to serve in that capacity. The formation of a girls' club was attempted, but it was not continued. The girls understood so little English that it seemed better to wait until they were a year older.

After December I had the schoolroom opened and warmed evenings for the children from 7 until 9.

It is a delight for me to spend some time with them in the evening and to have them in our home. My pleasure in them is doubled by the fact that I am not associated with them in the daytime. Miss Hawk did excellent work with them during school time, and it was greater than it would have been if she had had to have the children in the evenings. I feel very strongly that some of our teachers lessen their schoolroom efficiency by feeling it a duty to have the children in the evenings.

The teacher can not, in justice to herself or to her work, remain on duty with the children both daytime and evenings.

I have assisted Dr. Nichols in his medical work and have handled that work alone when he was out of town. Perhaps the preparation of meals for his patients has been as important a part of the work as any. I know that he feels that it has been so. The native diet is not such as can be relied upon to aid convalescence. I regret greatly that the poverty of the past winter has eliminated from the diet of the natives a few of the valuable articles of "white man's grub" which they had learned to use. We had several cases of illness in which the chief cause seemed to be the inability of the native children to adapt themselves exclusively to the native diet, which is so largely proteid. The lack of sugar, cereals, and milk have worked a hardship on some of the Eskimos. In illness they recuperate rapidly if they can have a mixed diet.

To my mind one of the great steps forward in the work of hygiene and sanitation among the natives has been the supplying of the paper napkins and the paper toweling for the use of the children in school. Previous to the use of these two articles many of the children were constantly in a filthy, unsightly, and unhealthy condition, due to the many colds.

In connection with the bathing the hearty response of the mothers to the request for clean clothing must be mentioned. At first none of the children had a change of clothing, but at the last it was unusual for the children not to bring clean clothes to be donned after the bath.

We have tried very hard to rid the village of vermin, but not successfully. We have less I believe than some of the other villages, according to Dr. Nichols' report of the places in which he has made an inspection. The nomadic life of the natives tends to increase this evil. The older people have no pride in the matter and no prejudice against vermin.

Interchange of thoughts, ideas, and methods seems impossible in a country where travel is so difficult. Teachers' rallies, conventions, and national associations would not be held so generally if those engaged in the teaching profession did not find them helpful and of value.

In times past I have frequently expressed myself as feeling that the teachers in the Alaska school service also need such conferences. The isolation and lack of intercourse with educated persons have, it seems to me, one of two effects upon most—not all—of the workers in the Alaska school service: Either one becomes absolutely discouraged and feels the futility of all efforts, falls to get the proper perspective upon the work, spends valuable time and energy looking for results in the immediate present, or else becomes self-satisfied and smug and imbued with the idea that his or her work is absolutely unimprovable. Would not

some sort of a conference for which the teachers must prepare and to which they could bring their problems for discussion be of value to the native work and workers? Personally I should place the Alaska school service second to no social work I have ever attempted, if one could have some of the inspiration and practical aids which we used to find in our weekly and monthly conferences of social workers. If such a rally of the Government workers of this district could be held next summer, I should bring to it some of the following problems which I believe are of interest to us all, and which perhaps together we might hope to solve as we can not individually: 1. How best can we develop in the natives an inherent moral sense which will result in a higher sexual purity? 2. By what means can the native best be aroused to a greater care of his property and to develop thrift and economy? And so on, through a long list of matters which perplex me: matters to which I have given some thought and upon which I should like to have the benefit of the experience and thought of others, equally interested with me in the welfare of the natives.

### SECTION 3.—REPORTS BY TEACHERS.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WALES, ON BERING STRAIT.

By JAMES H. MAGUIRE, Teacher.

Our enthusiasm for the service has not abated after three years of continuous work with the Eskimos. While we believe the advancement will naturally come through the efforts of the younger people, nevertheless heredity is decidedly manifest, and in no case can we locate an inferior child from superior parents. There are among the older people at Wales, as well as elsewhere in the district, some magnificent types of men and women, who are as sincere and honorable as people of communities claiming greater degrees of civilization. Wales people are not as migratory as those of some other settlements, but there is more or less movement all the time, and while our maximum population has reached as high as 325 we can by including those attached to our five reindeer herds lay claim to approximately 420 natives as belonging to Wales.

*School attendance.*—In no case was attendance compulsory, the school equipment being taxed to its capacity. No truancy was reported, and there was very little tardiness; on the contrary, some of the children often presented themselves as early as 6 o'clock winter mornings.

*School work.*—In general school work, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, and composition, Wales children compare favorably with other native school children. The one main drawback to a more satisfactory advancement is the aversion to the use of the English language. It is a most serious handicap to small children to hear nothing but their native tongue used at all times by their parents; many of the parents have had school advantages and should know how difficult it was in their own case to grasp the elements of English. We endeavor to have the parents assist their little ones in their homes, and we believe that such assistance will be of great benefit to teachers as well as to the native children.

*Domestic science.*—This branch of school work was under the supervision of Mrs. Maguire, who had been engaged for two years in the same kind of work at Kivalina. Instruction was given in sanitation, cooking, baking, housekeeping, sewing, and knitting: 325 loaves of white bread and 197 dozen rolls were baked; rice, cereals, and other food was cooked; 12 aprons, 18 shirts, 15 dresses,

35 artigas, 24 towels, 24 handkerchiefs, 24 pairs of mittens, 12 petticoats, and 12 baby bibs were sewed in class hours. Each new baby was furnished with two complete outfits of clothing in duplicate. The girls are very apt, and they have unlimited patience and ambition.

*Shop work.*—In the school shop much work was accomplished. Benches for the schoolroom and for the church were constructed, 11 new sleds were made, and numerous repairs were attended to. A large number of cooking stoves were constructed; canoes, oomiaks, and a very fine skiff were built. It is planned to put the shop in such condition that it will be used much more extensively in future.

*Health.*—The general health conditions have caused a very great amount of work. While there have been no contagious diseases, we have had a vast amount of blood infection, snow blindness, frostbites, colds, sore throats, rheumatism, eye affections, and three cases of syphilis. The latter responded well to the prescribed treatment. There are two cases of tuberculosis of long standing. There were 4 deaths and 12 births. The causes of death were: 1 adult, accidental gunshot wound; 1 child, 12 months old, constitutional weakness; 2 children, 15 and 18 months, pneumonia. Medical attendance was given 2,389 times, and 1,773 visits were made to homes.

*Agriculture.*—Nothing in the nature of agriculture has been attempted, but indications point to favorable conditions. The natural vegetation is typically Alaskan, sturdy, and of great variety, and we have seen some very fine turnips which have grown here.

*Town council.*—Seven representative natives were elected by the people to constitute the first town council of Wales. While there was more or less timidity on the part of the candidates and some indifference on the part of the electorate, we believe a council has proved to be an essential element for the welfare of these people. The deliberations of the council have been earnest and their adjustments fair; they take pride in regulating irregularities, and if the enforcement of the 10 o'clock curfew ordinance had been their only act, that alone would have justified their existence. But this council has regulated native dancing to reasonable proportions, effected a most thorough spring clean-up, protected the domestic water supply, ordered the chaining and proper feeding of dogs, and passed a labor ordinance whereby all male adults must contribute two days' work annually to village improvement or pay \$2, or its value, to the village treasury.

*Reindeer.*—Five herds of reindeer center at this place, and here we have some of the largest holders of deer in Alaska. Meetings of owners and herders are frequently held, when ways and means of improvement of stock, herding, and marketing are discussed. A very large delegation was prepared to attend the annual reindeer fair at Igloo, but severe weather conditions made traveling impossible, a fact universally regretted.

*Native support.*—Seal and walrus hunting constitutes the principal means of support of the people of this village. Approximately 3,000 seals were taken during the year; 112 walrus and 2 small polar bears, 28 white foxes, 18 red foxes, and 10 mink were reported. Fishing is an all-year industry. Tomcod and flounders are taken through the ice in winter, and salmon, grayling, herring, trout, and smelt are seined during the summer, when the condition of the surf permits. Elder ducks and other waterfowl are taken in spring and fall, but ptarmigan have been very scarce during the year. There is considerable ivory carving, and some Wales natives are exceptional and original workers. The revenue derived from ivory carving is a considerable item of native support. The town council is taking the first steps toward the establishing of a coopera-



A. SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT TRAVELING  
IN WINTER.



B. ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION ARRIVING  
AT AN ESKIMO VILLAGE.



A. HERD OF REINDEER NEAR NOME.



B. REINDEER CARCASSES FOR SHIPMENT FROM NOME TO SEATTLE.





A. IGLOO FAIR. SOME OF THE DELEGATES WITH THEIR FAVORITE REINDEER AND SLEDS.



B. IGLOO FAIR. THE START OF ONE OF THE RACES.



A. IGLOO FAIR, SHOOTING CONTEST.



B. IGLOO FAIR, MEN WHO ENTERED THE FUR CLOTHING CONTEST.

tive store by gathering all walrus skins at a central depot, with a view to selling in bulk rather than by individual trading; each native places one skin in the first lot to be sold, another in the second, and so on. This is the councilmen's own idea of fairness, and it is hoped that the tendency of the aggressive native to corral the market will be regulated.

*Mission work.*—In the absence of a regular missionary, the mission work has devolved upon the teachers. Two Sunday services and a Wednesday evening service have been conducted, and have been well attended throughout the winter; in fact, the seating capacity of the church has frequently been inadequate. A church committee of seven was elected to care for the cleanliness and warmth of the building, and they have done their work very well, indeed. A very strong and well-balanced choir of 40 voices leads the musical part of the services; two interpreters are used each Sunday, and others are in training. A young people's society of 98 members is a branch of the religious work, and we are confident these people are sincere in their profession of Christianity.

*Destitution.*—Although Wales has numerous reindeer men, and the majority of the natives are prosperous and thrifty, there are also some very poor people; while there is very little, if any, suffering from actual want, the poor and improvident do not hesitate to borrow or beg from those whose good management and thrift have enabled them to make provision for their own families.

In a few extreme cases among the very old, aid in the form of food and clothing is absolutely necessary to prevent suffering. It is a most difficult task to segregate the worthy needy from the lazy and unworthy beggars. If teachers with experience would classify the absolute needy to the exclusion of the professional grafter, whose cache is probably rich in skins and ivory, much better results could be secured and imposition prevented. We have found from personal experience a disposition on the part of certain teachers to let new teachers profit by experience as they themselves had to do. Probably such experience is not so very bad for the new teacher, but it is certainly not the best thing for the begging type of natives, who consider new teachers to be their legitimate prey. Fortunately this type of Eskimo is rapidly becoming extinct, but not any too fast for the welfare of the younger people.

*Advancement.*—We take pleasure in reporting a most creditable and exceptional improvement in the manner of living, as exemplified in numerous native homes, prominently noticeable being the homes of Nagozruk, Ootenna, Keok, Adloot, Okvayok, Engedlook, Ibeyanna, and Puzruk. Cleanliness predominates. Food is prepared and served in appetizing form. Tub baths are taken weekly, and much of the keen native ingenuity is shown in hidden lockers for storage, various labor-saving devices, and unique cooking utensils. The pronounced benefits of schools and teaching are probably more evident at this station than elsewhere in the district, for the very good reason that right here in striking contrast to the above fine young men, some of the most backward, indifferent, and superstitious natives are also found.

*Notes.*—Several parties of Siberian natives have visited Wales, and they all seem curiously interested in what our Government is doing for the American Eskimo. They report that materials for Russian schools have been landed at East Cape and Serdze, but they are a little skeptical about the actual establishment of schools, as they have been promised schools all their lives.

There was only one case of intoxication reported during the fiscal year, that unfortunate being placed on probation by the district superintendent for the term of one year. He is apparently endeavoring to make good.

District Supt. Walter C. Shields and Miss Margaret Harriet Kenly, traveling nurse, visited Wales in January and were very active in inspecting school work.

homes, and general conditions in this community. The deer camps were visited and much good resulted from those visits.

A most instructive and interesting part of Mr. Shields's visit was the manner in which he explained the object, incidents, and results of the annual reindeer fair held at Igloo, working up much enthusiasm among Wales reindeer people for the next fair, where our people will undoubtedly be well represented.

*Weather.*—Weather conditions were far from tempting at Cape Prince of Wales. During the entire month of December the wind blew with much force from the south, bringing a great deal of rain. After January 1, the wind blew from the north for 110 days, with an unusual amount of snow. The shore ice moved out June 5, and the first boat of the 1915 season appeared June 21, but could not make a landing on account of great quantities of drift ice. On Sunday, June 27, the same boat returned and the first mail of the summer season was received at this post office. Weather conditions at Wales do not compare favorably with conditions along the Arctic coast or anywhere else to our knowledge. Throughout the winter there was continuous open water in the Bering Strait; therefore, no communication was had between this station and the Diomed Islands or the Siberian coast.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT DEERING,  
ON KOTZEBUE SOUND, ARCTIC OCEAN.

By CHARLES REPLOGLE, Teacher.

The committee appointed by the village to investigate and decide upon a suitable location for our new village attended to its work very promptly; the entire committee left Deering early in July of 1914 and examined sites on both the Noatak and the Kobuk Rivers as far as 100 miles from the ocean. They finally selected a site on each river, with a preference for the Noatak, but left the decision to Mr. Shields, our district superintendent, who decided in favor of the Kobuk site, as the Noatak River was already provided with a school. Request was then sent to Washington for a reservation for the natives of a tract 15 miles square, which was granted. A village was laid out within the reservation, about 60 miles inland, in the midst of a beautiful belt of timber. At a vote taken in Deering this place was named Noorvik, which means "transplanted."

On returning from a visit to the site of the new village we began the delayed work on the Deering cold-storage plant, which has been completed at a cost of \$500. The entire construction was done with native labor. This fully occupied the month of September, and we did not attempt to begin the school sessions until that was accomplished.

The children made more rapid progress in their studies than last year, as we understood them better and used methods more adapted to their understanding. We taught English, sanitation, hygiene, mathematics, history, and writing. Their minds can only take a limited amount of teaching at a time; they must have frequent rest.

On Christmas eve the native children had a beautiful Christmas tree and rendered an attractive program. All the white people in the village were present. The children showed much improvement over last year, both in ability and rendition. The class of gifts on the tree also had a characteristic revision. No store goods were bought, but the presents were things which it took time and labor to produce—useful things of every sort. Many presents came

from the white people to the natives in token of the friendliness between them. The tree was furnished by Henry Coffin, a white miner, and then it was used by the white people for their entertainment, which followed on Christmas night. The natives were all present at the white people's program, which consisted of a drama, "The Christmas Box," prepared by the white people themselves. Five of the native children assisted in the Christmas night program. Many of the miners from upriver points came into town to attend the programs, but the native program was better attended by white men than the other.

*Carpentry.*—Not having room for shopwork at the school, Mr. D. W. Wentworth, an experienced carpenter, gave us room in his building for our carpenter's bench and blacksmith work. The space donated was 14 by 26 in the carpentry room and 16 by 16 for the blacksmith room. The natives bought some needed roofing paper from their village funds. They also bought lumber and made the needed workbenches and working outfits. This space was often taxed to its limit, as so many wished to work at the same time. The boys made 47 sleds for their own use and 8 for sale, all of which were bought by white men at \$35 and \$40 each. Mr. Wentworth gave constant instruction to the boys at work there, and we feel greatly indebted to him for his cooperation. In addition to the sleds a folding bed was built, also five cupboards; numerous small articles and repairs were made of which no record was kept.

*Blacksmith work.*—The small forge, hammer, and tongs sent have been of great use; 12 knives and 54 sled break irons were forged this year. The press drill has made 1,286 holes in sled irons and other drilling. It has been the most used tool of any.

*Cooking.*—It has been a problem to find the most practical method of teaching cooking. Our experience has shown that girls who learn to cook in the school have very little initiative in their home life, and soon drop into the regular Eskimo habits after leaving school. So we have taken the married women and given them the instruction, and have required them to practice it at home; the result is that the mothers now teach the girls, and boys as well, until a real demand is now coming from the men of the village to whom we have given lessons in bread making and pastry baking.

*Sewing.*—Twelve girls have been under instruction and have produced 20 dresses, 10 aprons, 6 underskirts with waists, 8 jackets for babies, and many pairs of mittens knit outside of school hours. Other outside work done under instruction have been 4 reindeer harness, 7 boys' khaki suits, 2 quilts pieced and finished, and 9 needle books.

This year the girls have made many baskets and trays from the native grasses, for the first time departing from the Eskimo patterns and choosing more modern designs obtained from magazines.

Many patterns have been cut and fur coats made, instead of the old-fashioned parka. Much work and many lessons were given outside of school hours.

*Laundry.*—The laundry work of the village was a vexing problem. The same old story—no wood; and in winter water sufficient only for drinking purposes. Even soap is at a premium. Some ironing was done. A few families own an iron in common, which is passed around among them. Some well-made shirts are appearing, and a necktie is occasionally worn, so that ironing is needed. We need a public laundry and need it badly. The school has furnished fuel and soap to 14 families for laundry purposes during the year.

*Gardening.*—The schoolhouse garden last year produced excellent lettuce, saved from the cold winds, the mice, and the birds; some heads measured 10 inches across, weighed 2 pounds, and were sweet to the last leaf. Onions and kale did

well, but turnips, potatoes, and cabbage did very poorly, as the temperature is too low, so near the Arctic Ocean.

*Mining.*—Much mining is being done in this vicinity, and 14 Eskimo men from this village have been engaged in it for wages; 3 others have done freighting for white miners. So far no native of this village is directly interested in any mining proposition.

*Personal cleanliness.*—Marked improvement is everywhere manifest this year. Our commissioner of sanitation reports that bathing is much more indulged in than ever before. The washing of underclothes has become a practice with almost all of the people who wear underclothes. Their houses are much cleaner than before. Inspection by the health officer has stirred up many a woman who was careless in her housekeeping. All houses were fumigated twice this year and ventilators were installed where needed. The health officer has also attended to the matter of the insanitary dog, and that nuisance is minimized. All garbage is hauled far out on the ice, and the spring breaking up of the ice disposes of it without our further work.

*General sanitation.*—Teaching on this subject has been given daily in the school. Many of the people in the village have attended that class only, and much more care is exercised than ever before in the selection of foods and of their drinking water. No decayed salmon was used for food this year.

*Means of support.*—The reindeer is the natives' stand-by. Yet the future of this greatest of blessings continues to be a problem; ways and means must be provided by which the native of this region can market his surplus deer and secure such supplies as his new life demands. Local demand for reindeer meat is not great enough to be of much benefit, and the problem of satisfactorily curing the meat is not solved. Our cold-storage cellar has solved some difficulties; meat kept in an open house through the winter and placed in the cold-storage cellar while yet frozen hard will keep through the summer. We corned some meat and will see how long it will keep. The storage plan has helped to do away with the trouble of one native supplying the entire market, to the exclusion of other men in his own herd. Fish is an important item in their support. With a large number of dogs to be fed, the fish supply is a very important factor. Seal are plentiful at certain seasons, particularly in the early spring and in the fall; but the people travel 60 to 80 miles for them. The seal furnishes the fat they require and the skins are used in making footwear.

*Freighting.*—This year seven men have received \$384 for freighting and carrying passengers; the amount received about paid for the food required by the dog teams used for the purpose during the winter months. The average cost of feeding one dog for one year is \$21. The sled deer is coming more into use, and as soon as we can introduce a light-wheeled vehicle that can be drawn by reindeer in the summer time the dog will slowly be supplanted.

*Hunting.*—This year there has been an abundance of rabbits. Wild fowl have been scarce, with a poor market for them, the Emperor goose selling at 50 cents and the sand-hill crane at from 75 cents to \$1. Less than 75 fox skins were taken this season by the entire village; the average price realized has been \$4 for white and \$3.50 for red fox skins. Dried fish sells at 4 and 5 cents per pound. With fox skins so scarce and sugar selling at 12 cents and other things on the same scale, the Eskimos have had to practice economy. However, there was less suffering than during the preceding year.

*Medical department.*—This has been a most important department of our work. There have been four deaths. The general health of the village is receiving much more attention from the people themselves than before and more attention is paid to the care of the children. Bad water this spring

caused much bowel trouble. I find that liquid medicines produce the desired results in most cases more readily than the tablets and with smaller doses.

*Law enforcement.*—The commission form of government as adopted by the village has met with deserved success and it is very enthusiastically sustained. There have been but two cases of lawbreaking, and these were remanded to the village judge, his decision was accepted, and the offenders gracefully submitted to their fines. Considerable drunkenness has occurred among the white men and the native women who have married white men. The commissioners have had complete control of all the affairs in the village and their work is commendable. They give their services without compensation. Moral conditions are good and more modesty is noticeable.

*The reindeer fair at Igloo.*—It was not until the fair that the people began to comprehend the greatness of the possibilities of the reindeer business. Until then enough reindeer to feed and clothe a man and his family was the limit of his hopes; beyond that he could not see, but now he begins to see the future value of the herd.

The most noticeable thing about the fair was the fraternal spirit. It was in the air even when the thermometer registered 46° below zero; it was in the faces and the voices of everyone. Men who, when at home, had felt a slight superiority came up against men from other places who were quite their equals. Cordiality was abundant and the general tone of fairness was plainly visible. There were more new ideas afloat than were to be expected among a people hampered by hundreds of years of life in the old-time ruts. The men came to get something and were not disappointed. Our men carried home valuable information on proper methods of slaughtering. No more deer are slaughtered in the old way. We have adopted the method shown at the fair. Ideas of harness, of types of sleds, proper care of deer, and relative number of mules and females, ideas of the strength and endurance of certain types of sled deer—all called out the keenest investigation and are new lines of experiment for the men.

But the greatest result was the federation of the whole reindeer business so as to conserve the reindeer for the greatest good to the most people. The fair has been talked over very often, and we are sending a delegate to visit all the reindeer men north of us, inviting them to meet us in Noorvik in March, 1916, to further the interests of the business. Our men have discovered that they are not the most efficient men in the business, nor even the equals of others in some parts of the work; nevertheless they were able to carry home some of the many prizes from the Igloo Fair and they are justly proud of them.

*Suggestions.*—A tannery in which the skins taken from the beef deer could be made into leather and manufactured into articles of commerce would be a valuable addition to the enterprise. Skins taken at slaughtering time are useless except for heavy sleeping bags, and for them the market is very limited indeed. The hair is then too long for any other use, but if tanned the skins could be made into mittens, gloves, and coats.

Steps should be taken to establish a Government agricultural experiment station at Noorvik, as the location is central and is adapted for the purpose.

The Government should put a public laundry and a number of baths in the Noorvik school building and let the village meet the cost of maintenance; this would be of untold educational value.

There should be a special course of studies given in this school that would prepare the ambitious native boy or girl for teaching in the Alaska schools.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SHUNGNAK,  
ON THE KOBUK RIVER, WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

By FRED M. SICKLER, Teacher.

During the month of July, 1914, I was at Shungnak, engaged in gardening, giving the natives advice on all their affairs, preparing the annual reindeer reports, visiting the reindeer camp, dispensing medicine, and conducting various weekly meetings for the benefit of the natives. On July 24 I left for Kotzebue to confer with Supt. Shields, to attend to the disembarking and forwarding of the Shungnak goods, and incidentally to find a dentist, as I suffered from time to time from severe toothache. I arrived in Kotzebue within a week, and was welcomed by a number of our natives, who were engaged in trading, and also by the Point Hope and Kivalina natives who were glad to see their former teacher. Mr. Shields arrived early in August, and the freight was discharged about the same time, but it was several weeks before a suitable boat was ready to leave for Shungnak.

The month of September was spent in rendering the residence habitable. The repairs consisted of calking the building with moss, gunny sacks, and clay, of relaying the floor, of papering the walls, and of repairs to the windows, doors, chimneys, stairs, and storm sheds. The building was not completed for the lack of building materials, but proved quite comfortable during the winter.

The repairs to the cabin were watched by the natives, and now nearly all the houses are plastered with clay from the clay beds that I discovered. The native cabins were so cold in winter that it was customary for several families to move into one cabin in order to use less fuel. Some cabins had been plastered with lake mud, and others with mixtures of ashes, salt, and silt, but these plasters soon fell off. I asked concerning clay deposits, but the natives knew of none less than 30 miles distant. I began to look for a deposit nearer the school, and was fortunate in finding clay beds, covering several acres, about 1 mile from the village. I have tested this clay and found it well suited for the manufacture of bricks. White men have hauled this clay several miles to their homes, and say that their cabins have been rendered much warmer this winter. The United States commissioner took a quantity of this clay to Kiana to plaster his house, and the Midnight Sun Packing Co. shipped a quantity to Kotzebue to line the oil furnaces of the cannery. That so many people have benefited by my discovery causes me no little satisfaction.

*School work.*—At the opening of school, I found a large number of pupils to be young men who would soon be called upon to assist in trapping, and of young girls who would be shortly called upon to gather wood, and to help in hauling fish, looking after snares, and the other duties that fall on the older girls when the trapping season opens and the village is practically deserted by the men and youths. Then the women must do all the housework, and the young children and babies, do the chores, and provide the home with wood and small game. I devoted the most of my attention the first two months to these older pupils. After the older pupils left, I was able to devote nearly the whole of my time to the young children, of whom there were a number who could not read or write. The older children came from time to time, when they were not occupied, but they were treated more as visitors than regular pupils. The young people were seldom absent from singing lessons as they greatly enjoyed music. I confined the studies in the fall to the most practical kinds, and reserved the more attractive work for the spring, when the children become tired of work that requires considerable concentration of attention. The youngest children were taught largely by monitors, a system that they enjoy and which proves as



instructive to the monitors as to the pupils. The large children were taught reading and interpreting the lesson into Eskimo, very simple and practical arithmetic, writing diaries, penmanship, and drawing. An hour and a half were devoted to industrial work, which consisted in sewing and making of baskets and fish nets. After the close of school the children were encouraged to make gardens, and were given informal instructions in the planting and caring for food plants. The work in sewing consisted of a progressive series of lessons as outlined in Kirkman's Sewing Practice, after which each child was allowed to make a garment for himself, and one or more for the younger children.

*Agriculture.*—Little attempt was made to teach agriculture as class work in the schoolroom. I have enlarged the school garden from year to year until it now covers nearly all the school premises. I plant a large variety of vegetables and am constantly experimenting with new seeds which I obtain from the Department of Agriculture and at my own expense from seed houses. I endeavor to grow enough turnip seed and seed potatoes to supply the natives. This year, I received requests for seeds from Kiana, Oxik, and Kotzebue, places over 100 miles distant. While I have made a number of shipments to these places, I have not been able to fill all the orders, but hope to be able to grow seed for all who may ask for it next season. I read carefully the Alaska Experimental Station bulletins and am a subscriber to the Farmers Bulletins and other papers on gardening that are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. This spring I made a south room serve for a hothouse in the following manner: I made a rack 5 by 9 feet in front of a double window. I bored holes in a number of shallow boxes, filled them with earth, and placed them upon the frame. I began planting the 12th of April. By the 12th of May my boxes were overcrowded with young plants; so I made a cold frame on the roof of a south storm shed and transferred my surplus plants to the frame. In this manner I was able to supply myself and some of the natives with fine cabbage and other plants. The cabbages at the present writing are forming fine heads and still have two months to grow in. I have hopes of persuading the natives to build a hothouse to be used in starting all their plants. I started my potatoes indoors this year and the plants bloomed earlier than ever before. As the amount of land in the village is limited and hard to clear, I have several experimental gardens about 1 mile from the school in order to show the natives that there is abundant room for gardens outside the village. This year I have conducted a number of experiments with high-grade commercial fertilizers in order to determine if these may be used profitably in this region. That the natives can supply themselves with vegetables without a great deal of labor is apparent from the yield of the school garden last fall: 1,000 pounds of turnips, rutabagas, kohlrabies, beets, and carrots, 400 pounds of potatoes, besides cabbage, radishes, lettuce, kale, and other plants. The potatoes and turnips were kept in an ordinary cellar and required only the heat from a small lamp to keep them from freezing. All roots keep without much trouble from sorting and 95 per cent are in good condition at the time of planting the next spring. The natives are apt to regard a small school garden as child's play or as the means of obtaining an occasional relish or as an attempt to force civilization upon them, but they need no argument when they see the teacher working a garden for himself and in this way supplying himself with a regular article of food. Nor can the natives be expected to weed and care for his garden if he perceives that the teacher is content to praise gardening and the value of plants as foodstuffs and yet takes no further interest in the matter beyond planting a model plot which is soon grown up in weeds while the teacher is spending his time elsewhere in other occupations. We have a number of natives who have large, well-kept gardens and raise all

the turnips and potatoes they need. The example of these progressive natives is sure to be followed by the others who have small gardens, but are learning the value of them.

*Cleanliness.*—In order to encourage cleanliness, we daily appointed pupils to act as inspectors, and these examined the ears, necks, hands, arms, and faces of all the school children. We also asked for a report once a week from each pupil concerning his weekly bath. By these means we were able to keep the children fairly clean, but it was a much harder task to secure the wearing of clean and neat clothes, as these depend on the parents' prosperity and mode of living, while to keep the children free from the ever-present louse is the most difficult problem of all. The use of so many articles of skin clothing, the raising of puppies in the house, and the indifference of the older natives make the house independent of our efforts. All the native families, with one exception, live in cabins which are larger than those found in neighboring villages. They are well supplied with stoves, heaters, beds, trunks, and sewing machines, and some have tables and chairs. The standards of housekeeping range from very clean to very dirty. Those natives who remain in the village all summer rake up their yards and burn the trash, but they refuse to clean up the premises of those who spend their summers elsewhere.

*Industry.*—In an industrial way the natives have shown great improvement in the building of sleds and boats. At present the building of a seagoing schooner is contemplated. One large cabin was built this winter and another one is under construction. Three native companies are successfully operating placer mines. Native trading is confined to the bartering of cross fox and reindeer skins for seal oil and like native wares. The natives who formerly held regular trading posts are helplessly in debt. They are unable to do any considerable amount of business without supervision. Pride, hospitality, extravagance, and the inability to understand market fluctuations, interest, and contracts place them at the mercy of their white competitors. In their collection of debts the natives are far less successful than white traders, and this disadvantage is in itself a serious one. However, I am in favor of native cooperative stores, under the supervision of officers of the Bureau of Education.

*Game and fur.*—The low price of fur on account of the European war and the loss of wages due to the abandonment of local placer mines have greatly disheartened the natives. The fall catch of whitefish, due to high water and a late freeze-up, was very light. Before fish traps and long seines were used at Kotzebue the natives often had on hand dried salmon that was three years old. For the past two years there has not been a year's supply on hand at any time. The ptarmigan and grouse, which have been very plentiful for a number of years, migrated to other regions and only returned in small numbers. Rabbits were plentiful at a distance of about 30 miles from the school, but in the neighborhood of the village they were extremely scarce. The natives killed a number of black bear, sheep, and caribou, and were fairly well supplied with meat and skins for clothing. A large number of young men and several families did not attempt to trap, but left for the Koyukuk to work for the white miners and to sell native wares.

*Health.*—During this year, quite a few deaths have occurred among the children, due in part to the sudden change from a diet largely of imported (white man's) food to a pure native diet of tainted meat, fish, and berries, and in part to the infections brought by other children from the lower Yukon. The sick children complain of those symptoms which indicate rickets, infantile paralysis, anemia, and incipient tuberculosis. I am confident that the greater part of the cases, if not all, could have resulted in recoveries to health had the children been supplied with proper nursing and food.

*Honesty.*—As a whole these people are quite honest, but occasionally I have thefts reported to me. Various people have missed articles from their caches, and there have been articles taken from the barter goods of the school by persons who have been permitted to enter the store loft to examine the goods or to leave some of their personal effects or on similar pretense. There are a number of young boys in the village who are crazy for tobacco, and the natives seem to agree that these boys will steal to get articles that can be traded for tobacco. I have never had stolen any of my personal belongings, but I have found children stealing from the sewing supplies. I punished the culprits so severely that I believe this practice has been discontinued. Since that time a number of articles have returned in a mysterious manner. The natives are becoming less prompt in the payment of debts, and verbal agreements are not kept as well as in the past. However, these natives will still compare favorably with any that I have met.

*Reindeer.*—The reindeer industry was very successful in the marketing of 42 reindeer at a single sale, besides a number of smaller transactions. The butchering of an occasional deer in case of the owner's illness has been greatly appreciated on several occasions. However, there have been drawbacks. The herd was raided by wolves once in the fall and once in the spring. The wolves killed principally female deer, and slaughtered these as much out of pure lust for killing as for any other motive. I visited the camp on the occasion of one of these raids, and standing on a hill I counted the carcasses of a dozen deer which had been killed at regular intervals as if shot down by a rifle.

There is a great demand for meat in the Koyukuk, several dozen heads of cattle and large shipments of salt, canned and smoked meat being shipped in each year. While the sale of game is expressly forbidden by law, a large number of sheep, moose, and caribou are killed by pothunters and sold in the open market without regard to the open and closed season. It is very probable that the authorities would take steps to suppress this illegal traffic if assured that the reindeer service could supply them with a regular supply of fresh, healthy meat. It is equally true that less beef would be shipped in if the dealers knew that they would have to compete with reindeer each year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT SINUK, NEAR NOME.

By Miss GRACE A. HILL, Teacher.

*Attendance.*—I had no trouble in securing regularity of attendance. All the children who were in the village came all the time unless they were ill. I more often had to send a sick child home than to rebuke a well one for staying away.

*Reading and spelling.*—I was pleased with the progress made in these subjects. At the beginning of the year I graded the pupils by the course of study for southeastern Alaska. They had not become "grade conscious" and were willing to be moved about at my discretion. Before the year was out I found this grading a great help, and quite an incentive to better work. I tried to make their blackboard lessons treat of the things they were at the time most interested in, and found the method very good. Their vocabulary grew rapidly.

Spelling also had an important place in our school day. At the beginning of the year we put a checkered spelling honor roll on the board, with the children's names. Each day stars were filled in for perfect work. We made the stars in the rainbow colors, five stars of each color, so that we completed the rainbow

about every six weeks, whereupon we cleaned it off and started again. There was great rivalry to see who would finish the rainbow first. The novelty of this did not wear off all through the year. This honor-roll system also proved to be an incentive to attendance. On very stormy days little children sometimes told me they came because they wanted a star.

*Arithmetic.*—It was a long time before I felt much satisfaction in our progress in arithmetic. During the last three or four months, however, arithmetic became as good a game as football. This was partly due to a multiplication drill we stumbled upon. One day I sent a child to the board to be quizzed by the rest of the class in two times "mixed up." This was entered into with great enthusiasm. The other classes watching the process asked for it when their arithmetic recitations came. After that every day each class for a while "played" this "game." They made rulings themselves. When a new table was introduced they asked it "straight" the first day, and after that "mixed up." One child kept tally at the board. A wrong answer, or having to be told, was marked as a mistake. When the whole class got 100 the same day a new table was taken. The tables were quickly mastered and then reviewed many times. After this we took "one-half of," "one-third of," etc., and "divided by." At first interest flagged a little on these, but when they became accustomed to thinking of the tables in this way the variety was welcomed. Children who had taken little interest in arithmetic before, and seemed really stupid in the subject, responded amazingly. We also used the "primary arithmetic test" games and had frequent mental arithmetic drill. With these methods no part of the day's work brought more hearty enjoyment than the arithmetic.

*Nature study.*—Children naturally love everything pertaining to nature and the outdoors, and I think this love can be turned to great advantage in the school work. It was surprisingly hard to do this at first. This was largely because they did not know the English names for familiar objects, such as birds, insects, and flowers. During the winter we took much pleasure, as well as profit, in this study. I had spent much time the previous summer studying the flowers and fauna of the tundra, and I made the best use possible of this. In many instances the children were able to add to my information.

Before spring we became much interested in the birds. I was pleased to find that the Government is sending us such useful and attractive bird books. They drop into our school at the psychological moment. The next thing I wish the Government would do along this line is to get out some pamphlets for organizing among the Eskimo schools a society for the prevention of cruelty both to birds and dogs. I think it would be popular with the children and would do much toward preventing unnecessary slaughter of the birds.

*Gardening.*—I think we may really be said to have done a little in gardening. As this is a bleak, sandy spot, no teacher has ever considered it worth while to introduce the subject. I am not altogether without faith. I think if the sand and tundra soil could be mixed, garden beds might be made that would grow enough turnips and potatoes for the village. We did not try anything along that line this year, however. We confined ourselves to window boxes. In these we planted radish, lettuce, beans, nasturtiums, pansies, and some wild-flower seeds we had gathered in the fall. We watched the growth of the bean each day, and told its story in drawings.

*Language.*—At first the language work was so slow that I almost despaired of results. Written work was a great toll, but we let no day go by without its language periods, and in time it came to be quite a pleasure. Memory work was always inspiring, and we memorized quite extensively. The school learned to say in concert, among other selections, 64 lines from Hiawatha's

Childhood. When I first tried to introduce story-telling, however, it was a flat failure. Feeling that much was to be gained from story-telling, I approached it from another angle. I showed much interest in their games and adventures, and the interesting happenings of the village and reindeer camp. We came to spend the first five minutes or so of school "just talking," and soon they were telling me stories. When I saw the enthusiasm with which the children turned to their other work after this I often thought of these little chats as connecting links which carried their outside world over into the schoolroom. The year was well advanced before I again asked for stories. This time at the word "stories" there was a stir of attention. "What kind of stories?" I was asked; "Eskimo stories?" So we came to have quite a story-telling craze. When the supply of Eskimo stories ran out the readers and "village library" were ransacked for new ones.

*Geography and history.*—Our story-telling led to all sorts of beautiful possibilities. It worked wonders in history. We did not have recitations on Washington, Lincoln, and Columbus, but told stories about them. Toward the last of the year a very nice plan developed from this. Stories of the early life of Sinuk sprang up, so we began making a local history which we were illustrating with imaginary sketches. We did not have time to complete it, however. A geography was to follow the history.

In geography we found a sand table indispensable. With its aid the children quickly became familiar with all the common land and water forms.

*Temperance and hygiene.*—We taught these subjects regularly. I believe the children here are exceptionally clean. Except for sending one home now and then for a good scrubbing, we had very little trouble along that line. We talked much about fresh air, until the children seemed to feel that it was of vital importance, often asking during school hours for better ventilation; at recess they took great pleasure in opening the doors and windows wide for a good airing. I noticed, however, that they were not so enthusiastic in their homes, and I attribute this to the stubborn habits of the old people. The third and fourth grade children were much interested in the study of the human body.

*Manual training.*—We did nothing very pretentious in manual training. The periods in the earlier part of the year were spent for the most part in making much-needed repairs. Afterwards we made neat shelves for the village library, a sand table, window boxes, and other little conveniences for the schoolroom. For themselves the boys made boats and sleds. I find the Eskimo boys take very aptly to carpenter work. The sloyd room was also in constant demand by the older men. Every family had a new dog sled. One man made three, two of which he sold in Nome. Two new native houses went up this year, one of which is a two-story building. Some of the young men are very mechanically inclined. It will be a splendid thing for them when there is an industrial school in this part of Alaska.

*Sewing.*—All the girls in school learned the simpler stitches. The little ones hemmed towels and made handkerchiefs and holders. The larger girls learned to hemstitch and did some really beautiful work. They also made white caps, sleeve protectors, and aprons for the cooking class. All the older girls learned the use of the sewing machine. The sewing machine was very popular with the women also. Many parkas and dresses were made on it. I find the women as apt in dressmaking as the men are in carpenter work.

*Cooking.*—The first feature in our cooking class was the making of attractive and durable books for notes. An artistic conventional design of our own leaves and edible berries was worked out for the cover and colored in water colors. The girls took great pride in these books and, as it was a new feature, much

delight in all the cooking work. This made it possible to conduct the class happily after school hours and on Saturdays. Our time was so full that I did not feel justified in dismissing the rest of the school for the cooking class. We studied cleanliness in cooking, measurements, and how and what to buy. Then we considered the value of the various native foods. For the most part the course was a development of my experience in doctoring in the village. I found that, while they are well and exercising out of doors, the hearty Eskimo food is very good; but when they are sick—at least, as they prepare it—it will not do. They feel this themselves, and then turn to white man's food in the shape of strong tea and coffee, and seem to feel it affords them nourishment. We devoted two of our booking periods to beverages. We made tea and coffee and also cocoa and postum, considering the comparative costs and the reasons why the two latter are safer drinks, especially for children and invalids. We then cooked breakfast cereals, rice, and beans, also dried apples and prunes. We made inexpensive candy in an endeavor to break the cheap-candy habit. The class also learned to make good biscuit. Really only a beginning in cooking was made this year. For the last month we planned to fry doughnuts in fresh seal oil and to make bread, but that, like many other of our plans for May, had to be given up because of the drop in attendance.

*The school republic.*—We organized for the first time the school republic in this school. There was so much to learn and so much to be taught that we had to develop it slowly. The children enjoyed it, and it was no little help to me; not that it lightened my labors; it did what was better, though, it made some of my almost despairing of reformations seem possible. I had talked care of property, especially of the books, until the subject seemed worn out; and yet fresh pencil marks would appear now and then, and, as some of the books were old and already pretty well marked, it was impossible to tell the new from the old. There is nothing malicious in this little destructiveness, but valuable perishable property is new to the race, and it is very difficult to work up a fine feeling for its preservation. The making of the laws of the republic were left to the council, and, to my pleasure, the first one made was for the protection of the books. This they began to enforce with great vigilance; whereupon we went over the books, or at least nearly 300 of them, laboriously sometimes, cleaning them page by page and mending where it was necessary. I heartily approve of the school republic, and think there is no quicker or more efficient way of fitting the Eskimos for citizenship.

*Housekeeping.*—The houses are not dirty. Clean floors and a certain amount of order usually prevail. Most of the houses are reasonably well ventilated and sanitary. In my visiting I frequently made suggestions regarding ventilation or cleanliness, which were, I think, all carried out. On the whole I felt that quite perceptible progress was made in housekeeping. Some of the younger women have expressed the regret that they can not keep their homes differently. The prejudices of the old people are still more or less of a stumblingblock.

*Medical work.*—For the first few months, before the steady cold weather set in, there was much sickness. After that there was very little. The people of the small neighboring villages get their medicine from here, and so do the reindeer boys. I find the people are very quick to come and tell of their symptoms and to want medicine, but they are not so conscientious about taking it. If I felt it of grave importance that a medicine be taken, I went to the house three times a day or oftener and gave it myself.

*Means of support.*—These natives handle very little money. They live largely upon fish, seal, and game. They also pick berries, which keep very well in seal-skin bags. They trade curios, mats, baskets, dolls, and other articles, including

a little ivory work, in Nome for food and other materials. The reindeer herd is, of course, a source of income for those who have deer. Occasionally a dog-team or oomiak trip is made, or a sled is built, or other work done for white men. Tastes are widening, however, and civilization has its requirements, even if they be only such things as brooms, washtubs, and soap. Some of the native foods are growing less plentiful, too, including the valuable walrus. It would add to the comfort and happiness of the village if some industry could be developed in addition to the reindeer. But owing to the physical conditions of the village such an industry is quite a problem. I have thought much of this and venture three suggestions which more experienced heads may repudiate at sight: (1) White men mine the beach here successfully. I have thought the natives might be helped to do this. (2) Among the hills behind the village are beautiful valleys and some small hot springs; would not such spots be favorable to fur farming? (3) Blueberries grow very abundantly in this vicinity. In season there are schools of salmon in the river. In the spring the finest crabs are brought from Sledge Island. A little cannery could surely be made to pay. Because the natives must sooner or later come to some such industries, it seems small beginnings now would at least be educative.

*General conditions.*—The low price of furs made the year comparatively a hard one. Nature, however, was exceptionally good. An abundance of driftwood was left on the beach. Great quantities of fish were taken from the river in the fall, even after the river was frozen over. There was no scarcity of game. Seal also were quite plentiful. Through the loss of the little mission schooner, the *New Jersey*, three families were left almost destitute. Aside from this there was no destitution, and the year was, on the whole, quite a comfortable one.

*Summary.*—I tried to study the needs and aptitudes of the pupils and to develop originality of thought. In this way the growth was within the children rather than an unfolding of my plans and ambitions for them. On the whole, the year's work was gratifying, and I do not wonder that teachers come to love the service.

In this year's work I have appreciated my nearness to the Nome office, to which I turned continually for help and advice, and from which I always received at least sympathy. And in the darker moments, which come especially in the medical work, when one struggles alone against overwhelming odds, even sympathy is much.

*Recommendations.*—In review I again submit the following recommendations:

(1) A hospital in this vicinity. I had a small child die of rickets that I think might have been saved in a hospital. We had two cases of acute rheumatism to fight. Just now a bright little girl is being taken with tuberculosis, when proper treatment might have warded it off.

(2) An industrial school for the Eskimos. The men are mechanical and apt, and they need practical instruction. For instance, they need to be taught how to make the best possible houses out of the material they have. And the women—nobody can guess but those who have lived among them how much they need to learn something of the care of their sick.

(3) An adapted health reader. More than we need primers and first readers, and we need health readers badly, we need an interesting, fully illustrated text adapted to the needs of these people.

(4) For Sinuk I recommend an industrial room for the women, where they can bake bread and learn to cook their foods. In the past years they have learned much of cleanliness, but I feel they have not made equal progress in cooking. Very little expense will fit a room that is here for this purpose.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT AKIAK, ON  
THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, IN WESTERN ALASKA.

By JOHN H. KILBUCK, Teacher.

*The work of the school.*—School opened September 8 and was carried on until April 7. The school consisted of two rooms—the primary and the advanced. The primary department was under the care of Joseph H. Kilbuck and was made up of little children 4 years old and older children who were not ready to go into the first grade. In the advanced room the course outlined in the "tentative course" for the first and second grade was, in the main, carried out in reading, arithmetic, writing, and English. In manual training particular effort was made to have both boys and girls familiarize themselves with the work in which their parents are daily engaged. The parents were urged to cooperate in this by calling upon their children to help in the household work, and the fathers to teach the boys how to set traps for fish and fur-bearing animals.

As part of the school work the boys were taken into the woods, where, under the direction of one of the old men, they dug out spruce roots, which are used in tying fish traps and sewing the seams of birch-bark canoes. Each boy worked for himself, and some gathered a larger bundle of roots than others. The roots are prepared for use by stripping the bark off, and then they are split into threads, the length and fineness of the threads depending on the skill of the worker. The next step was to find a log of spruce wood that could be split into splints for use in making fish traps. Here, again, the experienced eye of one of the men of the village was requisitioned to pick out from a pile of logs the one that is called trap wood. The piece selected was measured for a black-fish trap, was cut and split into halves, quarters, and eighths. The boys each took a piece, which they split up into splints. The splints are about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, the edges being smoothed down with a knife. Before starting for home there was target practice with a small rifle.

At another time the boys and girls were taken to a treeless meadow that had been the bottom of a lake, where grows a moss that is fine and closely matted together, so that it can be rolled up like a blanket. This moss they gathered for use in calking the seams of the cabins. The girls also gathered dried grass for use in winter as insoles for fur boots; also the grass used in weaving mats, baskets, and socks.

The boys made serviceable black-fish traps, some setting them in neighboring streams. With the knife the boys also made, besides playthings, shuttles and mesh boards for net making, match safes for hanging on the wall. They also had lessons and some practice in tying nets. Several boys had steel traps out for rabbits nearly all winter, which they looked after out of school hours.

The girls learned to weave grass mats and socks and socks woven from the thread of gunny sacks. They were also taught knitting and crocheting, making stockings and mittens for their own use.

The attendance throughout the year was exceptionally good, and the application was better than in former years. The scholars gave three public entertainments, at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and during the deer fair. There were songs by the entire school—duets and recitations. The public appreciated these gatherings, although the older natives could not understand all the English.

The entire school, except the smallest children, a few days before Christmas was taken out into the woods to get Christmas trees and greens for decorating the homes and the church. How the woods rang out with joyous shouts whenever a suitable Christmas tree was located. The procession home, with a dozen



or more sleds loaded with trees and greens, and the brownlike little Eskimos, tugging and pulling, made a sight one was glad to see.

In January, after the deer fair, the older scholars, boys and girls, were called upon to clean and scrub the schoolrooms. When this was done, the assistant teacher and the boys went out into the woods and held a midwinter picnic. A huge fire was made and beside it the picnickers ate their lunch of tea, sugar, pilot bread, and dried fish. The girls had a picnic too, but it was in the house with Mrs. Kilbuck. They too had lunch, and afterwards they looked at pictures and photos of other lands and people.

*Gardening.*—The benefit of this industry was brought out very clearly this year by the hard conditions prevailing in obtaining the imported necessities of life, such as tea, flour, and sugar, on account of the lack of work for wages, and the small price of furs. The gardeners who successfully raised potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and beets not only had these vegetables to add to their diet of fish and meat, but realized not a little cash by sale. The cash sales for potatoes alone were over \$100. This refers to sales in bulk, by the crate, and does not take into account smaller sales, when a few pounds would be taken to the store across the river and given in exchange for tea or sugar. The oldest man in the village must have sold \$40 worth of potatoes. He raised the best and heaviest crop. This year much new ground was broken, and about 1,000 pounds of potatoes were planted. The people realize that potatoes are not only good sellers, but are also an important article of food. A number of housewives have successfully canned beets, berries, and pie plant. Mr. Schmidt, the trader, carried a good supply of Mason jars, which he sold at very reasonable prices, to encourage the natives in canning berries and vegetables.

From the beginning of July until the heavy frosts of fall all the people have all they want of radishes, turnips, lettuce, and greens. Even the dogs get greens cooked with their fish, and they seem to relish it. The families, who have gardens need very little help and urging in planting their gardens. They are now well on the way to self-dependence and learn as much from actual experience as from instruction. The children are taking part in this work, and in some families it is the children who make the gardens a success. In order to encourage the people still more in striving to do good work in tilling the soil, we propose to hold a village fair next September, when the products of the gardens will be exhibited. The fair will be somewhat after the order of a county fair in the States, except that it will be just for the village. The large tent sent to us this year makes an ideal pavilion in which to place the displays. In time the fair might be open to near-by villagers who wish to exhibit. Gardening is still new in other villages, as Tulksak, Aklakshoak, and Bethel, but in time there is no reason why these places can not raise as big and as fine vegetables as Aklak.

*The village.*—Although the price of the necessities of life remained about normal, the wherewithal to obtain these supplies was sometimes lacking. Owing to the European war the price of furs dropped from 50 to 75 per cent below that of last year, and the catch was much less than the previous season. Then there was the unfavorable summer, with frost every month, which cut down the garden crops, especially the potato yield, to one-half of a normal one. Under these conditions our people have been put to a severe test. They had to do without such things as new clothing and soap, and in some cases flour, tea, and sugar were scarce.

Since the last report four new cabins have been built and a room added to another cabin. Three of the new cabins belong to reindeer herders of this village, whose families will occupy them during the school term so that their children may attend school. The houses of Aklak are arranged in three rows.

with ample space around each cabin. The houses are in good repair and are kept clean, and the premises show that the owners are interested in keeping them in good shape. In the houses where there are no children, or only one or two, the order and cleanliness are all that can be desired, while in those which are full of children the housekeepers plainly get discouraged and are inclined to give up trying to keep a neat and tidy home. Every cabin has good facilities for ventilation, and although these are well made use of in ordinary weather many of them are closed up during very cold windstorms.

Soap was a scarce article with us this year, and from the complaints we heard over this lack we realize that the people count soap as a necessity.

The disturbing element in the village life was the presence of a man mentally deranged, who accused various ones of having caused the death of his brother.

We often gathered in the church, which is the only place we have sufficiently large to accommodate all the people. Talks were given on sanitation, general information, news of the war, and seasonable suggestions about work. The Rev. Drebert, of Bethel, loaned us his Ballopticon lantern, and we gave two lantern exhibitions. The Thanksgiving dinner has become a fixed feature, which is altogether a village affair. A handsome collection for the destitute was taken up at this time, which was distributed to the needy at home and to individuals in other villages, besides giving \$5 each to the two janitors of the church. Earlier in the fall a special collection was raised toward the purchase of an organ for the church and the sum of \$32.50 was realized. The demented man's family, the family of the drowned man, and another family, who through sickness last summer got short on fish, were helped out with dried fish given by a number of families.

A new feature introduced this year was the ringing of the curfew at 8 o'clock in the evening. The parents were thankful for this, since they themselves seemed unable to get their children home at reasonable hours.

*The reindeer.*—Aklak is now the headquarters of 9 different herds of reindeer, under the care of 38 men. The distance from Aklak to these camps ranges from about 30 to 75 miles, and in direction they are east, south, west, and north. The deer in the various herds, from the latest reports, have passed through the winter in fine shape, and there is a very low death rate among the fawns. The herds of the Lapps, Speln and Sara, have become so unwieldy that there is considerable trouble to keep them intact. The Oungagtull herd has been the most poorly managed, while the Nukluk camp is the best of all the independent camps.

With such a large school on hand, coupled with the responsibility of caring for an insane man, it was not possible for us to visit the herds even once, except the Klnak herd. This herd was brought up from the Kanektok River to within a few miles of Bethel. Here under our supervision the deer for the Kalkak herd were cut out.

Three independent herders had houses built in Aklak village, one at a cost of four deer—two females and two males; another at a cost of three female deer; and the third paid two male deer and the rest in cash. These deer were earned by two natives of Aklak and one of Bethel.

During January, February, and March Peter Williams, one of the young men of this village, was employed as a teacher to travel among the deer camps. He taught reading, arithmetic, and writing, also the keeping of accounts. From his journal we learn that there was good attendance at his night schools at the various reindeer camps, all the boys manifested great eagerness to learn, and their application was good.

The deer fair was again held, but as regards events, it fell below that of other years in attraction. The open winter prevented the attendance of four



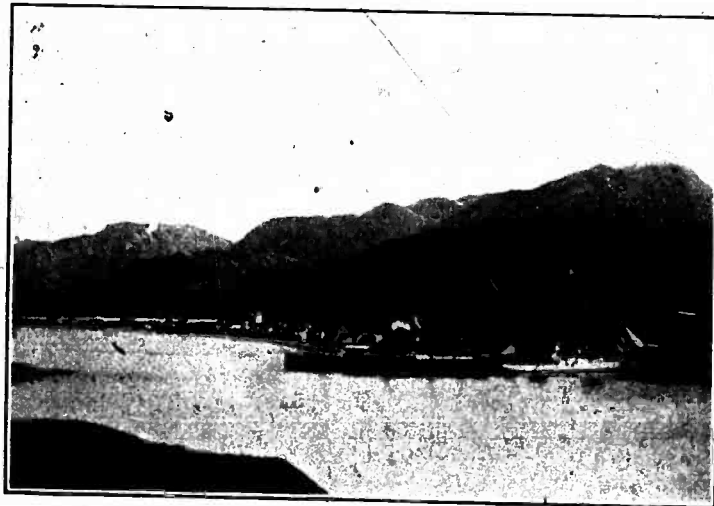
A. IGLOO FAIR. A DELEGATE SHOWING HIS NEW STYLE OF HARNESS.



B. IGLOO FAIR. THE WINNERS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES FOR HARNESS.



A. HOONAH, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. UNALASKA, ON ONE OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

camps. There was only one speed race over a measured course of 6 miles. The track was in very poor condition for 3½ miles on the river, there being only a light blanket of snow over slippery ice. Three Lapps were among the 12 racers. The contest really was between the Lapps and the native deer men. Wassill, a native, finished first in 29 minutes, and Julius, a native, was a close second, being about a half of a minute behind. Only one Lapp was able to reach the post, and he was beaten in the last mile, coming in fourth. Ten dog-team sleds brought natives from up the river and 14 from down the river to witness the race. A large delegation of Bethel school children under Mrs. Boyd, with a banner on which was the name "Bethel," was among the visitors. A new feature of this gathering was a collection raised for the relief fund of widows and orphans made so by the European war. The white men present contributed most liberally, and the sum of \$62 was the result. Matters pertaining to the deer, camps, and locations of summer pasturage were discussed in the meetings of the deer men.

The majority of the boys who have successfully served their apprenticeship and those who are now giving the best satisfaction are those who have been in school. The supply of young men who had attended schools has been exhausted some time ago, for the rapid increase of the deer has outstripped the supply of dependable apprentices.

The Kuskokwim district is large and thickly populated with natives who urgently need the benefits of the reindeer industry, and, from an economic standpoint, there is no other industry to which these natives could turn to save themselves as a people. The step from the present habit of each individual doing what he pleases and just as he pleases to the requirements of the reindeer industry is a long one and only an exceptional native can successfully make it. The school is the natural stepping-stone between these two modes of living and makes it possible to extend the reindeer industry to a greater number of individuals. This section of Alaska, especially on the coast, is so isolated and barren of resources that attract pioneer white men that the inhabitants are more primitive than those of other parts of Alaska. Would that more schools could be established in this district; then there would be less friction in the management of the deer service, and those in charge would not have to exercise so much exhaustive patience and forbearance.

It seems most desirable that there should be a local superintendent of reindeer in this district, whose principal duties should be confined to the active oversight of the industry. In this way a close instead of a long range supervision would greatly improve the reindeer service. It would keep a man busy to visit all the camps quarterly or even three times, and such visits are necessary.

*Health.*—Akiak has been the center from which medical aid was extended up and down the river. The supply of medicines of last year was exhausted early, but we got new supplies from Dr. Reed, of the Russian mission, and Supt. Evans sent us medicine from Goodnews Bay and Kinak. We divided our supply with Bethel and still have a good supply on hand. The cases treated in the village were pleurisy, tonsillitis, quinsy, rheumatism, heart trouble, eye and ear troubles, tuberculosis of the lungs, bowel complaints, asthma, and itch. Although the general health of the people has been good we have had to give up two children, who died in convulsions.

During the winter we were visited twice by Dr. J. Wilson Reed, of the Russian mission, Yukon River. The last time he came especially to attend a case of quinsy.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT EAGLE, ON  
THE YUKON RIVER.

By MISS LULA GRAVES, Teacher.

When I returned to the work in September I found that the Indians had scattered and many of them were out camping in the hills to get their supply of meat for winter use. I opened school with only five pupils. I also opened night school for the adults and worked with them as well as the children. The Indians gradually drifted back until we had about our usual population.

I have continued to emphasize the reading lessons and have tried to give them a knowledge of the English language which would enable them to understand ordinary conversation and simple reading.

The Indians here use their native speech when talking to each other and in their homes. I am constantly surprised at how little of our language the men who have associated with white men know; their women know much less. The children used the blackboard a great deal for original free-hand drawing, a favorite theme this year being soldiers and armies. They got their ideas from illustrations in the papers and magazines and from hearing so much war talk, the war having interfered with the sale of their furs.

They learn to spell very quickly. I made some use of the spelling book, but drilled them most on words they found in the reading lessons and on those in common use. I tried to have them know how to spell the names of the common objects around them. I find they get the meaning of the English words they spell sooner than the ones they use orally. They like to write letters and I have encouraged this.

I taught the schoolgirls and some of the women in the village to knit and some of them to crochet. They would do more of this work if they could find a market for it. The women all use the sewing machine and can cut and make their clothing.

The moral condition of the village is good. The women are all married and living virtuous lives. The natives are generally law-abiding, their most marked disobedience to the dictates of the law being their inclination to kill fur-bearing animals out of season and to kill young moose. However, there is no great amount of lawbreaking along this line. The Indians on the whole are as law-abiding as the whites.

The Indians here are free from drunkenness. There has been no case of drunkenness since I returned in September and only two reported cases while nobody was in charge of the village during the summer. They undoubtedly obtained liquor from drifters on the river.

The sanitary condition of the village is somewhat improved. I do not see so much spitting around the houses. Some even of the dirtier Indians are making an effort to keep their cabins clean and to wash their clothes oftener. The children clean for their Friday afternoon bath. I was able to get all the cabins well washed where there are young children or young people.

The general health conditions at present are better, but when I got home in the autumn I was kept quite busy caring for the sick. The Indians living at Forty Mile, Yukon Territory, formerly belonged here, so when they get sick they come here to die and be buried with their people. They sometimes come here in the last stages of tuberculosis. A boy about 20 was brought here to die. One woman persisted in taking her children with her when she went to help care for him, and she lost two of her children from tuberculosis last fall. I have used that as an illustration and impressed it on them at every opportunity—that her two children would doubtless be alive had she kept them out of the sick room.

Most of the cooking lessons I have given them this year have been individual lessons. The leaders among them now know how to make nice bread, pies, and cakes. I have given especial attention to teaching them how to prepare vegetables in a palatable way.

The governor of Alaska visited Eagle during the summer. I have him to thank for making the natives proud of having whitewashed their cabins and having made nice gardens.

It was a great satisfaction to me to be able to show the governor and his friends some of the things that the Bureau of Education is trying to do for the natives of Alaska. The village had been nicely raked up, the cabins were reasonably clean, and the school property in good condition. The interior of the school building has had a new coat of paint and was clean and comfortable looking, even if somewhat bare. I have no rugs or carpets because of the health conditions of the village.

All the Indians who were in the village during the planting season have gardens, some for the first time. Two men would only plant potatoes; all the others have planted regular truck gardens. I did not attempt a great variety, having learned from previous years about what vegetables I could induce them to eat after they were grown. I confined most of their gardens to turnips, rutabagas, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, and potatoes. I had very little difficulty in getting them to plant this spring, but the cultivation comes harder. It requires all the resources at one's command and taxes patience to the utmost.

These Indians will protect their gardens when once they have learned to value them. As yet they plant to please the teacher when they are urged to do so. I believe the vegetable food has had much to do with their improvement in health.

While the gardening has taxed my strength and patience to the utmost, it is with pride and satisfaction that I view the result. They are great for copying, and this leads me to hope that the example of my spring house cleaning and well-tilled garden will strike home eventually.

They can not be driven. We have to find means to make them want to do a thing in order to get any lasting advancement.

The natives in this village have had no means of earning money for the past year save hunting, trapping and fishing. Their dried fish brought the usual price, but they realized very little from trapping, as furs and live foxes were slow to sell and brought very low prices.

Long-continued sitting over bead embroidery does not promote the health of their women; we see many more men than women in their villages.

There is a marked decrease in the fish runs. They had no dog salmon last season and less than the usual amount of king salmon.

Many of the whites think the oil the boats are using on the Yukon accounts for the scarcity of salmon.

The Indians are no longer needed to cut the wood for the boats, and white men have taken their place as deck hands.

It has been hard for them since all their usual means of income ceased the same year; but undoubtedly the failure of the steamboats to employ them will result in good to them; they have trapped and lived in the open more and have depended on themselves for things they usually buy. They produced a whip-saw that I did not know they had and saved nice lumber, with which they made a poling boat this spring. The boat is well made and answers all purposes. If the money had been at hand or credit could have been secured, they would undoubtedly have bought the boat ready-made.

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

By FAY R. SHAVER, Teacher.

The work in the school and shop began the first of October. The school work was carried on by Miss Calkins. The average daily attendance was 27.28, with an enrollment of 57. The work was conducted on very much the same plan as a well-organized rural school. Language work was emphasized. More time was spent with the smaller pupils, as their future work depends much upon their first two years in school. Phonics and object lessons play a most important part in their instruction. With the older pupils grammar and arithmetic were emphasized.

In the industrial work for the girls the sewing classes made 15 holders, 13 silver cases, 13 aprons, both simple and elaborate, 5 dresses, and 5 crocheted caps. In cooking they made hot biscuits, corn bread, plain cake, cup cake, doughnuts, rice pudding, custard pudding, potato soup, pea soup, vegetable soup, creamed potatoes, and cooked meats and vegetables in several ways. Chocolate fudge, taffy, and peanut candy were also made.

The industrial work for the boys and young men was carried on on much the same plan as last year. All the work done was of a most practical kind. Fourteen Yukon sleds were made, of which seven were sold in Haines. The Hanson Hardware Co. bought all of the sleds from us, which shows the good class of work we are turning out. The value of the sleds was \$95. Besides the sleds, two kitchen cabinets and many smaller things were made. One of the cabinets sold for \$20.

In the sheet-metal work 10 stoves were made—5 air-tights, 2 cook stoves, and 3 camp stoves—besides 100 joints of stovepipe. About \$25 worth of repair work was done on stoves that would otherwise have been thrown away. These jobs were given to the older boys, and they were allowed the profit on same. There are two young men working in the shop, each of whom can make a stove a day, which sells for \$7, the profit on each stove being about \$5. The stoves and pipe are made out of two gauges heavier iron than is generally used, and the work done is as good as is turned out of any average shop. The younger boys were allowed to assist in much of the work, thereby getting a practical idea of the use of the tools employed.

By July 1 the gardens were all in good condition, the natives of the village having taken a greater interest in the work than during any year previous. They paid closer attention to the work carried on in the school garden, and while not putting into practice all that they saw, there was a great deal of improvement in nearly every case. I have encouraged the raising of potatoes, as the root maggot has to be combated in the turnip, rutabaga, radish, and cabbage. Cabbage will overcome the attack if properly taken care of and will form good, solid heads. Onions grow finely from seed and sets. Carrots and parsnips grow to their best here. The asparagus set out last year grew well this spring; so we have added another vegetable to our list. The natives raised from 150 to 200 sacks of vegetables, which was nearly enough to carry them through the winter, although they would have used many more if they had had them. Some people sold several sacks of potatoes, and most that had gardens saved enough for seed. About a third more ground is in cultivation this year than last, and with the extra care it is getting, there should be between 300 and 400 sacks of vegetables. Gardening being a comparatively new industry with them, they have to be encouraged a great deal. They are proud of the number of sacks of vegetables they raise.



The orchard set out last year is doing finely, although the mice ate the bark off some of the trees. I will protect them with wire cloth during the coming winter.

Alfalfa has lived through two winters and is as fine as I ever saw. It is ready to cut now; just when the weather is best for curing it. Alfalfa hay costs \$45 a ton at Klukwan when imported from the States.

One young man cleared nearly half an acre of land several hundred feet from the end of the village.

The canner proved a valuable addition to our equipment. Nearly a thousand cans of fish, meat, and vegetables were put up. We canned 4 cases of wild goat meat and 2 cases of brown bear meat; also about 600 cans of salmon. The rest was made up of peas, spinach, and swiss chard. We hoped to have a larger cannery here this year; but the natives say they have no money. The fact is they have a reserve laid aside for a big potlatch when they die. They will not touch this reserve, but add to it from time to time, even though there are many things they need. If this year's fishing is good, I have every reason to believe that a cooperative cannery will be built.

Mrs. Shaver attended to most of the medical work. There was about as much sickness in the village as usual. Medical assistance was rendered 1,216 times. There were two births and three deaths in the village during the year. Dr. Lambie, from the Army post at Haines, made a visit to the village and besides assisting in the medical work, gave a talk to the natives on sanitation. Several mothers' meetings were held.

A civic improvement meeting was held this spring, the results of which were very gratifying.

Entertainments were given by the school, to which all were invited. The parents take a great pride in the ability of their children to speak in public, although they may not understand a word spoken. We have pieces interpreted for them at times.

The Forward Club met once a week. There were some very interesting meetings from which I came to more fully understand the natives' viewpoint. The logs are out and on the grounds to build the clubhouse. The boys will start work on it as soon as the fishing season is over.

The cooperative store paid a dividend of nearly 20 per cent. Supt. W. G. Bentle came in December and audited the books and helped us in a great many ways.

We surely appreciate a superintendent who has the comfort of the teachers and the welfare of the natives so thoroughly at heart.

We received 2,287 visits and made 508 visits to native homes.

The work of lifting the people of an Indian village out of their old customs is slow and very discouraging at times, but every year sees some advancement which no one, who thoroughly understands conditions can say is not well worth the effort and money spent.

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

By CHARLES W. HAWKSWORTH, Teacher.

At the opening of school we made up our minds that, if possible, we would make a record in three things—attendance, scholarship, and athletics. During the first week of school we numbered, with the price-marking outfit, each of the folding chairs sent us. These we fastened together in rows in

the Social Hall. Each pupil was given a number corresponding to a seat in a row. It was understood that the first bell would ring at 8.30, Sitka time, and the second bell at 8.55. At 9 o'clock each boy and girl was supposed to be in his or her chair. As the year went on there were surprisingly few mornings when any one was absent; and on those few occasions the absent member either sent a note or a message by another pupil accounting for the absence.

We took the "Course of Study for the Common Schools of Illinois" as a guide for our year's work. Naturally we could not follow it in everything, and there were many things we did not want to follow it in. Our aim was to educate the pupil for life, to be a useful member of his own community and to show that usefulness just as soon as possible.

The English language is noticeably lacking in towns where all the people understand a tribal tongue. Since all of our people are anxious for citizenship, and since the English language is supposed to be the language used by citizens in their homes and in their conversations with each other, we endeavored to overcome the Hydah tongue by adopting the slogan, "Hydaburg an English-speaking town in five years." Several of the young men took it up, and we talked it up in every sort of a gathering, from the school chapel exercises to town-council meetings and church services.

In all of the lower grades we decided to dramatize every story read, experimenting on the intensive rather than the extensive method of education. The experiment was successful. To-day those first-grade children can talk and use English intelligently. They have mastered more English this year than they have in all the years they have been in school.

In the work of the upper grades we ever kept in mind that most of our pupils would in all probability spend their lives in Alaska, among their own people. In reading we tried to make the selections as clear to the eye as to the mind. That is why we carried the dramatization into these higher grades. Early in the fall we presented "The Story of Capt. John Smith," and for the Christmas celebration we gave "Dickens's Christmas Carol." Notwithstanding all the emphasis we put upon the use of English, we were not able to get the school children in their own conversations to adopt it.

In our English composition we early started writing letters to other schools, and when the answers came back each letter was corrected, as well as possible, by the one who received it. This exchange of letters between schools is a good working proposition. Scholars, like teachers, are anxious to see the kind of work done in other schools, and when they make a language lesson of the letters received, rewriting them in corrected forms, as best they can, they get an impression that is not easily lost.

In geography we used the European War to good purposes. As soldiers were sent from just across the line, in Canada, to fight in this war, it has become real to the Alaskan children. The food supplies and the clothing required by the armies became a potent stimulus to the imagination of the class, and as Current Events came weekly there was always most excellent material for interesting and definite instruction as to places and people in the world.

We had hoped for a rhetorical contest with Metlakatla during the year, but since they were all very busy erecting their new building that idea had to be given up. We did, however, hold a local prize speaking contest at the end of our school year. It was the first of its kind ever held, as far as we know, in the native schools, but owing to the excitement incident to a local campaign by the "Church army" from British Columbia it did not get the absorbed interest of the school during the weeks of preparation that it deserved.

However, the meetings ended about 10 days before school closed, and then we got down to business. The contest was very creditable. Elsie Peel won the gold prize with "The Drowning Singer," and Gideon Duncan the silver prize with "John Maynard."

For athletics we are fortunately located. In fact the flat, hard, sand bar in front of the town, that is always dry at half tide, makes an excellent baseball ground, and was one of the reasons why the young men wanted this location for their town site.

Last year we started a town hall, but all we did on it was to put up the frame, get the roof on and the floor laid. Soon after school opened, I thought it would be well for the boys to get the game of basket ball started, and it might help work up some enthusiasm for completing the town hall. Basket ball captured the town. Some of the older boys, who had been to Chemawa, made the baskets and all the men started in to finish the hall, each man giving his time to the work. Within three weeks the whole job was finished, even to making galleries and putting ceiling on the whole interior.

Word reached Klawock of the work we were doing. They ordered a basket ball and started in to practice. Our school team and the town team (made up of returned Chemawa boys) sent challenges to Klawock for games in their town on November 20. The challenge was accepted and we went and played and won both games. When the notice of the game was published in the Wrangell paper it seemed to set all the towns along the coast into action. All organized basket ball games, and for the first time in southeast Alaska the towns got together in the field of sport. In connection with athletics I wish to say that since it is the athletic spirit that binds together the student bodies in the schools of the States, we must introduce an athletic spirit into our Alaskan schools.

You will recall that in my report a year ago I stated that our people have two sources of revenue. One is the king-salmon fishing at Forester Island, and the other is fishing for the canneries. The Forester Island fishing last spring was a failure.

The cannery season on this west coast of Prince of Wales Island was also a failure. The stream that runs through the center of our town, which in an ordinary season is full of salmon, was empty all last summer. I never was able to see one salmon swimming up the stream.

The old people tell me that in former years there would sometimes come a season when there would be no fish, but there has never, within the memory of the younger generation, been a season like the one we have just passed through. It meant that practically every family in town had to begin the winter without money, unless they were fortunate enough to have had some laid by from a previous season, and there was no way of getting more money until another season came around.

However, the store and lumber business has been more of a success this year than we expected. With the money so scarce and the credit sales so big, we feared that there would be almost no dividends at all in comparison with the returns of a year ago. But when Mr. Helwig came in January and closed the books he found that the consolidated business had made exactly \$6,114 since the books were closed the year before. Of this amount \$3,721.94 was paid out in cash dividends and \$2,392.06 put into the reserve.

It is impossible to overestimate the value this cooperative business is to our community. So far we have declared three annual dividends, and \$12,727.53 has been returned to the people in the town who use the store. I can conceive of no greater blessing that could come to the native towns of Alaska than to get cooperative stores operating in them all. Then, in the course of years, the supplies for all could be purchased in such large quantities, through one office,

that the reduction in the cost of living would be as noticeable and as beneficial to the Alaskans as it was to the pioneers in cooperation at Rochdale, England.

The general health of the town during the year has been excellent. We have had the average number of deaths and some little sickness, but there has been no long-continued sickness such as we had during the two previous years.

In looking to the future good of the work in Hydaburg, as well as for all Alaska, I wish to make the following recommendations:

That a course of study suited to the textbooks in use be adopted. Then we will know that when one speaks of the fifth-grade work in Klawock, or in Metlakatla, or in any of the other native schools, that a definite amount of work has been covered. In connection with this course of study test questions, at stated times, should be sent to all of the teachers by the superintendent, in order to establish a standard for the district. We should furnish grade certificates of promotion. It means a great deal to a young man or woman to have something in what looks like legal form to show for his years spent in study.

I also recommend that a printing press be purchased by the bureau and used in editing the school news for the whole district, and that each school have an editor for the local school work and one to give the gist of the world's news.

A third recommendation is that this coming school year the three schools—Metlakatla, Klawock, and Hydaburg—meet at one of the above-named towns for a live convocation. At this convocation we should have a rhetorical contest, possibly a debate, an exhibition of school work, a drama, and basket-ball games.

I further recommend that the Bureau of Education follow the lead of progressive school boards on the Atlantic coast and establish a school ship for the Alaskan natives. I have in mind the old *Enterprise* and *St. Mary*, which were school ships and nothing else. Ours should be all that they were, and freighters as well. On them all the freight sent by the bureau to Alaska could be shipped and all the teachers traveling to and from Alaska once a year could take passage. Who in the whole world are better natural pilots and navigators than these Indians of southeastern Alaska? For generations these people have sailed their canoes from Puget Sound to Sitka, and they know every bay and inlet and channel on the coast. These people are as much at home on the water as Eskimos are on snowshoes. At the present time in Hydaburg alone there are 22 fishing boats equipped with engines. The natives go anywhere, but as yet they have no technical knowledge of navigation.

This ship would be of great influence in cementing the tribes of Alaska into one solid working body. The most promising young men from the whole Territory would be picked for the positions on board. This open-air life would conquer tuberculosis.

My last recommendation is that a fund be created to encourage industries among the people of Alaska. A cannery is absolutely necessary to the future of Hydaburg. Without it this town will be nothing more than old Howkan and Kluquan—a winter camping ground. The whole town is most anxious for a cannery, but we lack the capital. The cannery was foremost in the minds of the people when they moved here. Every year it has been discussed and every year it has been dropped because there were no funds.

From what we hear from the Canadian side it seems that the Canadian Government has already established a fund to encourage industries among the native people. We must get help to those who, like these Hydahs, are willing to help themselves but have not the capital. We must have a future. Without business there is no future. Without a fund there can be no business.

## SECTION 4.—REPORT OF THE FIRST REINDEER FAIR.

By WALTER H. JOHNSON, Assistant Superintendent, Northwestern District.

During Mr. Lopp's visit to Nome, in the autumn of 1914, plans were discussed for the holding of a reindeer fair or conference on Seward Peninsula during the coming winter. After careful consideration it was decided that Igloo would be the best place for the fair, being centrally located and having in its vicinity good moss pasture for the reindeer and a plentiful supply of timber for use in the camp stoves of the delegates. It was decided to hold the fair during the second week in January, although the days would then be short, the sun going down soon after 2 p. m. Later in the season it would be difficult for Supt. Shields to make his tour of inspection, as the mild weather would make the trails impassable. Instructions were sent to all of the local superintendents, Government teachers, and reindeer men; plans were made for supplying food to the visiting delegates; Mr. Hunnicutt, local superintendent at Igloo, was instructed to choose the site for the fair grounds, also to stake race trails, get tents and set them up, cut wood and have stoves and other paraphernalia necessary for a camp in extremely cold weather.

On January 7, at 11 a. m., Supt. Shields, Asst. Supt. Walter H. Johnson, Miss Harriet Kenly, teacher of sanitation, Carl J. Lomen, representing Lomen & Co., who have a large herd of deer in the Buckland district, Tautuk, chief herder of Nome Government herd, and Amuktoilk, his brother, as delegates, left Nome for Igloo, via Sinuk and Mosquito Pass, driving eight deer and leading a fast racing deer, and reached Sinuk at 8 p. m. that evening. At 9 a. m. on the following morning, with the mercury registering 20° below zero and a sharp wind blowing in our faces, we left Sinuk for Mosquito Pass in the Sawtooth Range. The weather was excellent for traveling with reindeer, and we made very good progress up the Sinuk River. As darkness set in, we reached a vacant cabin near the head of Sinuk River and at the foot of the pass leading through the mountains. The cabin was found to be very comfortable, and we spent a pleasant night. The deer were staked about a quarter of a mile away, where the moss was good, though the deep snow made it difficult for them to feed.

The next morning, January 9, facing a northerly wind, with the mercury registering 30° below, we left the cabin and started through Mosquito Pass, arriving at the summit at about 2 p. m., where a short stop was made for deer feeding while we had lunch. The strong wind blowing through the pass had cut channels in the snow, making travel difficult, but after leaving the summit and starting down on the northerly side of the Sawtooth Range, the wind died down, and we found several feet of loose snow, which necessitated the use of snowshoes or skis. The deer traveled steadily through this for about three hours, when we again struck the wind-swept portion of the pass. As darkness set in, it became impossible to see the channels in the hard snow, consequently upsets were frequent, but even though driving at a fast gait down hill and over a rough trail, because of the heavy furs that were worn by all and the agility of the members of the party no one was injured by these falls. Our faces were frozen several times, but rubbing soon remedied that. Reaching the level ground near the mouth of the Cobblestone River at 6 p. m., we made camp where there was an abundance of moss, using nothing but our sleds for setting up the tent. The weather had moderated, being only 5° below.

The following morning we cut across country direct for Igloo, which we reached at 1.30 p. m., being the first of the visitors to arrive. All the people were out to greet us, and they gave us a royal welcome. A few minutes later Mr. Repple, with the Deering delegation, arrived. Their outfit consisted of

15 sleds and 25 deer, and when they appeared with their fine outfits, made especially for the fair, each man driving two deer and leading one with a trailer sled, their sleds bedecked with colors, they presented a very fine appearance. The party consisted of Mr. Replogle and seven natives. They had come direct over the mountains from Deering and were seven days on the road. So close upon them that they appeared to be of the same party came the Shishmaref delegation. The Shishmaref deer men were represented by John Sinnok and Allakeok, who brought five deer with them. On account of stormy weather they had been unable to start when planned, so that it had been necessary for them to make some very long drives to reach Igloo in time, sometimes making over 50 miles in one day. Their outfits, like the others, made an excellent showing. Half an hour later Miss Brevig, of Teller, arrived. Mr. Maguire and the rest of the Wales delegation were unable to come, the storms being so bad that it was impossible even to start. They had made great preparations and would have made a fine showing; their sled deer are famous for their speed. After the arrival of the Teller people, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt entertained the Government officials at a turkey dinner, which was greatly appreciated. General discussions were held on matters relative to the coming fair. Deer men were introduced to each other, and many new friendships were formed; from the enthusiasm shown, it was evident that the fair would be a success. Before we knew it midnight was at hand, and the Eskimos left for the places where they were to stay. The Igloo natives gave every native visitor a comfortable place to stay. The white visitors were accommodated at the schoolhouse, the men sleeping on the schoolroom floor, while the ladies were taken care of in the residence part of the building. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnicutt doing all in their power to make us comfortable.

On Monday, January 11, with the mercury at  $10^{\circ}$  below zero and snow in the air, we left Igloo for the place chosen by Mr. Hunnicutt as the site for the fair grounds, about 6 miles from Igloo and 1 mile from the famous hot springs. At the grounds we found several large tents and great piles of wood; large quantities of pork and beans cooked and frozen, bread, and other food supplies had been stored in a commissary tent. When it became too dark for outside work the officials went over to the hot springs and had a fine steam bath. The usual cold plunge bath was out of order, but running in the open air and rolling in the snow, with the thermometer registering  $30^{\circ}$  below zero, rendered us immune from taking cold after our hot bath.

At 6 p. m. the delegates met in the large assembly tent, and committees were chosen to take charge of the various events. Whenever possible a committeeman was chosen from each herd or community. The work was outlined, and every delegate was given some special task. The meeting adjourned at 8.30 p. m., and the committees met at the various camps or tents, where rules, regulations, time, place, and manner of events were arranged for. Though the hour was late when we retired for the night, here and there discussions could be heard. It is safe to say that at no time during the first night was the camp in complete silence. The wind died down, and the mercury dropped to  $35^{\circ}$  below zero. All slept on the snow in tents, without fire, but even the ladies were warm and comfortable in their reindeer-skin sleeping bags.

Tuesday, January 12, early in the morning one of the Igloo herds which had been stationed about 2 miles from camp was driven up, and as soon as it became light enough three steers were lassoed. These deer were butchered by the different methods used by the natives, and then the meat was distributed among the delegates for use during the fair. The steers were brought to the flat near the river in front of the camp. The people gathered around the deer, and talks and discussions were had as to the best way of judging a mar-

marketable deer as to age, health, weight, fatness, etc. While this discussion was being carried on, the Council delegation arrived (three men driving five deer), and Simon Mukpendeluk, of Council, was chosen to represent that district in their method of sticking a deer; Luke Loogloena, of Igloo, represented their district in this event, and Tautuk represented Nome and the Government method. Luke and Simon showed extraordinary skill and drove the knife to the exact spot with one blow. Both of these deer were stuck back of the front legs and the opening closed by the hand, so that the blood was retained. Tautuk, as he took his position, was subjected to a great deal of good-natured chaff from the other Eskimos; they were skeptical, and they knew that Tautuk had never seen the method demonstrated and explained by Dr. Joss, of the Department of Agriculture, during his visit to Alaska, for Tautuk was back in the hills at the time of the doctor's visit; but Supt. Shields had carefully explained the doctor's method. Grasping the gullet and windpipe in his left hand, Tautuk pulled them downward and away from the neck; then, turning the edge of the knife toward the neck bone, he made a small incision back of the jaw, severing the jugular vein at the first stroke. The blood flowed freely and could have been easily saved, for it flowed in a steady stream from the small incision. The deer were then weighed, then dressed and weighed again, the weights being as follows:

*Weight of deer.*

	Gross weight.	Tare.	Net.
Simon's deer.....	276	128	148
Luke's deer.....	293	133	160
Tautuk's deer.....	266	118	148

Forty-five per cent loss in dressing.

When the deer were dressed and hung up for inspection talks and discussions were had as to the general appearance of the carcasses and it was plain that the deer killed by the method suggested by Dr. Joss, of the Department of Agriculture, was in far better marketable shape than the other two. Even though no water was used, there was not a blood stain upon the meat and no discolorations from the blood remaining in the large blood vessels as was the case in the other carcasses. One delegation claimed that they were amply repaid for their time and expense in coming to the fair by this one demonstration alone, for they had been looking for just such a method of butchering. Simon then stepped into the ring and demonstrated the quartering of a carcass; he did this neatly and in a businesslike manner, showing great familiarity with the anatomy of a deer. Using only his hunting knife he quartered it in four and one-half minutes.

Rifle shooting, 50 yards, January 12, at 11.15 a. m. Free arm, standing, five shots at a 3½-inch target. Twenty-four entries. Open to all Eskimos. Okok Thomas, Deering, first prize; Nook, Teller, second prize. Although the boys were using their high-power guns, which were sighted for a much longer distance, some very good scores were made.

Rifle shooting, 100 yards, January 12, 13, and 14. Any position, five shots at 8-inch bull's-eye. Thirty-two entries. Open to all Eskimos. Jack Kowmok, Igloo, first prize; Jimmy Eyuk, Igloo, second prize; John Anakartuk, Teller, third prize.

It was decided that the shooting should be done during the lightest part of each day until the contest was finished. This was done and several excellent

scores were made. It was decided to count the center of the target, which was 2½ inches in diameter, as a bull's-eye. Jack Kowmok won by placing four shots in the small bull's-eye. No peep sights were used, though several of the men sat down. In the evening Okok Thomas gave an excellent talk on shooting, showing how a good shot should stand, position of gun, how flinching and jerking the trigger pulls the gun off the target, and how to overcome these habits by a steady pull and by watching the target so as to know just where the bullet hit. He gave such advice as the following: "Perhaps some day you will have only one cartridge and you will see but one thing to shoot, and if you have no food you must make that shot count." He also said that his father had insisted upon his always shooting carefully, telling him, "Maybe some day you will see a black fox; if you are not a sure shot you may miss it and \$1,000 will pass before your eyes."

Burden race, distance 5 miles, January 12, at 2 p. m. Two deer; burden, 250 pounds of sand. Seven entries. Henry Kugazeak, Deering, first prize; time, 16 minutes 21 seconds. Tautuk, Nome, second prize; time, 18 minutes ½ second. We are unable to find any record of better time than this being made even without a burden. The weather being extremely cold and clear proved to be ideal for driving deer.

After Okok had given his talk on shooting, Tautuk opened the general discussion by stating, "We are all here to learn what will be the best thing to do in anything that deals with the reindeer. Now we are all prepared to play, and in that way we will learn how to do each thing best and quickest. We want you to know the proper way to kill and dress a deer; if white men are going to buy our meat, kill it in the best way possible and do it the way they say is best, for they are the ones who buy it. We should thank all for what they do for us, for it is for our benefit; we should especially thank Mr. Shields. In preparing a carcass for market, we should try to make it look as nice as any good article that we have for sale and not try to fool the people. If we do good work, they will pay well, especially if we fix the carcass right, as we would any fancy article of our own."

Allakent, delegate from Shtishmaref: "When you work with deer, make your work count; if you wish a good living from your deer, you should think and plan how to take care of them. If you don't do that the herd will decrease, and if you don't keep a good watch some will stray away and they will stay in places where the moss is not good and get poorer and poorer. We reindeer men make our living from the deer, and there is nothing that we can do so well as to take care of our deer. We are now planning to sell all our meat at the same place and at the same price. This will be good, for then no one will envy the men from other herds. We should all work together for the good of the industry. I know what reindeer herders have lost because they did not stay near the herd and seldom went out to round them up. If you do not get out to the herd until late in the day, the deer will scatter and stray. I have watched this carefully for four years and have lost very few deer, because I have always started early. Many of the deer men lose deer because they do not attend to business; the deer get lost, or killed, or taken by people. If you wish to be a deer man you should always attend to business."

Tautuk, on burden races: "A short time before leaving Nome Mr. Shields told me to get ready for a trip to Igloo, where we would have a fair. He said that at this fair we would show the best way to use and work reindeer and that we would have pulling contests between deer to see which could pull a load and make the fastest time. To make fast time you must drive; hold your lines so that the deer will go the way he should. When you are using two deer, one may be faster than the other, then it is necessary for you to drive



so that each will do his share. In the burden race to-day I rode all the way, for the deer ran faster than I could, for I am getting old."

Lassoing contest, Wednesday, 9 a. m. Fourteen lassoers, two from each district. Thirty minutes each day. Contest to continue for three days, the man lassoing the most deer in the 90 minutes winning the contest; any deer with the lasso on when time is called to be counted; only bulls without horns and marked with a cloth around the neck to be lassoed.

This was one of the most picturesque events of the fair and was an excellent number for the opening of the day's program. The herd of over 800 deer was driven down to the flat and penned in by a sort of human corral. When the signal was given, the lassoers ran into the center of the herd and the fun began. It was a very pretty sight to see the gala-dressed natives moving back and forth to keep the deer penned in, the well-trained collie dogs on the outskirts ready to pick up any stray deer that might break through the crowd, the stately old females standing on the outskirts of the herd near the people, a few trained sled deer mingling freely with the people, the camp of eighteen or twenty tents among the willows on one side of the herd, and the snow-covered Sawtooth Mountains on the other. Though extremely cold and clear, plenty of action being necessary to keep the herd corralled, no one suffered from the weather. The bulls after being lassoed once became very tricky and would dodge backward and forward, running close to the other deer, and in every way possible tried to avoid the lassoes. When time was called on the third morning, Kupak, of Marys Igloo, had 11 deer to his credit; while Tautuk, of Nome, Frank Wells, of Deering, and Ahloowalook, of Igloo, were tied for second place, each having 9 deer to his credit. Ten minutes additional time was given these men to decide who should be given second place. Ahloowalook won by roping one deer more than the others.

Sled show, Wednesday, 10 a. m. Hardwood sleds, with braces and handlebars. Sixteen entries. Many very handsome sleds were exhibited, and the wrappings and braces were of extraordinary strength. Skoon Mukpeadelook, Council, first prize; Tuck, of Igloo, second prize.

Sled show, Wednesday, 12.30 p. m. Hardwood sleds without handlebars (trallers). Again the Council natives proved that they knew how to make sleds by taking the blue ribbon. Edwin, Council, first prize; Wheeler Douglas, Deering, second prize.

Burden race, Wednesday, 2 p. m. One deer, 150 pounds sand burden. Distance, 5 miles. Twelve entries. Tautuk, Nome, first; time, 18 minutes, 40 seconds. Topkok, Igloo, second; time, 20 minutes, 44 seconds. This was wonderful time, considering that each deer pulled a net weight of 150 pounds of sand and a man of approximately the same weight.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. After the officials had given their report of the day's events, the natives who had won in the competitive events were called on and told how they had been able to win. These talks were all given in the Eskimo language, and my notes were taken through an interpreter and contain only the gist of the speeches. It was impossible to get a great many of the clever remarks or witticisms.

Simon, on sleds: "They want me to talk about sleds, and, because they do, I will, but I am afraid that you will not learn much from me. To-day I saw many kinds of sleds; sleds that were big enough for two sleds; sleds that were strong and others that were weak. A strong sled will not break in a day, even if you have a bad trail and a heavy load, but a weak sled will not finish the day so well. When you make a sled for yourself, you make it good; but many of you when you make it for sale, make it not so good. You should make a sled as well for others as for yourself, also snowshoes. Make it always well, for

then you can sell it and if you wish to use it yourself it will last longer, the same as any high-priced article. You who buy mukluks know this; cheap mukluks are poorly made and are no good. If you make cheap articles, people will not continue to buy from you, but if they learn that you always make things well, they will always buy your things, even if they cost more. Always make things for others as you would if they were for yourself, for it will always prove to be best."

Edwin, on sleds: "The people who make things should not make them for show, but make them good, for themselves or for sale. I think that is why we have this fair here, to prove that it is best to make everything best that we know how."

Thursday, lassoing contest. The contestants exerted themselves to the utmost, but were unable to throw as many bulls as the first day, several adding two to their score.

Harness exhibit. Collar, traces, backstraps, and singletree. Exhibit harness on deer. In this event the Igloo boys outclassed the others by having very elaborate trimmings, besides well-chosen material, carefully made up. Oquillook, of Igloo, first prize; Segayuk, Igloo, second prize.

Harness exhibit, new style: Breast strap instead of a collar. Kaffenuk, Igloo, special prize.

Harness show, Lapp style. Kaffenuk won first prize with an all-leather harness, and Simon's was second choice.

Halter show. Oquillook, Igloo, first prize (tanned leather); Simon, Council, second prize (braided rawhide).

Halter show, new style. Fred Thomas. The Deering delegates had brought a new-style adjustable halter that had a band around the deer's head just back of the mouth, to which the guide lines were fastened. With a slight change I believe this will be the coming halter for driving deer, but not for leading.

Thursday, 1.30 p. m. Driving wild deer. One mile. Fourteen entries. Rules: Reindeer herd to be driven up to the line extending across the river. At a given signal contestant is to enter herd, and rope, throw, harness, hitch up, and drive a hornless wild bull, between the ages of 1½ and 3 years, one-half mile up the river and then return to line, then unhitch, unharness, and remove halter, all unassisted. At a given signal contestant may have his sled brought up to where he has his deer, and the man bringing it must render no assistance, but immediately leave. Contestants will leave at three-minute intervals, and the winner will be judged by time. Deer may be driven, dragged, or hauled.

This event was the cause of much merriment, and the contestants tried every known method to make the bull go in the right direction. Immediately upon being iced the bull would commence to fight and try to get away, and it would then become necessary to throw him. When the assistant would bring up the sled the maneuvering to harness was laughable and exciting. No sooner would the harness be fastened than the bull would start to run wild and throw the men in all directions. In a short time nearly all of the contestants were in the race, and many exciting moments were experienced. One of the Teller men iced perhaps the largest and wildest bull in the whole herd, and he found himself unable to drive this deer at all, so he threw the deer alongside his sled, which he tipped on edge, and rolled Mr. Bull in, tied him down, and started up the river pulling the sled, while the spectators shrieked with laughter. Others dragged their deer a short distance at a time, held them down while they got their wind, and then proceeded. Of course, when the line up the river was reached it was only necessary to turn the deer around and he would start at breakneck speed for the herd stationed just back of the finishing line, and some very speedy wild rides were had on the way back. Many of the spectators

wondered why Tautuk had a parki thrown over the handlebars of his sled, also why a long line was fastened onto the front part for apparently no special reason. Perhaps native shrewdness was displayed in this special case more than in any other event. After harnessing the wild bulls, they would try to run from the man trying to lead him (for it was impossible to drive him from the sled), pulling back on the line or running in a circle, apparently paying no attention to the sled fastened to a long line behind him. When Tautuk's bull jumped up, after being harnessed, Tautuk stood at least 50 feet to one side and the sled was directly behind the deer. As the sled was closer than Tautuk, he noticed it and when a short pull was given to the line on the sled, the parki moved with it, and the bull started up the river, with Tautuk running way out to one side, a line on the bull and one on the sled. He was the only contestant who did not drag or force his deer to go, driving him the whole distance and winning the race. Tautuk, Nome, first prize; time, 19 minutes 35 seconds. Kapak, Igloo, second prize; time, 21 minutes 14 seconds.

Single deer pulling heavy load. Four entries. Load to consist of sand, and deer to start it on the level snow and pull it 200 yards.

As a deer had never been tested as to the amount that it could pull, the men all loaded their sleds too light. The load was increased to 1,000 pounds. Three of the four entries pulled this load.

Thursday evening discussions were had relative to the events of the day and reindeer in general. At the opening of the fair the men were reluctant to give their opinions, but by this time their timidity had worn off, and many excellent extemporaneous speeches were given.

Four-deer race; 5 miles, Friday, 11 a. m. There was much speculation as to the outcome of this event, for it had never been tried before. When the four entries were lined up, four deer to each sled, driven double, it appeared as if it would be impossible for the men to keep their deer from entangling, but when the signal to go was given the teams started up the river in good order. When the teams returned, running at a good speed, not a deer out of position or in any way tangled up, a rousing cheer greeted them. Tom Akloowak, Igloo, first prize; time, 23 minutes 50 seconds. Fred Thomas, Deering, second prize; time, 27 minutes 45 seconds. Morfie, Council, third prize; time, 31 minutes 29 seconds. Amuktoolk, Nome, fourth prize; time, 47 minutes 53 seconds.

Two-deer race; 11 miles, Friday, 1 p. m. Twelve entries over a circular trail. As there was no way of accurately measuring this course, the distance was gone over several times and judged to be approximately 11 miles. The same was done on the other tracks or trails, for there was nothing to designate the track, excepting a piece of brush stuck into the snow about every 100 yards. The home stretch of a half mile, being on the river and wide enough for all entries to come in at one time, proved to be an ideal one. The teams were started at intervals of one minute, and as the winners passed many teams, their "deermanship" was proven, for it takes a skilled driver to pass a deer team on a single track. Oquillook, Igloo, first prize; time, 40 minutes 57 seconds. Allakeak, Shishunarf, second prize; time, 44 minutes 43 seconds. Okok Thomas, Deering, third prize; time, 44 minutes 55 seconds.

In this race 10 of the contestants made the 11 miles in less than 50 minutes, establishing a new record for driving two deer. This should promote the driving of deer teams, instead of the method now in use of driving one deer and leading another. This method requires a little more skill, but it does away with the rear sled, which is generally loaded with supplies that could be put on the same sled as the driver. The deer seem to make better time when hitched together, and they do not try to wander from the trail as much as when driven singly.

Friday evening, 7.30 p. m. Fur clothing exhibit. Eight complete outfits consisting of parki, pants, mukluks, mittens, and sleeping bag, all made of deerskin with deerskin trimmings. The judges were the best fur sewers that could be found, and the three Eskimo women, in charge of Miss Brevig, were impartial in their decisions, judging by the length of the stitches, the tying of the threads, the tanning of the skins, the length and firmness of the hair. Oquillook, of Igloo, won first prize. This outfit was made by Mary, whom Igloo was named after. It was not the finest appearing outfit, but the material and workmanship were considered to be the best and was unanimously chosen by the judges. Allakeak, of Shishmaref, and Karmun, of Deering, were tied for second place; Tautuk, of Nome, and Sinnok, of Shishmaref, were tied for third place. Luke and Abloowalook, of Igloo, and Okok Thomas, of Deering, had beautiful outfits and deserve honorable mention.

Saturday, sled-lashing contest. We had been blessed with clear, cold weather, and very little wind, until the last day of the fair. Saturday morning the wind commenced to blow, and there was a little sharp snow in the air, and the mercury registered around 30 below zero. Fortunately the wind and snow did not immediately increase, and we were able to have a few of our remaining events before it became necessary to break camp and leave for Mary's Igloo.

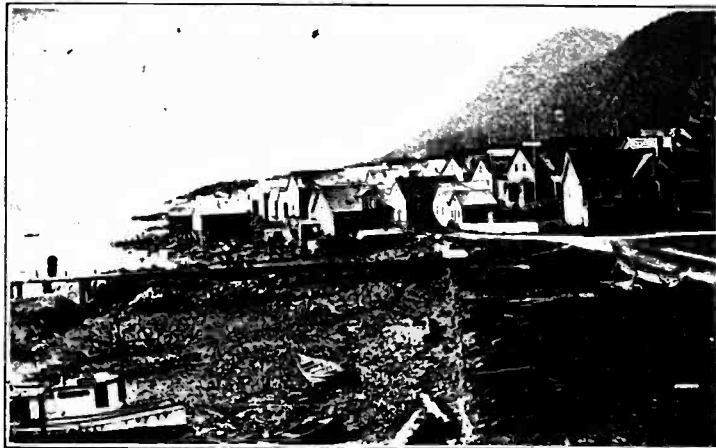
The difficulties under which the contestants in the sled-lashing contest labored may be imagined. It was impossible to remove the mittens, for the fingers would freeze in a few seconds, and if they came into contact with any metal they would adhere immediately. Working under these conditions some very good records were made. Each sled was loaded with a stove, grub box, clothing sack, and sleeping bag. These had to be wrapped and covered so that snow could not enter; outside of the canvas cover, under the lashing where they could be gotten at readily, were a rifle and snowshoes. The same load was used for each sled, and the only contestants considered in this exhibition were those whose loads withstood the rough and thorough tests of the judges, which consisted of rolling the sled over and over, backward and forward, several times. If the load was then in good condition and snow proof, the man's time was taken. Harry Karmun, Deering, first prize; time, 2 minutes 24 seconds. Fred Mosquito, Igloo, second prize; time, 2 minutes 31 seconds. Harry Karmun used only one rope, which he had fastened to the back of his sled; all the other contestants used two.

While the sled-lashing contest was on, the men were getting their deer ready for the 11-mile race, which seemed to be the big race of the fair, deer being held out of other events and saved for this one event.

Saturday, 11 a. m. Eleven-mile race, one deep, start in three squads at 8-minute intervals; 17 entries. Kapak, Igloo, first; time, 41 minutes 33 seconds. Morfe, Council, second prize; time, 41 minutes 35 seconds. Allakeak, Shishmaref, third; time, 41 minutes 36 seconds. Amuktoolik, Nome, fourth; time, 41 minutes 36½ seconds.

A very generous spirit was shown in this race by one of the delegates. Having won several ribbons and his brother none, he turned over his pet racing deer to him, which had not been entered in any other event during the fair and had run loose all the way en route and was in first-class condition. As he was familiar with this pet deer, everyone felt that he could have driven a winning race, whereas his brother lost by 3½ seconds.

As it was still snowing a little and the wind was increasing, it was decided that the other events—steeplechase, with burden consisting of two trailers, over very rough course, and the parade—could not be held. We broke camp, spending the evening, as well as the following Sunday and Monday, distributing



A. NATIVE VILLAGE, SITKA.



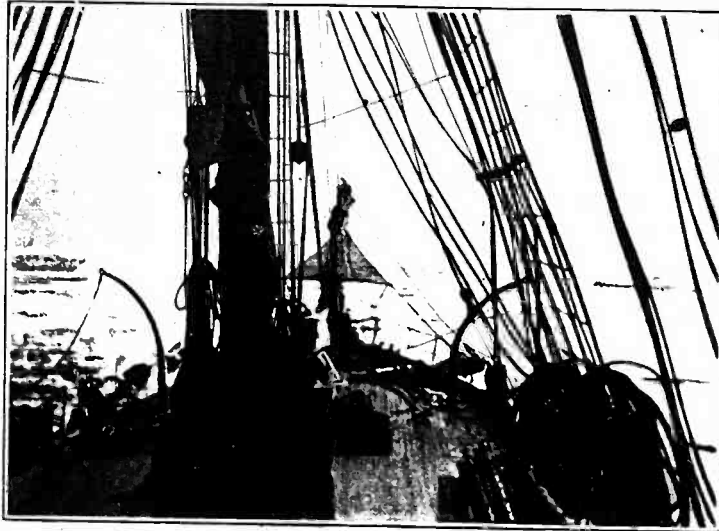
B. NATIVE VILLAGE, TANANA, ON THE YUKON RIVER.



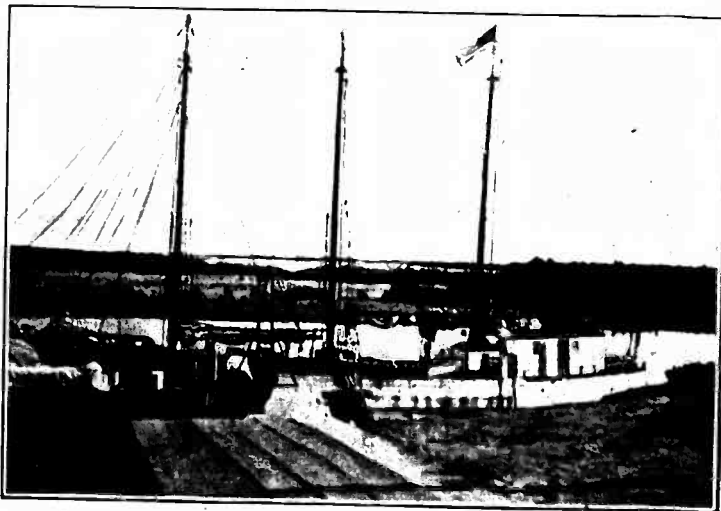
A. ESKIMO BOAT, ARCTIC OCEAN.



B. ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDERS STRETCHING AND SCRAPING WALRUS SKIN FOR USE IN COVERING BOAT, ROOF, OR FLOOR.



A. THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THE U. S. S. BEAR CARRIES FROM NOME, THROUGH THE ICE FLOES OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN, THE TEACHERS AND SUPPLIES FOR THE REMOTEST SCHOOLS.



B. THE SUPPLY SHIP ON ITS ANNUAL VISIT TO BETHEL, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, IN WESTERN ALASKA.

prizes and discussing reindeer and all subjects pertaining to the welfare of the Eskimos.

John Anakartuk, Teller, was given a fountain pen by Supt. Shields for his services as interpreter. Several of the young men assisted as interpreters, but Anakartuk worked almost continually and did his work exceptionally well.

Sunday and Monday, Government school, Igloo. Lack of space and the inability of the interpreters to interpret all of the native speeches, make it impossible to give more than an idea of what was said. Supt. Shields talked for two hours on the reindeer enterprise, showing by statistics what had been done in each herd on Seward Peninsula. As he showed the increase, decrease, per cent of females fawning, number of bulls, and other statistics of each herd, the delegates and owners of that herd would show added interest, and after Supt. Shields had closed, they would state why results had not been as good as they should, and then would mention some plan for the coming year. These plans will be tried out and the results given at the next fair.

Speeches were also made by Rev. T. L. Brevig, Mr. Hunnicutt, Mr. Replogle, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lomen, and all of the delegates. The natives were very much pleased to hear from Mr. Lomen that his company would not sell meat at the local markets, but intended to establish a demand for it in the States. Mr. Brevig said that in his opinion bulls should not be over 4 years of age for best results. Mr. Replogle showed how cooperation and kindness among the men of a reindeer community would show in the care that each would take of the others' deer. They should work for the good of all and forget their grievances. Mr. Hunnicutt, and Mr. Johnson, as did the others, brought out many pertinent matters, showing how the men could profit by what they had learned at the fair, advising them to choose their own committees, make rules, decide on number of bulls, what to pay apprentices, etc.

The Eskimo delegates, in closing, mentioned some of the things that they had learned at the fair. One said, "I feel as if I had been in a big sleep and was just waking up." Another, "We'll be in the ring next year." All expressed their appreciation for what had been done.

Delegates taking part in the Igloo fair: Council: Simon Mukpeadelook, Morfe. Deering: Okok Thomas, Wheeler Douglas, Frank Wells, Harry Karmun, Leonard Pooto. Shishmarof: John Sinnok, Allakeak. Igloo: Oquillook, Abloowallok, Luke, Tuck, Issuwenock. Nome: Tautuk, Amuktoolik. Teller: Emakleena, Aseearena, Anakartuk.

Natives from many villages on Seward Peninsula were present and took a great interest in the fair. Some of the best workmanship exhibited was that of the visiting natives. All took a hand and helped make the fair a success. Several white people visited the fair and were agreeably surprised. The following is a list of the prizes, the donors, and the winners: Meat saw, Pacific Coast Storage Co., Igloo delegates; rifle and two boxes cartridges, Independent Meat Market, Jack Kowmok; heavy lasso, Darling & Dean Co., Simon Mukpeadelook; butcher knife, Darling & Dean Co., Tautuk; tool knife, Chester, Chinik, Morfe; Ingersoll watch, Chester, Chinik, Harry Karmun; match safe, Chester, Chinik, Fred Mosquito; Gem razor, Butler, Mauro Co., Topkok Oquillook; box 30-30 cartridges, G. P. Goggin, Okok Thomas; box 30-30 cartridges, Carleton Hardware Co., Okok Thomas; box 30-30 cartridges, Carleton Hardware Co., Jim Eyak; thermos bottle, Lomen & Co., Abloowallok; fountain pen, Lomen Bros., Wheeler Douglas; pair wool gloves, Nonpareil Store, Tautuk; pair gloves, McLain, Hot Springs, John Sinnok; pair gloves, McLain, Hot Springs, Harry Karmun; muffler, McLain, Hot Springs, Allakeak. Carl Lomen



doubted a compass, which was won by Fred Thomas. Supt. Shields donated a compass, which was won by Okok Thomas.

On Sunday, January 17, the Igloo delegates left for their herds, which are scattered within a radius of 20 miles of Igloo. Of course the leave-taking was prolonged, for the delegates from other districts were still at Igloo awaiting the moderation of the weather. Toward evening the wind died down, the mountains in the distance became visible, and plans were made for leaving in the morning. The Igloo boys left for their herds singing, "Igloo's in the ring, boys," and "Meet me at the fair."

On Monday, January 18, at 10 a. m., in company with Rev. T. L. Brevig and the Teller delegates, we left Igloo for the Teller mission herd on the Ageeapuk River. The only accident occurring during the fair happened while on the trail. One of the Teller boys in stopping his sled was suddenly struck near the eye by the horn of his deer, receiving a very nasty wound, injuring the eyeball. Fortunately, Supt. Shields had bandages with him and the wound was dressed. A dog team which happened to be passing was halted and the man was sent direct to Teller mission, where he could be cared for by Miss Kenly, who had started earlier in the morning with Miss Brevig. He arrived at the mission the next day and received professional aid, which undoubtedly saved his sight, and when we arrived there two days later he was recovering his sight and the swelling in the eyeball had disappeared.

We arrived at the mission herd at 7.30 p. m. In the evening talks were had with the reindeer men at the camp. The next day, Tuesday, we visited the herd and sled deer were caught for some of the boys who were to accompany us to Teller mission. We left camp at 4.30 p. m. and arrived at Segewana's cabin, on Grantley Harbor, at 8 p. m., where we spent the night. 13 people in one small room. Leaving this cabin at 9.30 the following morning, we reached Teller mission at 12.30 p. m. Thursday and Friday the school and mission were visited and plans were made for the year's work for school, mission, and herd.

Saturday, January 23, Supt. Shields and Miss Harriet Kenly left for Wales, accompanied by two guides, Supt. Shields en route on his northern trip and Miss Kenly on a professional visit to the cape, where she remained a week, and then returned to Nome by means of a dog team.

Shortly after the northern-bound party left, Mr. Lomen and Mr. Johnson, accompanied by Tautuk, left for Nome via Teller, Gold Run, and Sinuk. The weather moderated, and Sunday evening a heavy rain commenced to fall, which made it exceedingly difficult and unpleasant to travel dressed in furs. The trail was greatly improved by the mercury dropping and the snow freezing solid; but this made it impossible for the deer to feed, and when we arrived at Sinuk on Sunday at 9.30 p. m. our deer were almost played out.

The Sinuk school was visited Monday morning, after which we left for Nome. After traveling about 10 miles a place was found where the deer could get a little moss, and we left Tautuk here with the deer for the night. Walking in, we reached Nome at 8 p. m., and Tautuk came in with the deer the following morning.

#### SECTION 5.—RECENT ACTS OF THE ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF IMPORTANCE TO THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

AN ACT To define and establish the political status of certain native Indians within the Territory of Alaska.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:*

SECTION 1. Every native Indian born within the limits of the Territory of Alaska, and who has severed all tribal relationship and adopted the habits of a

civilized life in accordance with section 6, chapter 119, 24 Statutes at Large, 390, may, after the passage and approval of this act, have the fact of his citizenship definitely established by complying with the terms hereafter set forth.

Sec. 2. Every native Indian of the Territory of Alaska who shall desire a certificate of his citizenship shall first make application to a United States Government, Territorial, or municipal school, and shall be subjected to an examination by a majority of the teachers of such school as to his or her qualifications and claims for citizenship. Such examination shall broadly cover the general qualifications of the applicant as to an intelligent exercise of the obligations of suffrage, a total abandonment of any tribal customs or relationship, and the facts regarding the applicant's adoption of the habits of a civilized life.

Sec. 3. Any native Indian of the Territory of Alaska who shall obtain a certificate in accordance with section 2 of this act, which certificate shall set forth that a proper examination has been duly held and the applicant found to have abandoned all tribal customs and relationship, to have adopted the ways and habits of a civilized life, and to be properly qualified to intelligently exercise the obligations of an elector in the Territory of Alaska, shall thereupon obtain an indorsement upon said certificate by at least five white citizens of the United States who have been permanent residents of Alaska for at least one year, who were not members of the examining board as provided in section 2, to the effect that such citizens have been personally acquainted with the life and habits of such Indian for a period of at least one year and that in their best judgment such Indian has abandoned all tribal customs and relationship, has adopted the ways and habits of a civilized life, and is duly qualified to exercise the rights, privileges, and obligations of citizenship.

Sec. 4. Upon securing such certificate, as provided by sections 2 and 3 of this act, properly signed in ink, the applicant shall forward the same, together with an oath duly acknowledged to the effect that such applicant forever renounces all tribal customs and relationships, to the United States district court for the division in which the applicant resides, praying for the granting of a certificate of citizenship.

Sec. 5. Upon receiving such application the judge of the district court shall set a day of hearing on such application which shall not be less than 60 days from the date of receipt of such application, whereupon the clerk of the district court shall post a notice in his office containing the name of the applicant and the facts set forth in his application, and the date set for the hearing upon the application, and shall immediately forward a copy of such notice to the applicant, whereupon the applicant shall post such notice or a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at the post-office nearest to his or her residence.

Sec. 6. Upon approval of such application by the judge of the United States district court for the division in which the applicant resides, the said judge shall issue a certificate certifying that due proof has been made to him that the said applicant is "an Indian born within the Territorial limits of the United States, and that he has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life." Said certificate, when presented in court or otherwise, shall be taken and considered as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

*Approved, April 27, 1916.*

AN ACT To provide for local self-government in certain native villages in the Territory of Alaska.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:*

SECTION 1. That any village in the Territory of Alaska, whose inhabitants are members, or descendants of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsaan, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native tribes of Alaska, having not less than 40 permanent inhabitants above the age of 21 years, may form a self-governing village organization for the purpose of governing certain local affairs, as hereinafter described and in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A petition praying for such village organization shall first be presented to the commissioner, ex officio probate judge, for the recording district in which such village is situated, which petition shall be signed by at least 15 adult members or descendants of members of said Thlinget, Tsimpsaan, or Hydah Indian Tribes, or other native tribes of Alaska, who are bona fide residents of such village, and shall specify the boundaries and the number of inhabitants of the proposed organized village and shall specify the name by which such village is to be known, and such other facts as may tend to show good grounds for such organization. The commissioner, ex officio probate judge, shall thereupon fix a time and place for considering said petition, which time shall not be less than 15 nor more than 30 days after the date of such order. At the time and place fixed for considering said petition, the commissioner, ex officio probate judge, shall give a reasonable hearing to those who are in favor of, and those who are opposed to the same, and if he is satisfied that it is to the best interests and welfare of such village to be so organized, he shall, by an order, so judge; and he may, by the order, change or modify the proposed boundaries, which shall in no case embrace more than 640 acres. He shall also, by said order, designate the name and the boundaries of the proposed organized village, and the time and place, when and where, an election shall be held to determine whether the people of the village desire to be so organized; and he shall also, by said order, appoint three qualified residents of such village to act as judges of such election. A copy of said order shall be posted at three public places within the limits of the proposed organized village, at least 15 days prior to the day of election, and such posting shall be deemed a sufficient notice of such election. In case said commissioner, ex officio probate judge, shall refuse to consider such petition, or after considering the same, shall refuse to make such order, or any order hereinafter provided for, the said petitioners may appeal from such action by the commissioner to the judge of the district court for the division in which said village is situated, in the manner provided by law for appeals from justice's courts.

SEC. 3. That the qualifications of an elector hereunder shall be as follows: He or she shall be a member, or descendant of members, of the Thlinget, Tsimpsaan, or Hydah people, or people belonging to other Alaska Indian tribes, and shall be over 21 years of age, and shall have resided within the limits of the village proposed to be organized for a period of six months.

SEC. 4. That said election shall be by written or printed ballot in the following form:

"For organization of the village (name of village proposed to be organized) \_\_\_\_\_ ( ).  
 "Against the organization of the village of (name of village proposed to be organized) \_\_\_\_\_ ( )."

At the same election by separate ballot, 12 of the said members of the village shall be elected as councilmen and said council shall have the following powers:

To make rules and regulations for the conduct of its own proceedings;

To elect from its membership a mayor, a secretary, a municipal magistrate and a treasurer, all of whom shall serve without pay; and to prescribe their duties and the rules by which they shall be governed;

To pass such ordinances for the government of the village as shall not be in conflict with Federal or Territorial laws, and shall pass ordinances to prevent the practice of witchcraft;

To levy and collect a poll tax not exceeding \$3 per annum on all able-bodied male residents above 21 and under 50 years of age;

To levy and collect a tax on dogs, and a general tax not to exceed 1 per cent per annum on assessed valuation of houses, boats, and canoes (but all household goods shall be exempt from taxation);

To appoint constables and prescribe powers and duties as it may deem necessary;

To provide for the punishment of any violation of its ordinances by fine or imprisonment in the village jail or both such fine and imprisonment, but no such fine shall exceed \$20, nor any such imprisonment five days;

To provide for necessary street improvements, water supply, fire protection, lights, public health, and relief of destitution and indigents;

To fill vacancies in the council until the time of next election, and to provide rules and regulations governing place and conditions of the annual election: *Provided*, That public notice of said election shall be given at least 10 days prior to such election.

The commissioners, ex officio probate judges, shall for acts rendered in pursuance of this act receive the same fees and commissions as are prescribed for similar services when acting as probate judges.

*Approved, April 21, 1915.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

# MAP OF ALASKA

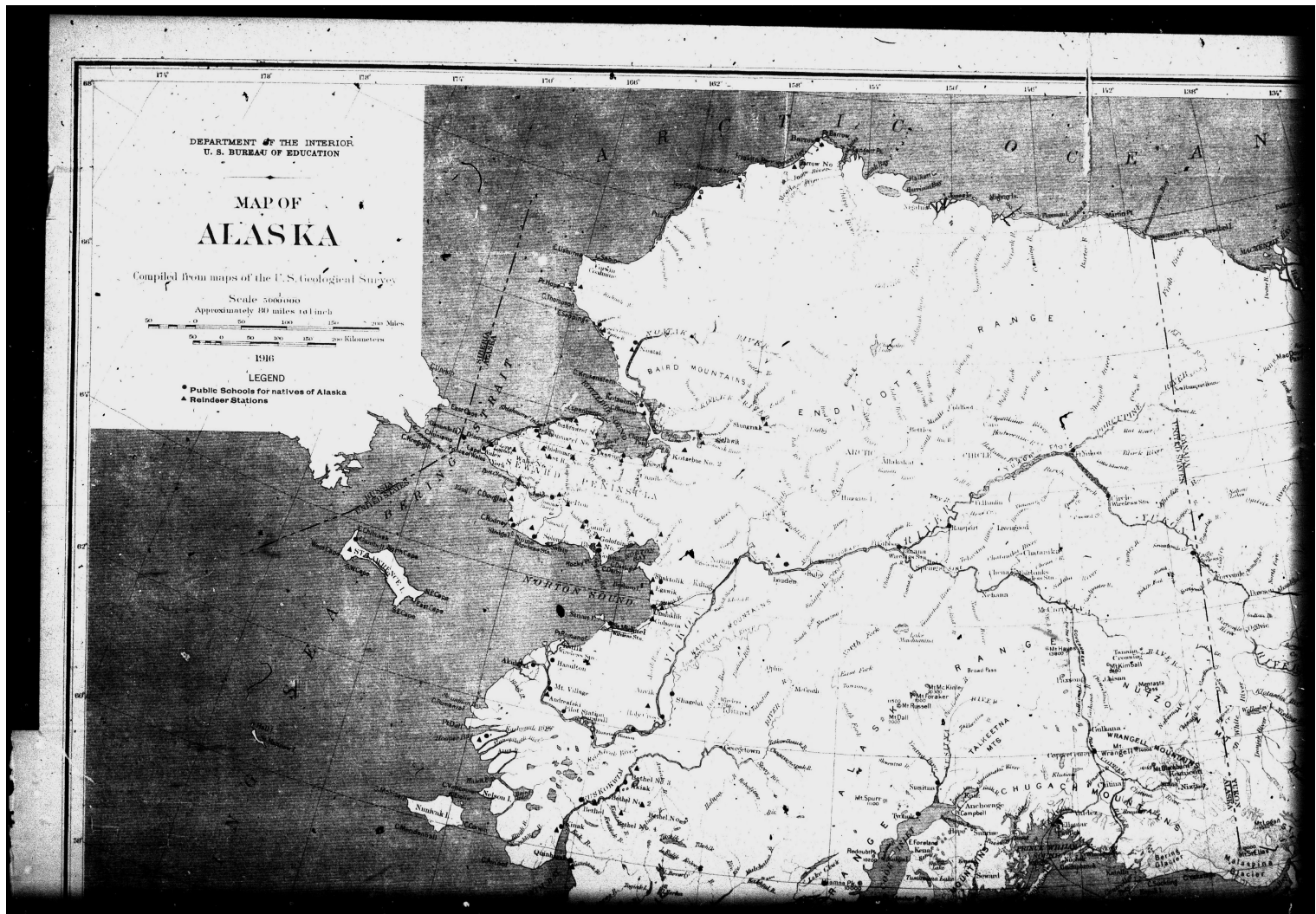
Compiled from maps of the U. S. Geological Survey

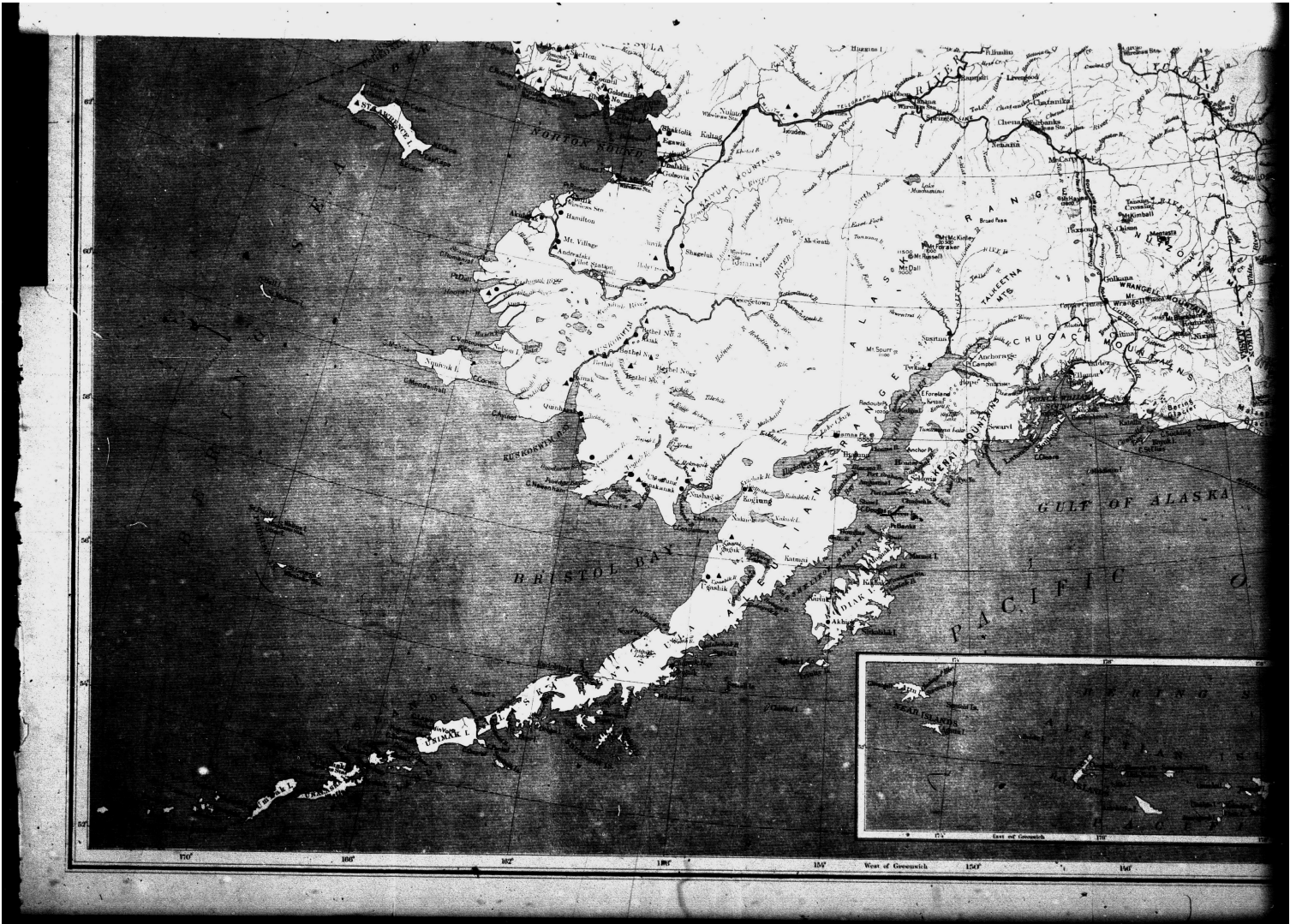
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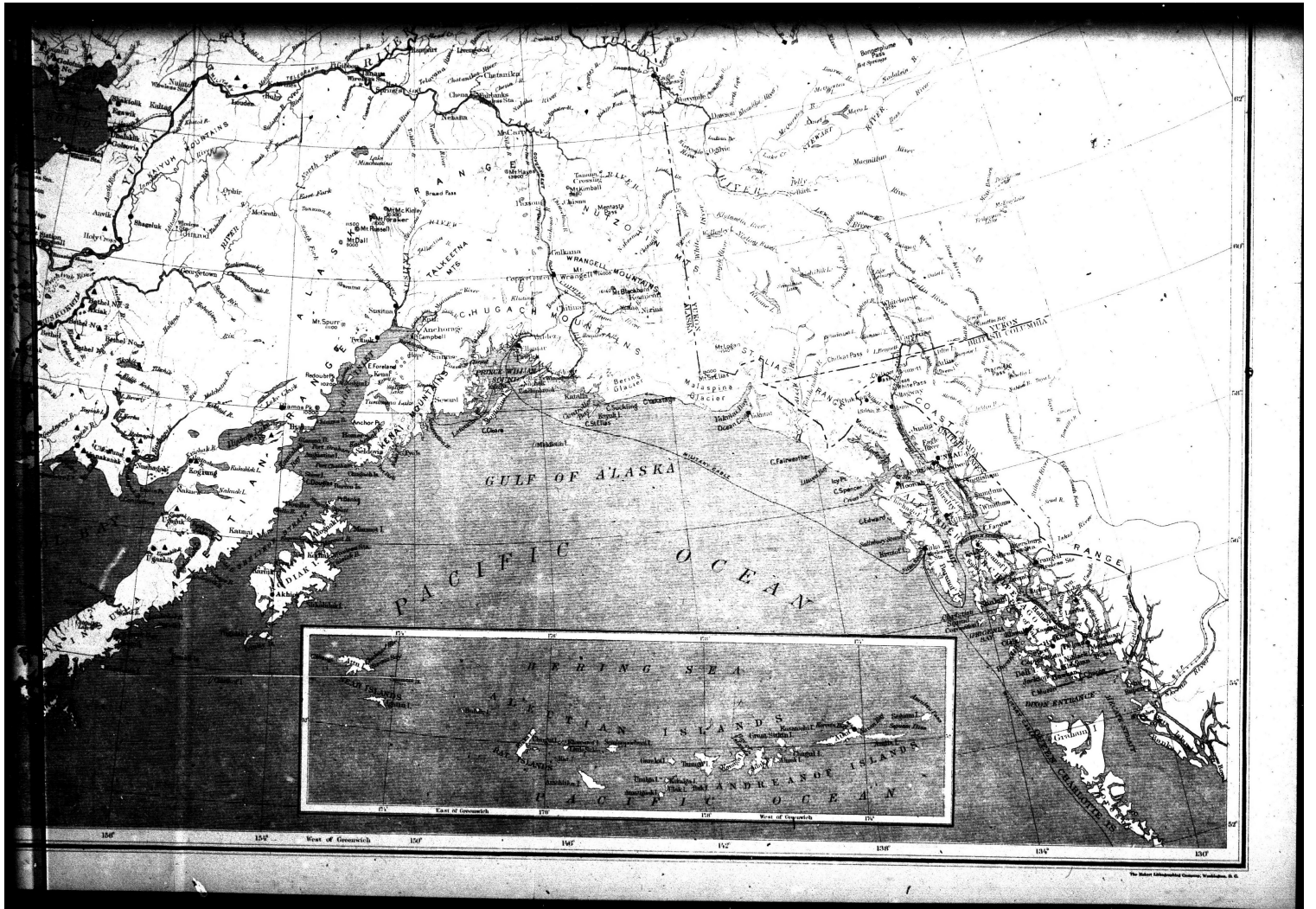
### LEGEND

- Public Schools for natives of Alaska
- ▲ Reindeer Stations









The United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.