

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1917, No. 32

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE
NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1915-16



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
25 CENTS PER COPY

CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page.
The Alaska field force.....	5
The Metlakatla colony, Annette Island.....	5
Industrial enterprises at Hydaburg.....	6
Cooperative stores.....	7
Sale of native commodities.....	7
Medical relief.....	7
Summarized statistics of the reindeer service.....	8
Reindeer fairs.....	8
List of persons in the Alaska school service.....	8
List of schools, teachers, attendance, enrollment.....	10
Summary of expenditures.....	12
General statistics, reindeer service.....	13

PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

Section 1. Reports by superintendents:	
Report of Supt. Walter C. Shields, northwestern district.....	20
Report of Supt. Walter H. Johnson, western district.....	25
Report of Supt. George E. Boulter, upper Yukon district.....	28
Report of Supt. H. O. Schaleben, southwestern district.....	30
Report of Supt. William G. Beattie, southeastern district.....	31
Section 2. Reports by physicians:	
Report of Dr. L. H. French, Kanakanak.....	37
Report of Dr. H. N. T. Nichols, Kotzebue.....	38
Report of Dr. Frank W. Lamb, Nulato.....	40
Report of Dr. Daniel S. Neuman, Nome.....	40
Section 3. Reports by teachers:	
The school at Hydaburg, in southeastern Alaska.....	41
The school at Klukwan, in southeastern Alaska.....	43
The school at Yakutat, in southeastern Alaska.....	47
The school at Akiak, in western Alaska.....	48
The school on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea.....	51
The school at Cape Prince of Wales, on Bering Strait.....	57

PART III.—EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, 1916.

The natives of Alaska.....	59
Native schools in Alaska.....	63
Health conditions.....	64
The reindeer industry.....	64

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page.
Plate 1. <i>A</i> , Winter travel, northwestern district; <i>B</i> , Stormbound in an Eskimo hut.....	8
2. <i>A</i> , Eskimo mother and child; <i>B</i> , Eskimo man.....	8
3. <i>A</i> , Teacher and Eskimo boys, Wales; <i>B</i> , Chukche women.....	8
4. <i>A</i> , Part of domestic science class, Wales; <i>B</i> , Some of the pupils, Nome school.....	8
5. <i>A</i> , On St. Lawrence Island; <i>B</i> , St. Lawrence Island school.....	24
6. <i>A</i> , St. Lawrence Island, old men; <i>B</i> , Young men.....	24
7. <i>A</i> , United States public school, Kotzebue; <i>B</i> , Teacher's residence, Akiak.....	24
8. <i>A</i> , Russian mission; <i>B</i> , Spring clean up, Russian mission.....	24
9. <i>A</i> , Dr. French traveling in winter; <i>B</i> , Dr. French's launch.....	40
10. <i>A</i> , United States hospital, Kanakanak; <i>B</i> , Tuberculous patients, Kanakanak.....	40
11. <i>A</i> , A nurse in the Alaska medical service; <i>B</i> , A "medicine man".....	40
12. <i>A</i> , Togiak village; <i>B</i> , Bristol Bay natives, un-civilized.....	40
13. <i>A</i> , Part of school garden, Unalakleet; <i>B</i> , Work of sewing class, Unalakleet.....	56
14. <i>A</i> , Part of reindeer herd, Nushagak region; <i>B</i> , Snowshoe race, Shak-toolik reindeer fair.....	56
15. <i>A</i> , Drying salmon, Anvik; <i>B</i> , Hunting walrus near Nome.....	56
16. <i>A</i> , Site of Hydaburg village; <i>B</i> , The beginning of Hydaburg.....	56
17. <i>A</i> , Making a "dug-out" canoe; <i>B</i> , Steam launch.....	64
18. <i>A</i> , Summer camp, southeastern Alaska; <i>B</i> , Trying out herring oil.....	64
Map of Alaska.....	66

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR THE NATIVES OF ALASKA, 1915-16.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the year the field force of the Bureau of Education in Alaska consisted of 4 superintendents, 1 acting superintendent, 102 teachers, 6 physicians, and 8 nurses. Seventy schools were maintained, with an enrollment of 3,665 and an average attendance of 2,154.

Conspicuous among the activities of the Bureau of Education in Alaska during the year has been the endeavor to aid the unique colony at Metlakatla, on Annette Island.

In August, 1887, William Duncan, an independent missionary working among the Tsimpsian Indians of British Columbia, brought to the Annette Islands, in the southeastern part of Alaska, a colony of between 800 and 1,000 of these Indians from the old town of Metlakatla, in British Columbia. By act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1101), Congress set apart Annette Islands for the use and occupancy of these Indians under such rules and regulations and subject to such restrictions as might be prescribed, from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

Under the leadership of Mr. Duncan, this colony made rapid progress. The heads of families of the colony built good homes on lots set apart for them; a large church, a schoolhouse, and other public buildings were erected. A salmon cannery and a sawmill were established, first through the cooperation of Mr. Duncan, the Indians, and philanthropic persons in the United States; later, Mr. Duncan bought the interests of these persons and of the natives and operated the cannery and the sawmill as his personal property, employing native labor.

During recent years the cannery and sawmill have not been operated. Since these industries closed, the Indians have no means of making a living on the island and have had to go elsewhere for employment, and the colony was rapidly deteriorating. Three years ago the Government established in the village of Metlakatla a school which it now maintains with five teachers. In order to give the Metlakatlans an opportunity for self-support on the island, it was decided last winter to put the cannery and the sawmill again

in operation. To this end the cannery building was leased for a term of five years, beginning April 1, 1916, to a cannery operator of Seattle, Wash., on terms which it was estimated would produce an annual income of \$7,500 for the village, give employment to a large percentage of the inhabitants, and enable the natives at the end of the period of the lease to purchase all of the lessee's interests and to operate the cannery themselves under the direction of the Federal Government.

On May 17, while necessary repairs on the building were being made by the lessee and while he was awaiting the arrival of new machinery, the cannery building was completely destroyed by fire, as were also the warehouse and a portion of the wharf. Because of this loss by fire the lease is rendered ineffective. The natives are again without any means of support on the island, nor is there any way of providing for such support until the cannery can be replaced and the sawmill repaired. There is also pressing need for the repair of the pipe line which brings water from a mountain lake to the village and without which there is no adequate supply of water either for drinking or for protection against fire.

In this emergency an earnest, but unsuccessful, effort was made to secure from Congress a reimbursable fund of \$25,000 for the encouragement of industries among the natives of Alaska, which would have been used first for the rebuilding of the cannery, the repairing of the sawmill and the pipe line at Metlakatla, and for assisting the natives in the operation of these industries.

In addition to rendering possible the rehabilitation of the Metlakatla colony, the granting of this reimbursable fund would enable the bureau to repeat in many parts of Alaska the success which has attended the industrial enterprises at Hydaburg in southeast Alaska.

In 1911 the natives of two villages in southeast Alaska migrated to a site selected on account of its advantages with regard to hunting and fishing, where they founded a village named Hydaburg. Under the supervision of the teacher of the United States public school, a cooperative company of the natives was organized to transact the mercantile business of the settlement and to operate a sawmill, the machinery for which was sent them by the Bureau of Education at a cost of \$2,200. The Hydaburg people have turned a dense forest into a thriving town with a busy wharf, a sawmill that turns out good lumber for them at a cost of \$10 a thousand, neat single-family homes, instead of the communal houses of their old villages, a long boarded street of which they are proud as the finest in Alaska, and a cooperative store which the first year made a clear profit of 125 per cent, paying a cash dividend of 50 per cent and adding 75 per cent to the capital stock. The cooperative company was started with a capital of about \$2,000, and within four years it has distributed

\$12,727.53 in dividends. The Hydaburg people have been able to keep their money in the village, which is prosperous and independent. The cooperative company has repaid to the Government \$2,200, the cost of the machinery in the sawmill, which has been covered into the United States Treasury. Had this amount been expended from a reimbursable fund instead of from the annual appropriation, it could have been used by the bureau in creating industries in other villages.

In order to protect the natives from those traders who charge exorbitant prices for food and clothing and pay as little as possible for native products, the bureau fosters cooperative stores owned and managed by the natives, under the supervision of the teachers. The most successful of these stores is the one at Hydaburg; other stores are in operation at Klawock and Klukwan, in southeastern Alaska, on Atka Island, in the Aleutian Chain, and on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea. These enterprises have been aided by the policy of securing by Executive order reservation for the exclusive use of the natives of tracts of land within which they are conducted.

Eskimos on the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean have until within recent years had to dispose of their furs and other valuable commodities to the local trader. Now many packages of valuable furs, ivory, and whalebone are sent by parcel post to the Alaska Division of the Bureau of Education at Seattle, which sells the furs for the natives at auction to the highest bidder. The total of such sales since July 1, 1913, is \$25,070.51. With this money the Seattle office of the Alaska Division purchases at wholesale rates, in accordance with the requests of the natives, food supplies, clothing, lumber, and household goods, which are carried to their destination by the vessel making annual delivery of supplies to the settlements along the Arctic coast.

As the result of efforts continued during several years, Congress granted \$25,000 to provide for the medical relief of the natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1915-16; in addition, \$18,733.98 of the appropriation for education of natives of Alaska was used for that purpose, making a total of \$43,733.98 for medical relief during the year. A hospital in which indigent natives receive free treatment was established in Juneau at a cost of \$14,215 for erection and equipment; six physicians and eight nurses were employed; the small hospitals at Nulato, Kotzebue, and Kanakanak were continued; payments were made for the treatment of natives in hospitals and by physicians in several of the Alaskan towns upon the request of superintendents or teachers; and, as heretofore, all teachers were supplied with medicines for use in relieving minor ailments.

THE REINDEER SERVICE.

The reports from the reindeer stations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, show a total of 82,151 reindeer, distributed among 85 herds. Of the 82,151 reindeer, 56,045, or 68 per cent, were owned by 1,293 natives; 3,390, or 4 per cent, were owned by the United States; 5,186, or 6 per cent, were owned by missions; and 17,530, or 22 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 \$130,895. The total, 82,151, is a net increase of 17 per cent during the fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that about 13,000 reindeer were killed for meat and skins during the year.

Within less than a generation the Eskimos throughout northern and western Alaska have been advanced through one entire stage of civilization, from making their living by the precarious method of hunting and fishing to the pastoral stage in which by their own industry they provided against want. However, there is still need for the extension of the industry on the Aleutian Islands, and especially in the delta country between the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, where hundreds of natives are living in abject poverty, unreached by civilizing influences.

A recent feature of the reindeer enterprise is the holding of fairs or conventions, the object of which is, by the interchange of experiences and by competition, to increase the interest and efficiency of those engaged in the industry. Great enthusiasm was shown by the large delegations attending the four conventions which were held during the past winter. Activities in connection with the reindeer industry, such as lassoing, driving, herding, pasturing, and butchering were discussed. There were also races of various descriptions and target contests. Prizes were given for the best exhibits of harness, sleds, fur clothing, snowshoes, and other paraphernalia connected with the industry.

 LIST OF PERSONS IN THE ALASKA SCHOOL SERVICE, 1915-16.

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

EMPLOYEES IN THE WASHINGTON OFFICE.

William Hamilton, Acting Chief of the Alaska Division, Pennsylvania.

David E. Thomas, accountant, Massachusetts.

James O. Williams, clerk, Illinois.



1. WINTER TRAVEL.. SUPERINTENDENT NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
COOKING OVER ALCOHOL STOVE.



2. SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN STORM BOUND IN ESKIMO HUT.



B. ESKIMO MAN.



A. ESKIMO MOTHER AND CHILD.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.



A. TEACHER AND ESKIMO BOYS, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, BERING STRAIT, ALASKA.

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 32, PLATE 3.



B. CHUKCHE WOMEN, BERING STRAIT REGION, SIBERIA.

The Chukches have not been reached by civilizing influences.



A. PART OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL.



B. SOME OF THE PUPILS IN THE NOME SCHOOL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

9

EMPLOYEES IN THE SUPPLY AND DISBURSING OFFICE, SEATTLE.

Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent, Washington.
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.

William G. Beattie, southeastern district, Juneau.
George E. Boulter, upper Yukon district, Tanana.
Henry O. Schaleben, southwestern district, Seward.

Superintendent and special disbursing agent in the northwestern district of Alaska.

Walter C. Shields, Nome.
Walter H. Johnson, acting superintendent of the western district of Alaska, St. Michael.

Physicians.

Emil Krullish, M. D., Public Health Service, on special detail.
Henry O. Schaleben, M. D., superintendent southwestern district, Seward.
Edgar O. Campbell, M. D., Sitka.
Linus H. French, M. D., Kanakanak.
Frank W. Lamb, M. D., Nulato.
Daniel S. Neuman, M. D., Nome.
H. N. T. Nichols, M. D., Kotzebue.
John W. Reed, M. D., Russian Mission and Mountain Village.

Nurses and teachers of sanitation.

Thomas R. Glass, Kanakanak, from September 1, 1915.
Mrs. Edith I. Glass, Kanakanak, from September 1, 1915.
Mrs. Carrie W. Lamb, Nulato.
Mrs. Louise McConnel Nichols, Kotzebue, to September 20, 1915.
Mrs. Lucia Petrie, St. Michael, July 1 to August 15; and April 17 to June 30.
Miss Mamie Conley, Juneau Hospital, from April 10, 1916.
Miss Frances V. Dwyer, Juneau Hospital, from April 27, 1916.
Miss Rhoda A. Ray, Juneau Hospital, from May 28, 1916.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

Teachers and school attendance, 1915-16.

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 Mrs. Carrie Richardson	Washington do.	64	106	12
Duckland.....	Roy Ahmaogak	Alaska			
Council.....	Mrs. Iva K. Taber	do.	17	20	5
Diomedé.....	Mrs. Ellen de la Croix	do.	18	31	6
Gambell.....	Arthur Elde John F. Coffin	California do.	11 48	27 76	11 12
Golovin.....	Alfred V. Godsave	Washington			
Igloo.....	Miss Anna A. Hagberg	Illinois	28	76	8
Kivalina.....	Edwin W. Hunnicutt	Wyoming	25	50	12
Noatak.....	Clinton S. Replogle	Washington	32	53	12
	Clarence Ausley	Oregon	40	51	12
Nome.....	Mrs. Sue B. Ausley	do.			
	Miss Edna Cameron	Alaska	32	72	10
Noorvik.....	Charles Kituk	do.			
	Charles Replogle	Washington	54	91	12
	Miss Grace A. Hill	Alaska			
Selawik.....	Mrs. May Replogle	Washington			
Shishmaref.....	Ebenezer D. Evans Thomas W. Schultz	Idaho do.	29 39	41 72	12 12
Shungnak.....	Mrs. Klatcha Schultz	Alaska			
Sinuk.....	Fred M. Sickler	Pennsylvania	30	57	12
Teller.....	Miss Hannah A. Geary	Alaska	18	34	7
Wainwright.....	Miss Dagny Brevig	Washington	22	38	8
	Earle M. Forrest	do.	29	77	12
	William B. VanValin	do.			
Wales.....	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Forrest	do.			
	James H. Macuire	Alaska	73	96	12
	Arthur Nagoruk	do.			
	Mrs. Gertrude M. Maguire	do.			
Total.....			629	1,062	

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

Akiak.....	John H. Killbuck	Alaska	40	54	12
Akulurak.....	Miss Mary Laurentia	do.	54	66	7
Bethel.....	Mrs. Bertha J. Boyd	Washington	50	77	12
Goodnews Bay	Mrs. Alice E. Frohock	do.			
Hamilton.....	Thorvald A. Anderson	Alaska			
Holy Cross.....	H. Ray Fuller	Washington	17	30	7
	Miss Mary Bernadette	Alaska	16	19	11
	Miss Mary Thecla	do.	98	104	9
Hopper Bay.....	John S. Calkins	Montana	33	51	12
Kinak.....	William D. McMillan	Washington	18	33	12
Mountain Village	Miss Mary K. Westdahl	Alaska	16	37	6
Nulato.....	Miss Mary Salley	do.			
Pilot Station.....	Elmer M. Harnden	Washington	39	63	9
Quinhagak.....	Miss Marie E. Stecker	Washington	27	38	12
St. Michael.....	Floyd L. Allen	Alaska	26	40	8
	Mrs. Gladys M. Allen	Michigan	24	35	12
Shageluk.....	G. A. Danforth	do.			
	Mrs. Rena C. Danforth	Washington	19	32	12
Shaktolik.....	Misha Ivanoff	do.			
Unalakleet.....	Elmer E. Van Ness	Alaska	13	21	9
	Samuel Anaruk	Tennessee	46	76	12
	Miss Eva Rock	Alaska			
Total.....			536	776	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

11

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

Schools.	Teachers.	Appointed from—	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment.	Months teacher employed.
Crole.....	Mrs. Ella E. Eby.....	Alaska.....	15	27	12
Eagle.....	Miss Lulu Graves.....	do.....	8	10	12
Fort Yukon.....	Miss Margaret Harper.....	California.....	28	65	8
	Miss Anna T. Winecoff.....	Alaska.....			
Louden.....	Miss Nora Dawson.....	Missouri.....	9	13	8
Rampart.....	Mrs. Isabel A. Gilman.....	Alaska.....	21	35	9
Tanana.....	George E. Boulter, superintendent Upper Yukon district.		4	15	5
Total.....			83	165	

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

Akiok.....	Mrs. Kathryn D. Seller.....	Alaska.....	30	43	12
Atka.....	Amoe B. Carr.....	Washington.....	15	22	12
	Mrs. Ella D. Carr.....	do.....			
	Leland E. Carr.....	do.....			
Chignik.....	Mrs. Laura Olsen.....	Alaska.....	31	39	2
Chocoma.....	Mrs. Corinne Call.....	Washington.....	59	66	12
Copper Center.....	Peter Nelson.....	Alaska.....			
Iliamna.....	Arthur H. Miller.....	Washington.....	8	21	12
Koquim.....	Fred Phillips.....	Alaska.....	15	21	9
Kulukak.....	Preston H. Nash.....	Washington.....	20	34	12
Port Moller.....	James G. Cox.....	Alaska.....	26	33	12
Sustana.....	Walter G. Culver.....	Oregon.....	11	70	11
	Miss Ora Dee Clark.....	Alaska.....	12	28	6
	Miss Phoebe J. Nagley.....	do.....			
Tatitlek.....	Chesley W. Cook.....	Washington.....	41	49	12
	Mrs. Mary E. Cook.....	do.....			
Togiak.....	Walter H. Johnston.....	Alaska.....	17	39	12
Tyonek.....	Charles M. Robinson.....	Washington.....	40	59	12
Unakaska.....	Joseph W. Coleman.....	do.....	25	82	9
Ugashik.....	Will A. Wilson.....	Alaska.....	13	32	12
	John W. Fuller.....	Washington.....			
Total.....			415	638	

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

Douglas.....	Everett P. Frohock.....	Washington.....	16	53	6
Haines.....	Mrs. Nancy L. Alexander.....	Alaska.....	11	41	6
Hoonah.....	Charles F. Richardson.....	Washington.....	36	107	11
	Miss Marguerite I. Uhler.....	Alaska.....			
	Miss Gertrude Tenzler.....	Washington.....			
Hydaburg.....	Charles W. Hawkesworth.....	Alaska.....	94	117	12
	Miss Clara Derrick.....	Washington.....			
	Miss Ruth E. Storms.....	do.....			
Juneau.....	Mrs. Sadie E. Edmunson.....	Idaho.....	14	34	8
Kake.....	Miss Nellie M. Taylor.....	Nebraska.....	28	81	7
Killistnoo.....	Raphael Goodheart.....	Washington.....	23	82	11
	Curtis K. Bowden.....	California.....			
Klawock.....	Charles E. Hibbs.....	Washington.....	56	86	12
	Miss Frances W. Curry.....	Oregon.....			
	Miss Margaret W. Maloney.....	do.....			
Klukwan.....	Fay R. Shaver.....	Alaska.....	27	53	12
	Mrs. Catherine H. Porter.....	Washington.....			
Loring.....	Miss Margaret Hamilton.....	Alaska.....	10	15	6
Motlakatha.....	Charles D. Jones.....	Washington.....	93	182	12
	Harry F. Gell.....	Idaho.....			
	Miss Marie D. Bienerth.....	Montana.....			
	Miss Agnes Danford.....	Washington.....			
Sitka.....	Miss Gertrude R. Wybrant.....	do.....			
	Dr. Edgar O. Campbell.....	California.....	35	83	12
	Mrs. Louisa K. Campbell.....	do.....			
Wrangell.....	Miss Hannah E. Breece.....	Oregon.....	24	47	6
Yakutat.....	Elof M. Axelson.....	Illinois.....	19	43	7
Total.....			489	1,024	

12 WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Education of natives of Alaska, 1915-16."

Appropriation.....		\$200,000.00
Salaries in Alaska.....	\$98,915.82	
Equipment and supplies.....	18,815.26	
Fuel and light.....	21,857.32	
Local expenses.....	1,655.93	
Repairs and rent.....	5,912.65	
Buildings.....	10,975.50	
Medical relief.....	18,000.19	
Destitution.....	1,679.46	
Commissioner's office salaries.....	4,980.00	
Seattle office salaries.....	7,776.00	
Commissioner's office expenses.....	263.73	
Seattle office expenses.....	655.74	
Traveling expenses.....	7,445.36	
Contingencies.....	67.51	
Total.....		200,000.00

Expenditures from the appropriation for "Reindeer for Alaska, 1916."

Appropriation.....		\$5,000.00
Salaries of chief herders.....	\$400.00	
Supplies.....	4,598.86	
Contingencies.....	1.14	
Total.....		5,000.00

Alaska reindeer service, 1915-16. Stations and bands.

Alaska reindeer service, 1915-16—Stations and herds—Continued.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Total reindeer in herd.	Government reindeer.	Miscellaneous reindeer.	Lapps and other whites.		Natives.		Apprentices.	
					Number.	Reindeer.	Number.	Reindeer.	Government.	Mission.
Igotalik No. 1?	1910	1,415	4							
Igotalik No. 2 (Bonanza)?	1913	751	2							
Iliamna No. 1 (North)	1903	301	2							
Iliamna No. 2 (South)?	1913	498	5							
Kincaid	1910	488	6	135						
Kivalina No. 1 (South River)	1905	778	1	40						
Kivalina No. 2 (North River)	1908	1,338	1	2						
Kivalina No. 3	1915	547	2							
Kivalina No. 4?	1915	547	2							
Kogiung	1909	211	4							
Kotzebue No. 1?	1901	1,047	6							
Kotzebue No. 2?	1901	1,303	3							
Kotzebue No. 3 (Lapps, and Lomen & Co.)?	1915	3,107	3							
Kutikak	1912	1,016	6							
Lane River (Deering)?	1905	1,016	6	15						
Metlakatla?	1911	1,129	12							
Nome?	1910	1,131	10							
Noorvik No. 1 (Good Hope)	1905	373	3	17						
Noorvik No. 2	1911	687	3	96						
Noorvik No. 3	1916	288	3							
Noorvik No. 4	1916	475	3							
Pilot Station No. 1	1908	972	5	583						
Pilot Station No. 2 (Mission)	1911	742	5							
Point Hope	1908	645	4							
Selawik No. 1	1906	205	2	104						
Selawik No. 2	1916	205	2							
Selawik No. 3	1916	1,710	5	13						
Shaktolik No. 1	1907	572	8	35						
Shishmaref No. 1	1905	544	2							
Shishmaref No. 2	1909	576	2							
Shishmaref No. 3	1910	576	2							
Shishmaref No. 4	1915	608	4							
Shishmaref No. 5 (Keok)	1915	608	4							
	1915	2,121	7							



69	Shungnak:	1907	718	50	159	1	217	5	346	22	257	2	65	2	62
70	Simuk No. 1 (Mission):	1907	527					2	179	12	107				
71	Simuk No. 2 (Quartz Creek):	1917	279					3	279	9	215				
72	Spence Creek:	1917	214					10	172	10	111				7
73	Teller:	1892	1,214	140	365			4	240	4	169				
74	Togiak:	1911	1,409	140				2	57	4	92				
75	Ugashik:	1910	612					4	786	15	360				70
76	Unalakleet No. 1 (North River):	1907	1,411	131	319	4	1,860	11	1,027	40	481				
77	Unalakleet No. 2 (South River):	1907	1,880	7	28			3	210	11	194				
78	Walrus Point (Alberds):	1911	1,717					7	1,970	14	584				40
79	Walrus Point (Alberds):	1894	875	631				5	337	22	315				
80	Wales No. 1 (Orokon):	1911	2,419					4	212	19	116				
81	Wales No. 2 (Orokon):	1911	711												
82	Wales No. 3 (Kooeuk):	1911	218	289											
83	Wales No. 4 (Cape York):	1911	35												
84	Department of Commerce, Fribilof Islands:	1911													
85	Department of Agriculture, Umanak Island:	1913													
	Total:		82,131	3,369	5,196	21	17,530	311	34,855	437	17,263	38	1,022	20	506

1 By purchase or inheritance. 2 No reports received; all figures estimated. 3 Locomotive reports; all figures estimated.



WORK OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKA.

Alaska reindeer service, 1913-16: Apprentices and income.

Stations and herds.	Established.	Apprentices.				Total reindeer.	Income from sale of meat.		
		Lappa.		Healers and owners.			Trained.	Killed (reindeer).	Total.
		Num. per.	Rein. deer.	Num. per.	Rein. deer.				
1 Atka?	1914								
2 Barrow No. 1	1898			4	74	187	2	\$4,931	
3 Barrow No. 2	1909			1	132	1,090	4	4,000	
4 Barrow No. 3	1906			1	85	907	2	3,200	
5 Bethel No. 1 (Akkoakotak)	1913			2	64	840	3	3,200	
6 Bethel No. 2 (Klabalin)	1911			2	35	1,135	11	11,200	
7 Bethel No. 3 (Kivleghuk)	1912			2	54	1,550	14	11,700	
8 Bethel No. 4 (Nukluk)	1912			1	12	836	11	900	
9 Bethel No. 5 (Toulkzak)	1913			2	36	654	10	3,000	
10 Bethel No. 6 (Oungeartult)	1915			2	6	299	10	700	
11 Bethel No. 7 (Mission)	1915			2	27	1,113	10	1,100	
12 Bethel No. 8 (Kalkak)	1914			2	11	1,256	28	1,850	
13 Buchanan No. 1	1911			1	564	1,564	11	1,600	
14 Buchanan No. 2 (Sorveenus)	1914			1	8	968	4	1,600	
15 Cape Douglas No. 1 (Okhoak)	1911			1	13	285	4	1,600	
16 Cape Douglas No. 2 (Dunnak)	1914			2	96	1,707	30	3,000	
17 Chokung	1913			1	8	564	15	1,600	
18 Council	1917			3	11	764	4	1,600	
19 Dutch Harbor	1913			2	96	1,707	30	3,000	
20 Egvik	1910			1	17	54	10	4,200	
21 Gambia	1910			2	43	1,569	31	5,674	
22 Golovin No. 1 (Mission)	1906			3	10	255	5	20,200	
23 Golovin No. 2	1908			15	15	343	5	2,000	
24 Golovin No. 1	1907			7	67	1,286	4	2,000	
25 Golovin No. 2 (Pitmtalik)	1914			2	2	1,519	1	1,500	
26 Goodnews Bay	1909			3	10	672	7	1,000	
27 Grover Bay	1912			3	15	462	5	769	
28 Cape	1906			2	104	929	26	700	
29 Igloo No. 1	1907			2	11	1,487	12	1,500	
30 Igloo No. 2	1912			2	11	492	6	1,500	
31 Igloo No. 3	1911			4	4	461	4	1,200	
32 Igloo No. 4	1915			3	21	994	28	1,800	
33 Igloo No. 5	1915			3	17	1,118	13	2,000	
34 Igloodalik No. 1	1911			2	15	811	5	1,700	
35 Igloodalik No. 2 (Hornak)	1911			2	21	1,118	12	1,800	
36 Igloodalik No. 3 (North)	1911			2	12	864	6	1,800	
37 Igloodalik No. 4 (South)	1911			2	12	864	6	1,800	

Increase in reindeer service from 1907 to 1916.

	1907	1916		1907	1916
Total natives owning reindeer.....	114	1,293	Sled reindeer: Trained..... Partly trained..... Income of natives from reindeer..... Total income from reindeer..... Percentage of reindeer owned by: Government..... Missions..... Lapps and other whites..... Natives.....		
Herders and owners.....	57	1,148		445	1,752
Government apprentices.....	17	38		77	361
Mission apprentices.....	28	20		\$7,783	\$91,430
Apprentices of Lapps and other whites.....	7	3		\$9,563	\$130,895
Herders' and owners' apprentices.....	27	84		23	4
Total apprentices.....	79	145		22	6
Reindeer owned by natives.....	6,406	56,045		14	22
				41	68

Number of reindeer belonging to each class of owners in 1915-16.

	Number of reindeer.		Increase.		Decrease.		Per cent owned.	
	1915	1916	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	1915	1916
Government.....	3,406	3,390			18		5	4
Missions.....	6,890	5,186			1,704	25	10	6
Lapps and other whites.....	13,262	17,530	4,268	32			19	22
Natives.....	46,083	56,045	9,962	20			66	68
	70,243	82,151	13,630		1,722			
			1,722					
Net increase.....			11,908	17				

Animal 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).
1902.....			171	28	143		
1903.....	113	79	124	23	323	55	
1904.....	323	145	120	96	492	45	
1905.....	492	276	123	148	743	56	
1906.....	713	357		160	1,000	48	
1907.....	1,000	466		134	1,332	46	
1908.....	1,132	625	161	185	1,733	55	
1909.....	1,733	634	322	209	2,391	37	
1910.....	2,391	756	29	487	2,692	32	
1911.....	2,692	1,110	200	524	3,464	41	
1912.....	3,464	1,654	30	353	4,795	48	
1913.....	4,795	1,877		390	6,282	39	
1914.....	6,282	2,284		377	8,180	36	31
1915.....	8,180	2,974		926	10,241	36	30
1916.....	10,241	3,717		1,130	12,824	36	25
1907.....	12,824	4,519		1,508	15,339	35	23
1908.....	15,339	5,416		1,933	19,322	34	21
1909.....	19,322	6,437		2,844	22,915	33	18
1910.....	22,915	7,239		2,829	27,325	32	19
1911.....	27,325	9,496		3,192	33,629	35	23
1912.....	33,629	11,254		6,407	38,476	33	14
1913.....	38,476	13,681		4,691	47,266	35	23
1914.....	47,266	16,866		6,260	57,872	36	22
1915.....	57,872	21,022		8,651	70,243	36	21
1916.....	70,243	25,116		13,208	82,151	36	17
Total.....		134,008	1,280	57,137		34	22

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

19

Amounts appropriated, growth, and results of introduction of reindeer among natives of Alaska.

	First 10 years (1893- 1902).	Next 5 years (1903- 1907).	Last 9 years (1908- 1916).	Total.
Appropriations.....	\$133,000	\$99,000	\$80,000	\$312,000
Number of herds established.....	9	7	69	85
Number of natives becoming owners of reindeer.....	68	56	1,169	1,293
Average cost to Government per owner.....	\$1,956	\$1,768	\$68	\$241
Number of reindeer passing into native ownership.....	2,841	3,565	49,639	56,045
Valuation of same.....	\$71,025	\$9,125	\$1,240,975	\$1,401,125
Income received by natives.....	\$4,500	\$15,500	\$450,837	\$470,837
Number of Government reindeer at end of period.....	2,247	4,684	3,390	3,390
Valuation of same.....	\$56,175	\$117,100	\$4,750	\$4,750

Wealth produced by introduction of reindeer in Alaska.

Valuation of 56,045 reindeer owned by natives in 1916, at \$25 each.....	\$1,401,125
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1893-1916.....	470,837
Valuation of 26,106 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, and other whites, and Government, 1916.....	652,650
Total income of missions and Laplanders and other whites from reindeer, 1893-1916.....	140,926
Total valuation and income.....	2,071,538
Total Government appropriations, 1893-1916.....	312,000
Gain (756 per cent).....	2,359,538

PART II.—DETAILED REPORTS.

SECTION 1.—REPORTS BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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

Inspection.—My trips of inspection during the year totaled 5,086 miles, 3,779 by water and 1,307 by land. I was away from home on these trips 135 days.

The winter was a very severe one. We had one bad storm after another and it was very cold. In addition, it was a hard winter on reindeer, great areas of snow being covered with ice, which made it difficult for deer to obtain food. The consequence was that sled deer all over the country were in poor condition, which rendered travel by deer very trying. This closes my fifth year of winter journeying. While such travel affords opportunity to accomplish real work, and I would not abandon it, yet it is only fair to myself and the others who have undertaken it, and are doing it, for me to say that it is frequently arduous and trying in the extreme. It is a heavy drain on a man's physical, mental, and nervous make-up, and the outlook for the future is not encouraging. Men in the military service are cared for by pensions, but those of us who face year after year possibly equally hazardous duty are cared for by no such provision.

Once more I must express my appreciation of the assistance so freely rendered me by the Coast Guard cutter *Bear*, through the courtesy of Capt. C. S. Cochran and his officers. Without the *Bear* our work in this district, if not quite impossible, would be difficult and unsafe. I feel under personal obligation for the courtesy extended me at every opportunity by Capt. Cochran and his officers.

Since I have come to Alaska I have seen and heard so much of the danger of travel on the small coast boats that I am very thankful that it is possible for me to make my trips on the *Bear*.

In my personal work I am placing more and more emphasis on the development of a real pride of race among the Eskimos and in the development of leaders from their own number. At the stations this result is being secured mainly through the spread of the village government idea, and the stress that is being placed by the teachers on doing their village work largely through leading men and women of the village. The reindeer fairs have been of the greatest importance in solidifying sentiment among the natives and in the development of Eskimo leadership. These fairs bring the Eskimo together from a large extent of country in such a way that they are forced to spend a week thinking and talking about improving their condition. After only two years of such gatherings, strong leaders are springing up who are recognized by the Eskimos themselves. I wish to emphasize the fact that the development of Eskimo leaders and the encouragement of race pride are the ideals we should seek to realize. The education, sanitation, and commercial development of the natives will come soon enough; but without the development of their own leaders and the existence of a united sentiment the Eskimos will never be able to get the full benefits of these things.

Teachers and salaries.—I desire to commend the loyalty and devotion of the teachers to their work. The new teachers have brought to their labors increased adaptability to their environment and higher standards of professional ability.

I believe there should be some regular scale of salaries based on both experience and location. Each year that a teacher stays in the service there should be an increase. In any case, in this district, some hope should be held out that transportation to the States would be allowed after a certain term of service.

Natives—general conditions.—With the exception that the prices paid for all skins (excepting mink) were higher than last year, the same general conditions exist as those covered in last year's report. The catch this year was small in comparison with those of three and four years ago. I believe there was less lack of white man's food than last year.

In a general study of the economic situation one fact looms up. The Eskimo has not yet developed as a wage worker. I am convinced that up to the present time our education has not succeeded in making the Eskimo a laborer. He still remains a trader above all things. Most of the criticism of the Eskimos and of work for them by white people is based on this fact. The Eskimo must see direct results to himself from his work. His labor gets him a seal or some other kind of animal, or it procures him meat or fur that he can sell; he turns out a piece of carved ivory that he can dispose of for profit. As a reindeer man his work results in a larger herd from which he can sell meat. On the other hand his labor for a white man accomplishes nothing for himself directly. He appears to take little pride in the small jobs he does for others, and he has no interest at all in his part of a big job. The fact that he gets so many dollars for his work does not appeal to him as it does to a white man. He prefers to get his money by selling the product of his work, not his work alone.

A prominent official recently told me that the Eskimos would never really count among civilized people until they learned the virtue of hard work. I pointed out that few men work as hard as an Eskimo works on his own job. He is still a child as far as civilization goes, and he has not learned to be a wage slave. This indicates that all our plans for the Eskimo's economic development must be along the lines of making things to sell, not in turning out industrially trained young people who can do housework or job work by the day or hour. It will be some time before the Eskimo will be a success along that line.

Industrially, the reindeer business has been our great success, and we have nothing else to compare with it. But it probably now has its most trying period before it—its commercial development.

The cooperative store at St. Lawrence Island has been extremely successful, but it depends upon furs for its existence. When the white foxes are gone or their number greatly diminished it will be hard for these stores to do business. The store that is planned for Wainwright must meet the same situation in the future. At present the only native products in this district that are valuable enough to support a native store are furs and reindeer products. But the supply of furs is limited. At first thought it would seem that the apparently unlimited number of seals and walrus would offer some marketable product. But a seal skin is worth only 50 cents at most, and the natives use all the walrus skins they get. This is the difficult problem that we have to face in connection with the outlook for such coast settlements as Wales.

After all, we have to fall back upon the reindeer industry as the most reliable means of support for the Eskimo. In discussing commercial developments, fostered by our service, we should not fail to draw attention to the success of

F. M. Sickler in getting the Shungnak natives to raise large gardens. This year his natives sold over a ton of vegetables on the Kobuk.

Medical work.—At Kotzebue the efficiency of the medical service was affected by the loss of Mrs. Nichols, the nurse, whose place was not filled. Otherwise the same work was conducted as last year. To bring this service to its highest degree of efficiency there should be two nurses in addition to the doctor, one to take charge of the hospital during the doctor's absence and the other to visit the villages to do work among the women especially. I recommend that the hospital at Kotzebue, in the name of the Friends' Mission, be purchased by the Government.

I again recommend that the entire medical service in this district be placed under the supervision of Dr. D. S. Neuman. Without supervision by a doctor it is impossible to expect the work to be properly conducted.

I recommend that as far as the funds permit the bureau avail itself of the services of each physician in the district outside of Nome. This can be done by contract or by some form of monthly appointment, which would cover Council and Candle. I recommend a contract, at a comparatively low rate, with Dr. Spence, the medical missionary at Point Barrow; also a nurse for this place.

I recommend that the bureau as soon as possible undertake to provide some kind of a sanatorium for incurables in some suitable timbered locality like Noorvik, Hot Springs (near Igloo), or White Mountain. At Nome we have taken the only steps that I know of to segregate incurable tubercular patients. We have a cabin on the Sand Spit which has been occupied during the past year by two tubercular cases, the Government furnishing food and fuel. We have thus been able to provide for these patients more economically than if they had been sent to the hospital, and in addition we have kept them from spreading the infection. This last feature should be emphasized especially.

The reindeer service.—I have visited 24 of the 49 camps in this district, some of them two and three times. All of the camps not visited have come under my supervision through personal conferences with the herders either at the villages or at the fairs. In addition, a very extensive correspondence was carried on with many of the herders. The supervision of the reindeer industry involves upon the superintendent and upon the teachers an amount of work which can be appreciated only by those of us who have direct knowledge of it. It is this close personal supervision on the part of superintendents and teachers in the past that has made the industry what it is. I intend to instruct all teachers in my district to spend not to exceed five school days twice during the school year in inspecting the herds under their local supervision. More than ever before, on account of the impetus given by the fairs, we are laying much stress upon the technique of the industry. It is absolutely necessary that teachers become thoroughly acquainted with this part of the work, which can only be done by regular visits to the camps.

This winter my average distance traveled per day has been less than usual, due largely to extremely bad weather and the use of deer that were in poor condition on account of the difficulty of feeding through the frozen snow. There is one achievement of which Tautuk, my guide, and I are proud. We crossed Kotzebue Sound on the ice from Kotzebue village to Cape Espenberg. It is seldom that reindeer teams are able to cross here on account of ice conditions. Our crossing was the first made with deer since 1897, when Mr. Lopp took the deer across from Espenberg to Krusenstern at the time of the Point Barrow relief expedition. Our arrival at the little village of Topkok, near Cape Espenberg, created quite a stir, as it was the first time they had ever seen deer come up off the ice.

This winter the two fairs put a great premium on travel with sled deer, as all of the delegates came with deer. Only two men made any attempt to get delegate badges after having come with dogs, and they are both sadder and wiser men now. All of the teachers who attended the fairs came with deer teams.

This summer and last there has been considerable hoof rot and various forms of hoof disease. There have been practically no attempts at medication for it, the difficulty being that the sores are often on the bottom of the hoofs, which makes them hard to keep clean. The best thing that we are able to do is to move the herd back to high ground, thus getting them off the infected, wet ground. It would seem that this trouble is aggravated by wet ground. Many of the herders express the opinion that the trouble usually starts after the deer have been corralled for marking or castrating. Its origin may come from slight abrasions on the legs and just above the hoofs caused by the deer treading on one another. The joints are sometimes attacked and open sores of considerable depth are found. While we know that the deer are better on dry ground, it is not always easy to get a herd off the wet ground. The deer want to be near the water and many summer ranges are swampy during a season like the past summer.

There has been no serious difficulty on account of cysts, as there was some years ago. I am of the opinion that this trouble depends somewhat upon the general condition of the deer. Cysts can usually be found in deer that appear sick or poor. One deer that the herders at Wainwright said was sick was found to be full of cysts all through the body, muscles, heart, and liver.

We have found that the application of Corona wool fat to all sores above the hoofs, or to parts of the body that have become irritated by a badly fitting harness, has always resulted in rapid healing. I would recommend that a good supply of Corona wool fat be sent to all the stations next year.

In my travelling I have made it a practice to have moss stored at certain places before my arrival. We are then able to stable our deer like horses and do not have to stake them out several miles from our camp, which makes extra trouble for the native who cares for them and contains an element of risk from prowling dogs. At Nome, Chituk, Candle, Council, Kotzebue, Teller, and Sinuk we have done this with great success.

Last year we found that one sled deer at Nome would eat a little rolled oats. We hope to carry this experiment further this year. All of our Nome sled deer come to the barn like horses, and can be handled indoors even better than out of doors. All reindeer are fond of the salt that we keep for them.

The herders are becoming deeply interested in the proper selection of bulls and the proper care of females before fawning. At both fairs considerable time was given to both topics and improvement is sure to appear before long.

No results can be reported with regard to the introduction of caribou blood. This is difficult without a systematic effort on the part of the Government which would mean a rather large expenditure.

In this district several white men, with native families, have applied for permission to purchase female deer from native herders for their families. There being no regulation or contract prohibiting the sale of female deer to natives if approved by the superintendent, I have encouraged such sales to a limited degree, but in all cases the bill of sale has been in favor of the native wife or the children, and if signed by the husband has been to the effect that he claims no title to the deer except that of a guardian. In cases involving a considerable number of reindeer the attempt is made to get the regular herders' contract signed in a modified form. This is not always possible.

The only white men owning herds in this district (with the exception of those married to natives, already referred to) are those constituting the Lomen Co.

In engaging in the reindeer industry there are two things to be studied: The reindeer, and the Eskimo who has to be employed to take care of them. The Bureau of Education can claim no qualifications for scientific study of the reindeer. But the employees of the bureau do claim to be especially qualified to handle the Eskimo. That is our work. We must never forget that to the Bureau of Education the reindeer industry is just one means to the development of the Eskimo. To the white owner the Eskimo is just one means for the proper development of the reindeer industry. This is important to remember.

It is possible that white companies will outstrip commercially our work in the reindeer industry, because we have never had a man especially qualified who gave his whole time to the development of the industry. But, in my opinion, white companies will always fail miserably in handling the native herders whom they employ. Elsewhere in my report I have expressed my opinion regarding the inability of the Eskimo at present to make good as a wageworker. For 25 years the Bureau of Education has been getting Eskimos to work for four years at the herds, and there are hundreds of Eskimos working at the herds to-day. But I doubt if there will be 10 Eskimos working as herders for white men who will be giving satisfaction during the next five years under the present system. White men investing in the reindeer industry for the purpose of personal gain to themselves will not employ Eskimos in order to make reindeer men out of them, or to turn them out in four years with herds of their own. White men may pay the Eskimos well in food and in salary, but up to this time very few Eskimos have worked successfully for anyone on that basis. White owners of reindeer, at present, say that the herding must be done by natives. But that is their weak point, because they can not handle the natives properly; this is so partly because they do not understand the native character, and partly because it is not possible, I believe, to make the present generation of Eskimos work for wages. The white companies will get many inexperienced boys to work for them for a while, and they will secure some of the tramp herders who roam from herd to herd working a few months at a time. But they will develop few real deer men, and I do not think they will be able to secure the services of many real Eskimo deer men. These men can do better by staying with their own herds, and they do not like a white boss who is not a Government man.

There has been one shipment of reindeer meat to Seattle by Lomen Brothers and a small shipment by a Nome butcher. I have no information on the success of either. The usual amount of meat was sold in Nome and other places.

A cooperative cold-storage plant, owned and operated by native reindeer men, would be a fine thing but hard to manage. It would mean more work than any of us could at present undertake and would involve a serious financial responsibility. For a while it would prove a hard fight with the local butchers but in time I believe it would be successful. The natives could then keep a reindeer market open winter and summer and also ship out what meat could not be sold here.

The fairs at Igloo and Noorvik were well attended. Every herd in this district sent delegates except Barrow, Point Hope, Shungnak, and Golovin. The weather and the distance were responsible for these stations not being represented.

The records show that there were 64 different events, most of them at both fairs. Several very remarkable records were made, notably, the running of 10 miles in 37 minutes 8 seconds, and the pulling of 2,242 pounds by one deer. All



A. ON ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, NORTHERN BERING SEA.



B. THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

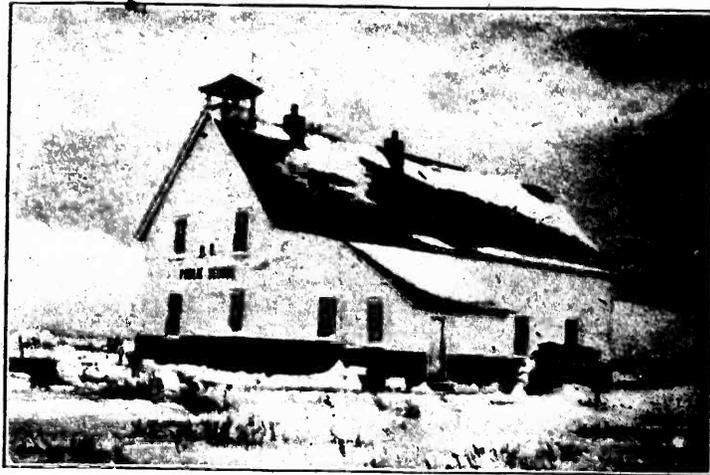
Inaccessible during eight months of the year.



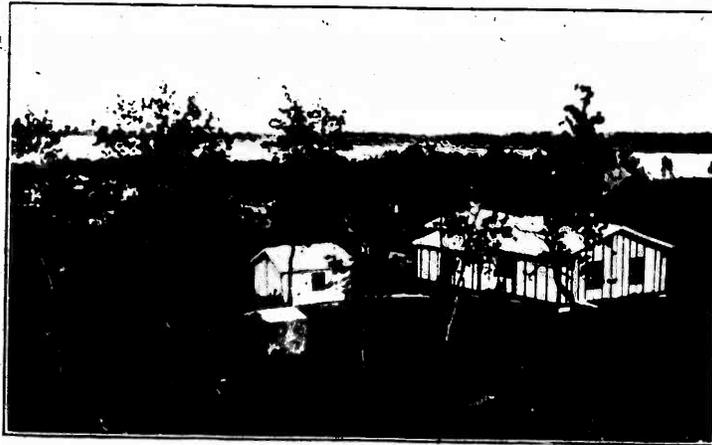
A. ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND. THE OLD MEN.



B. ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND. SOME OF THE YOUNG MEN.



A. UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, KOTZÉBUE, IN ARCTIC ALASKA.



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



A. RUSSIAN MISSION ON THE YUKON RIVER.



B. BURNING RUBBISH DURING THE SPRING CLEAN-UP AT RUSSIAN MISSION.

66

records were carefully taken. Distances, weights, and time are accurate. The fact that minute accuracy was emphasized was a valuable lesson in itself. All of the natives present said that they had never seen Eskimos do such things before, nor had they ever beheld such fine work as was on display. Therefore, both to the Eskimos themselves and to the white people, the fairs were a revelation of what Eskimos can accomplish.

At Igloo the one great feature was the large circus tent in which the delegates ate and slept and in which we held our evening meetings and displayed all articles made for the fair. This tent did as much to make the Igloo Fair a success as anything else. I strongly recommend that a tent be sent for the Nootak Fair next year.

Both fairs showed great improvement over the fair of a year ago; for everything was better; the natives worked much harder, and the whole affair was better organized.

The development of native leaders, both in the villages and in the reindeer business, is our most important work. It would aid considerably if the Government would select several herders and employ them as "supervisors" of small districts. They should visit the herds in their district and make reports on their condition and use their influence for the general improvement of the herds. This I consider of great importance. I would like to see four men under appointment for two months at \$50 a month, which would mean only an authorization of \$400 for this district.

I believe that the Eskimos are beginning to understand the great value to them of the reindeer industry and that they will realize fully that their safety and their future rest entirely upon themselves. This is our last line of defense, and I think it will win the battle for the preservation of the Eskimo reindeer industry.

REPORT OF WALTER H. JOHNSON, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Inspection.—During the winter every school in the district was visited, with the exception of Shageluk and Holy Cross. These schools were, however, visited during the summer, as were also Shaktoolik, Umalakleet, St. Michael, Hamilton, Mount Village, Pilot Station, and Russian Mission. In the winter's trip of approximately 2,000 miles, reindeer were used for about 1,500 miles and dogs for the rest of the journey. In the summer travel was chiefly by water craft. During these trips of inspection and investigation not only was the work of the teacher carefully supervised and assistance given, but the general welfare of the natives was thoroughly looked into. Every native was allowed a private hearing and special consideration given those who availed themselves of the opportunity. All of the teachers were cautioned not to overstep their authority, still to exercise careful oversight of the affairs in the villages. I found very few disagreements between the teachers and the natives. Generally an amicable settlement could be brought about by a private hearing of each side of the case, after which all parties concerned were brought together.

In traveling over the parts of the district where there are no schools careful investigation was made as to the places most in need of schools. Nearly every village wanted a school or a herd of deer. Many of them should have both, but it would be necessary to utilize almost all of the present appropriation to properly install and maintain the necessary schools and hospitals in the western district alone.

The Tundra district.—Over a month was spent investigating conditions on the Kuskokwim tundra and the region north of the Kuskokwim River. On this trip from four to eight sled deer were used, and an average of 35 miles was made daily. Thirty-one small villages were visited, a few of which I believe no white man had ever seen. Because of the poor location, short school term, and small attendance at Kinak, this school was ordered moved to Eek, a village situated on a tributary of the Kuskokwim River, about 20 miles south of Kinak, in which several families live the whole year round. At Eek, where the people have been expecting a school for years, a very bright native has compiled a written Eskimo language. He has about a dozen pupils and they are able to carry on a correspondence on any subject. The characters used are similar to the Runic symbols of the thirteenth century. It is to be deplored that because of the lack of a school these people were obliged to start a new written language; this language will, of course, become obsolete when English is introduced. Many of the Kinak natives and those from the surrounding small camps will make arrangements to send their children to Eek. At Quigillnok, a large settlement southwest of Kinak on the north shore of the Kuskokwim River, the Moravians have a mission, and Mr. Drebert, who is in charge, has been teaching about 40 children the past winter. The Government should have a school at this place, but, because of lack of funds, probably all that could be done would be to send in an assortment of school supplies. This school will draw children from the region south of Nelson Island and vicinity.

A school should be located on one of the large lakes northwest from Bethel. There are several small villages that could be consolidated at one of the larger ones. Before putting a school or supplies on the ground, however, it is necessary that the location be chosen during the summer. The site chosen should be near navigable water that connects with the Kuskokwim River. There is a slough connecting the lakes with the river which has its outlet a few miles below Bethel. This slough could be used in transporting supplies and material for the new school.

In a southwesterly direction from Pilot Station, near a high range of hills, where there is quite a growth of timber, a community center could be established, but before stating positively as to the advisability of putting up an expensive plant in this section it is necessary that a thorough investigation be made during the summer. I believe that a large number of the natives of this vicinity would be willing to move into any locality that the Government would suggest, provided suitable aid were given them. These natives are very poor and primitive. They need the help of the Government more than any natives I have seen. It is inadvisable to place schools on the low ground along the western coast of this tundra country, but whenever funds are sufficient to enable us to establish a properly equipped school and hospital in the interior between the Yukon River and the west coast aid should be given these people.

Schools.—The splendid advancement of the pupils shows the excellent work done by the teachers. Not only do they instruct in the regular school subjects but in the life work of the people of the community as well. At every school teachers showed their willingness to aid the natives in every way possible.

In the industrial work the teachers assisted the natives in supplying their homes with homemade furniture, and in many cases a teacher was indirectly responsible for the erection of new houses. The girls and women were taught the art of making garments for themselves and their small children, the cooking of native dishes, and the preparation and preserving of native foods, as well as the washing and ironing of clothes and general housework.

Wherever the ground was suitable the teacher taught the natives to make use of the soil for agricultural purposes. In many places large quantities of

potatoes, turnips, and cabbages were raised for market. These were sold to the miners. Holy Cross and Aklak were especially successful in their gardening, although nearly every school had creditable success in raising vegetables. More stress should be placed on this work in the future. Many of the natives are beginning to see the value of choosing their homes where the soil is suitable for gardening. As the income of the native diminishes through the scarcity of game it is necessary that he replenish his larder with a substitute. This can be accomplished by teaching him agriculture.

The teacher assists the native in the marketing of his furs and produce and the purchasing of his supplies. This is often done by correspondence or through the local trader.

Our teachers gave instruction in hygiene and sanitation, as well as administered aid to all in need. Dr. Lamb, of Nulato, covered the district in his vicinity, as did Dr. Reed, of Russian Mission. The great need for our people is proper medical attention. The people on the Kuskokwim River were without the services of a doctor for nearly two years, and, although there are many white people in this region, no doctor was available. It is necessary that a doctor and hospital be placed on the Kuskokwim, either at Bethel or Aklak.

At St. Michael, Capt. H. C. Michle, U. S. A., courteously donated his services to the department and held semi-weekly dispensary sessions at the schoolhouse; he also attended to any emergency cases that were brought to his attention. At Holy Cross the hospital is maintained by the Catholic Church, and a trained nurse is in charge. It has been requested that the Government furnish this hospital with the necessary medical supplies.

Reindeer Service.—In traveling from place to place I used reindeer wherever sled deer were available. As my deer were choice animals and my outfit of good appearance they attracted a great deal of interest. I feel that my trip by reindeer was a strong argument for their use and a great stimulus for the industry. In passing through the tundra district the natives would follow from village to village to ask questions regarding the possibility of their entering the reindeer service.

When the first fair of the season was held at Aklak the natives attended from many of the villages that I had passed through early in the season. They wished to learn more about the deer, and they did. A detailed report of the Aklak fair is attached to this report.

At Shaktoolik, where the second reindeer fair of the season was held, the natives, although owning many female deer, had very few male deer and practically no sled deer, consequently most of them came with large dog teams, and as the dogs soon ate up all the fish and much of the other food in the village, this furnished a practical lesson to the natives that it is better and cheaper to have sled deer than dogs.

At these fairs all matters pertaining to reindeer were discussed. The reindeer men came to an understanding regarding the grazing ground, based on priority rights, and each agreed to keep his herd within certain bounds.

Practically all of the suitable coast line is taken up by reindeer men, except a small area directly west of the mouth of the Yukon. A herd will probably be placed there next winter. A small herd was placed on Nelson Island during the spring, but, because of the crust on the snow, it proved unsuitable for deer, and they were moved back to the mainland at Baird Inlet. The question of grazing grounds is of extreme importance and must be attended to by the Government or the native reindeer will suffer. Very little trouble was had in disposing of all marketable male deer, an average price of 20 cents a pound being received.

In a few years it will be necessary to establish a market in the States, but at the present time the local trade takes care of the surplus meat. Most of this meat is sold to the miners and prospectors. A few of these prospectors purchase sled deer in the fall, using them for transporting their supplies while on the trail; on arriving at their destinations the deer are butchered and used for food. This practice is becoming more prevalent as its economic importance is realized. It is necessary that a close supervision be exercised over the reindeer men for a few more years.

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

During the past year six schools were maintained by the Bureau of Education in the Upper Yukon district. There are from six to eight other native villages in this district where schools could be maintained with advantage if funds were available.

The attendance at Tanana and Loudon was small and unsatisfactory, owing to the natives being away from their villages during the greater part of the school term.

If the Government were to maintain boarding schools for the children at particular places, it is probable that the unsatisfactory attendance at certain schools would be much improved. The Tanana natives have remarked to me that they do not make their living at Tanana but are compelled to go out into the hills to hunt and trap. In the majority of cases the children accompany the adults, for the reason that the parents have no one at the village with whom to leave the children. The majority of the natives would send their children to school were conditions such that they could do so. Many natives have stated to me that they would be willing to pay a moderate sum for the maintenance of their children at a boarding house where they could be cared for during such times as the parents were away from the village.

The school attendance at Tanana has also suffered greatly on account of many of the natives having taken up homesteads. Some of these homesteads are located at from 15 to 20 miles from Tanana. Nearly 40 homesteads have been taken up or applied for by the Tanana natives, thereby diminishing considerably the population at this village. I have visited many of the homesteads but have failed to see wherein there is any advantage to the natives by their occupying the land in question. In the majority of cases small pieces of ground have been cleared immediately in front of their cabins and in a few instances gardens have been planted. The little that the natives have gained by taking up these homesteads has not compensated them for the school advantages they have lost. The natives from this locality now being scattered and located anywhere within a radius of 20 miles or so from Tanana, our school work at this place has been materially affected. There have been to my knowledge no homesteads taken up in this district by natives other than those in the Tanana precinct.

The natives of this district have hitherto been unwilling to accept the principles of the reservation movement, consequently not much progress along these lines can be reported. At Tanana the natives are openly against the movement despite their having been thoroughly informed concerning the benefits that would accrue to them by their living on a joint settlement. The natives at this place, however, are fairly prosperous, and their inclination appears to be to let well enough alone.

Many of the natives have erroneously imagined that by living on reservations their liberty would be interfered with. It has been hard work to eradicate this false impression from their minds. Owing to their wrong ideas concerning the matter, certain natives have taken up homesteads for the sole purpose of being in a position to avoid settling upon a reservation. I have to an extent calmed their fears in regard to the matter but have met with much indirect opposition from persons having in mind their own interests in the existing villages.

The health of the natives has been normal except at Eagle and Circle. At both these villages there was much sickness, chiefly tuberculosis, which resulted in several deaths. The natives at Eagle are probably the most diseased of any along the Yukon. It is a matter of record that of the many children whom I taught at this village 10 years ago two-thirds are not now living. At Circle the health conditions are similar to those at Eagle. The unhealthy state of these two villages may be partly accounted for by the natives living in their close cabins all the year round, instead of during the summer months living in the open as do most of the natives at other villages. I have talked to the natives at Eagle and Circle along these lines and am hoping that the advice I have given will be followed. The health of the natives at Fort Yukon, Rampart, Tanana, Kokrines, Loudon, and other villages has been fairly good.

There being mission hospitals at Tanana and Fort Yukon, a large number of natives along the upper Yukon have been given medical assistance. At Eagle our teacher has received much medical aid from Sergt. Tobin, of the Army Medical Corps, who visited the native village frequently and made no charge for his services. During the past winter Circle was visited by the mission doctor from Fort Yukon. The natives still continue to live by hunting, trapping, and fishing, by which occupations they are able to make incomes sufficient for their limited needs. There appears to be no diminution in the number of moose and caribou in the interior. At Eagle, for instance, big game has been so plentiful that on many occasions moose have been killed within almost a stone's throw of the village. The catch of fur was quite good.

At Fort Yukon the natives sold fur to the amount of approximately \$80,000. The fishing season was somewhat below the average. King salmon were not plentiful, but there was a fair run of silver salmon. At most of the native fish camps there are fish wheels in which during a normal season several hundred fish are caught each day.

Moral conditions among the natives are far from good, but there has been some improvement during the past year. It is encouraging to report that there has not on the whole been so much drinking among the men, while cases of excessive drinking on the part of the women have been rare.

The results of the industrial work in our schools have been very satisfactory. Needlework having been a special feature of our work at most of the schools, many garments were made by the children who took pride in exhibiting them. At certain schools the children were given instruction in knitting and weaving, and I have seen many excellent examples of their work.

Owing to changes of teachers, but little garden work can be reported. At Eagle and Loudon, however, the gardens were quite good. The ground under cultivation at Eagle exceeded three acres, and much credit is due to the teacher for the untiring interest she took in it. It is gratifying to report that, in consequence of the garden work at that place most of the natives had a good supply of vegetables to store away for winter use.

It is a matter of regret to me that, owing to my inadequate travel authorization, I have not been able to keep in as close touch with my schools as I could have wished, but have had to rely more or less upon reports concerning

them furnished me by the teachers. I hope that financial conditions will be such during the coming year that I will be able to visit all the schools during the winter months, at which season of year the schools especially need supervision.

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

The Southwestern District, extending from the Copper River Valley to far-distant Attu, at the end of the Aleutian chain, and to the northern shores of Bristol Bay, is perhaps the most difficult section in the whole territory for a superintendent to cover. The villages of Attu and Atka can be reached only in summer by an ocean voyage of about 1,600 miles from Seward, the superintendent's headquarters, which requires two months' time. Two months' time is also required to visit Bristol Bay points in summer, and three months in winter. Cook Inlet, the south end of Kodiak Island, and Chignik are also remote and difficult to reach.

The superintendent who can cover the greater part of these widely separated sections during the year, and continue to do so year after year, must be more self-sacrificing than the average person. I could not visit the remote sections of the district during the last year; my whole attention was given to the eastern section of the district, Bristol Bay points being visited by Dr. French.

The schoolroom work of the district is of a satisfactory nature and good progress can be reported from all the schools. With two or three exceptions, the teachers employed in this district during the past year are not only experienced as teachers but have also had long experience in Alaskan conditions and in dealing with natives, which accounts in a measure for the smooth running and normal condition of the work.

The natives in all sections of this district show improvement in general. I do not make exception of the natives of the Copper River Valley, where this statement might be questioned; the combined effort of the Copper River Indians to protect their fishing rights, for instance, is evidence of their industrial improvement and advancement in knowledge.

The greatest advancement of the natives in this district is perhaps along industrial lines. They are making a better living in one way or another. The native of to-day knows better how to live, according to the ways of the white man, than he did eight years ago when I came into the service. He has better and more food, wears better clothes, possesses a better house and is more cleanly, has better boats and hunting and fishing equipment; this is because he spends his money to better advantage and realizes its value more than he did before.

Certain features of this general industrial improvement might be given special mention, such as the systematic fishing carried on each summer at Tattilek and Tyonek, under the supervision of the teacher, the increased interest in fox raising by the Aleutians, and the greater interest shown in the reindeer industry in the Bristol Bay section. Fishing at the two above mentioned places has been greatly stimulated by the elimination of the competition of the white man from the areas reserved for the natives.

The establishment of fishing reservations for the natives has firmly established them in the industry and has put them in the position where it is to the interest of the cannery men to treat them squarely; not only in buying the fish but also in supplying them with goods. Considering all phases of the situation, the Tyonek natives have bettered their condition 100 per cent through

the establishment of the reservation. At Tatitlek, where the three different kinds of salmon are secured in as many widely separated places, it has not been possible to supervise the fishing so closely, and the benefits are not so great; however, it is a means of conserving the rapidly diminishing fish supply, which is highly important not only for the future but also for the immediate welfare of these natives.

There are other areas that should be reserved, of which the beach in front of the village of English Bay on Cook Inlet is for the present the most important. It would also be well to extend the Moquakie Reservation to include the village of Kustatan as early as possible.

The Aleuts should be encouraged to enter the fox-raising business by granting them permits for the use of islands. An effort should be made to stock the islands of Ogluiga and Skagol for the Atka natives for a communal industry; this could be easily and cheaply done.

In a great many communities the industrial advancement of the natives is directly due to the elimination of alcohol, which is the root of much of the evil from which the natives suffer. The action of the judge of this district in refusing to grant licenses in any of the small outlying towns has helped to keep liquor away from a number of native villages. Also the action of the railroad commission for prohibition along the Government railroad and the locating of a marshal at Seldovia has bettered conditions on Cook Inlet.

In a majority of the villages the sanitary conditions are steadily improving; this is the case not only in the villages where there are schools, but also in some of the outlying villages. This is perhaps in a measure due to a closer association with the white man. In the villages where the bureau's work has been carried on continuously there is a marked change for the better. There is greater personal cleanliness; the children especially get better care; there is regularity in house cleaning, and floors are scrubbed at least once a week. The houses are being built farther apart, and there is some semblance of yards in front of the houses, which are given regular attention on village "clean-up" days. The newer houses have higher ceilings, more windows, better floors, and are far more roomy and better ventilated.

Health conditions in this district have not improved to any marked degree. To be sure the effort of the Bureau of Education to improve conditions has borne its fruits. There is improvement in the general health of the natives of the villages in which the teachers have given medical aid systematically. Instruction in sanitation has done much to stem the tide of tuberculosis, which threatens to wipe out whole communities. The hospital at Kanakanak has done its part to better conditions in that section; nevertheless the bureau's medical relief is sorely inadequate. Tuberculosis, syphilis, and trachoma are all too prevalent and are undermining the constitution of the whole race. Many and loud have been the complaints of the negligence of Congress in failing to supply the small funds required to furnish an adequate medical service to save these natives; so it is not necessary for me to dilate on that point in this report. However, I wish once more to place myself on record as to the medical needs of this district.

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

The work of the year has been a continuation of the policy of the four previous years.

We have constantly endeavored to stimulate the native people to personal education and community advancement; to create in them a desire for ind-

vidual cleanliness and health and for village sanitation; to arouse them to efficient cooperation in industrial enterprises so that they may make of their villages permanent homes instead of transient habitations; and to develop in them a consciousness of the necessity of their own vigorous efforts to adjust themselves to the new order of living, thrust upon them by the white man in Alaska, to the end that they may enjoy self-preservation as a people.

In our schools we have emphasized the practical, laying stress upon the acquisition of English and the adaptation of number work, language, geography, and civics to local needs and conditions. The year has been the most successful of the past five in work done by pupils in our schools. This is due in no small degree to the fact that the attendance, taken as a whole, has been more constant than in any previous year. A few years ago it was scarcely possible to hold attendance of pupils above the primary grades for more than a month or six weeks in the middle of the winter. In all the schools the attendance in the intermediate grades has been more encouraging than formerly and three schools have held good attendance in the grammar grades throughout the year. The best attendance of the year was again at Hydaburg. At this school during two months of the year the attendance was above 96 per cent of the enrollment. So far as I was able to learn this attendance was not surpassed by any school in Alaska, either native or white.

Probably the most important events affecting native life in this district during the year were (1) the organization of the villages of Klawock, Hydaburg, Kake, and Hoonah under the Territorial act, permitting Indian villages to organize for partial self-government, (2) the application of a number of natives to the United States district court for citizenship, and (3) the building and opening at Juneau of the United States hospital for Alaska natives or Indians.

The vote for organization and election of a council, in Hoonah did not occur till late in May. Because of the fact that Hoonah is practically depopulated during the fishing season the actual work of the council will hardly begin until next autumn. The other three villages were organized during the winter months and their local governments had time to become operative before the spring exodus of the people to the fishing grounds. Some errors were made by the village councils, but enough constructive work was done to demonstrate that if wisely counseled by the teachers and others interested in the welfare of the natives the village organizations will prove a great factor in leading the native people to sever all tribal relationships that are not in harmony with Federal and Territorial laws and to adopt the habits of civilized life.

The action of the Territorial legislature in passing a law that recognizes the fact that the Indians are intelligent enough to govern themselves to some extent has put a new hope into the hearts of these people and has taught them that the Territory of Alaska is willing for them to demonstrate their ability, if they have it, to care for themselves politically as well as economically.

It is a notable fact that Kake, a village long noted as a hotbed of witchcraft, by its first ordinance passed under Territorial authority forbade the practice of witchcraft under penalty of fine and imprisonment. When the elected representatives of the native people themselves take action placing a ban upon the practice of that form of superstition which has for generations held their race in cringing dread and cowering fear, has cruelly tortured men and women, and more often helpless children into untold mental anguish and indescribable physical pain, and has led to frightful murders or goaded to wretched suicide, we begin to believe that the day is not far distant when the Alaskan natives will free themselves from all those things in their lives which are antagonistic to the best in our civilization and will make of their younger generation effi-

cient men and women, strong in character, worthy of full citizenship, who shall carry their full share of responsibilities and duties in the progress and development of Alaska.

From the time when Alaska first became a possession of the United States until recently the natives of Alaska had absolutely no political status. For more than 40 years they were left to wander in the wilderness of uncivilized tribes into which they were thrust by the treaty of cession of Alaska from Russia to the United States. Being born in Alaska they were not foreigners, hence could not be naturalized. Not being generally recognized as Indians, the Federal laws governing the Indians of the States were not made applicable to Alaska. Although Alaskan natives have always been self-supporting, have been exceedingly peaceful and law-abiding toward the whites as a people, have been compelled to obey the white man's game laws, fishing laws, timber laws, and land laws, and to pay trade and boat licenses or taxes into the fund that supplies money for operation of schools for white children, yet these same natives had no means of becoming citizens in their own homeland—no matter how law-abiding, how intelligent, or how efficient they might show themselves.

It is true that one good judge ruled about a decade ago that a native who had adopted the habits of civilized life automatically became a citizen of the United States. However, this was not generally accepted until a number of years later when the United States Court of Appeals held that the law in this regard, applicable to the Indians of the States, was applicable also to Alaska. Then the dictum went forth that all natives or Indians of Alaska who have "severed their tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life" are citizens of the United States. However, owing to the fact that neither "tribal relations" nor "habits of civilized life" were defined in the statutes or by the courts, there has been a great divergence of opinion, especially among members of the legal profession, as to when an Alaskan Indian may reach the stage in his evolution where he may be termed a citizen.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, 1913, a bill was introduced under the title "An act to prevent Indians who are not citizens from voting," setting up a standard by which to determine when an Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life, and providing a simple method by which any Indian could produce evidence of his citizenship. If such evidence measured up to the standard set, the Indian was to be granted a certificate stating that he had proved himself to be a citizen under the Federal statute. Such certificate was then to be accepted by any official board or body in the Territory of Alaska as prima facie evidence of the Indian's citizenship. The Territorial house of representatives, after earnest consideration of this bill, passed it with but one dissenting vote.

At the election in the fall of 1914 many friends of Indians who were intelligent, law-abiding men and women urged them to go to the polls and vote. If the judges of election refused or if some one challenged the right of these natives to vote, the latter were advised to swear in their votes. This would at once bring the matter of the Indians' right to citizenship into the courts if any one wished to carry it there. About 40 Indians took the advice of their white friends and not one of them was challenged at the polls. This taught opponents of Indian citizenship the definite need for some standard for determining whether or not an Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life. Otherwise the matter would be left wholly in the hands of election boards.

At the second session of the Territorial legislature in 1915 a progressive senator introduced a bill providing that any Indian above 21 years of age, who was born in Alaska, might be examined by the majority of teachers of any school in the Territory, and, if said majority would then certify that said Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life, such Indian must then secure the signatures of five white citizens who had known him for a year or more, certifying that they believed such Indian had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life. The Indian must then appear before a commissioner's court and make affidavit that he forever renounced his tribal relations and customs. These certifications must then be forwarded to the United States District Court. The bill further provided that the court must then set a day for a hearing or examination of the applicant, and, after having examined the applicant, if the court were satisfied that such applicant had severed his tribal relations and adopted the habits of civilized life, the court must then grant the applicant a certificate showing that said applicant had proved to the satisfaction of the court that said applicant is a citizen of the United States. This bill passed the Senate after much opposition on the part of senators full of prejudice against Indians; it speedily passed the House without opposition and became a law when signed by the governor soon afterwards.

This Territorial act, though cumbersome, has given the younger generation of natives an incentive to separate themselves from the Indian customs antagonistic to our civilization and laws and to reach forward to an intelligent understanding of the duties, privileges, and responsibilities of full citizenship. They feel that they are no longer condemned to wander forever in the wilderness of uncivilized tribes, but that there is a way open to them to enter a "land of promise." A number of natives have already received certificates from teachers and have secured the proper number of signatures from white citizens, and the court has set the first hearings for next September. If some of these applicants satisfy the court that they are citizens, there will be many more applications during the coming year.

The opening of the hospital at Juneau took place in May. This hospital is already meeting a need which has long been urging itself upon all people interested in the alleviation of physical suffering among the Indians. The native in need of hospital care can now be sure of admission to a hospital. Heretofore, the Presbyterian Hospital at Haines, which has been in operation for several years, has been the only hospital freely opened to the natives. The natives who have been able to pay their own physician and hospital expenses have been admitted to a number of hospitals in the district, but, in one or two instances, not even money could buy the right for one of Indian blood to enter the doors of the hospital. The United States Hospital at Juneau is not open to patients suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis or contagious diseases, but is open to all cases requiring surgical attention; it will give especial attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat.

Throughout the district the natives are taking a more general interest in gardening than in times past. At Klukwan the mud and rock slides of last summer injured many gardens and totally destroyed a number. The present season found the Indians clearing away the slide, literally digging out their gardens. In spite of the difficulties considerable garden truck was raised last season. About 7 bushels of tomatoes were grown but only about 2 bushels of these ripened. For the first time, an excellent crop of beans was raised. Corn grew to 6 feet in height, and a few roasting ears were harvested, but the season was too short for it to mature. It would make excellent fodder or ensilage. In Hyaburg many natives have excellent house gardens. A smaller number of

gardens to be found in Klawock and Kake. The Metlakatla natives, rejoicing the prospect of remaining at home to work in the cannery this summer, planted more gardens than at any time since the Metlakatla cannery was closed by Mr. Duncan. Now that the cannery has been destroyed by fire, the people are going elsewhere for work. But in spite of lack of care, the gardens will probably yield in potatoes alone more than enough to repay the labor in planting. The natives of Sitka, Hoonah, Killisnoo, Juneau, Douglas, and Kake have a number of gardens scattered miles away from their villages in places they have used more or less for generations past.

A number of schools did excellent work in manual training and domestic art or science. Klukwan, Hoonah, and Metlakatla led in manual training. Haines, Yakutat, Killisnoo, Metlakatla, Klawock, and Hydaburg all conducted classes in domestic art and some in domestic science. The work done along these lines by the small school of Haines, exhibited publicly on the last day of school, called forth a great deal of commendation from both natives and whites of the community. Last fall the small "home" canner sent to Yakutat was put to good use by the teacher. A class of girls went with the teacher and picked wild huckleberries and were then taught how to can the berries. The result was that six girls were the proud possessors of a half dozen quarts of excellent fruit each, which they had picked and cleaned and canned in a sanitary manner. More work should be done along the line of preserving native fruits in a modern, sanitary manner.

The cooperative store at Hydaburg and the joint-stock stores at Klawock and Klukwan have become a permanent part of the life of these villages. Strong efforts were made to organize the Metlakatlans into a joint-stock or cooperative company to operate their cannery, but they could not raise the necessary funds. They did form a company to conduct a general merchandise business and began operations in a small way in the month of May. The burning of the cannery on May 17 caused nearly all the inhabitants to go elsewhere for work during the summer. Hence the store can do comparatively little business until the people return to the village next autumn.

The need of a reimbursable fund which could be used to aid in the establishing of native industries and later paid back by the natives, without interest, was never more apparent than when the Metlakatla cannery was burned. Had such a fund been available, even to the extent of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, the cannery could have been rebuilt in time for operation the present season. This would have kept at least 100 natives in the village during the summer, it would have given them confidence in their ability to establish permanent industries of their own, and at the end of the season they would probably have been able to pay back into the reimbursable fund at least one-third of the loan. If \$100,000 could be appropriated for use as a reimbursable fund, the natives of Alaska could be gradually established permanently so that even under the new conditions in Alaska they would always remain self-supporting, as they have been under old conditions. The Government, after years of giving vast sums of money to the Indians of the States, has adopted the reimbursable fund policy. Why can not this be at once applied in our Alaska Indian work?

During the year there have been called to the attention of this office no less than a dozen cases of destitution among old and decrepit Indians of the district who have practically no relatives living. With the small fund at our disposal for relief of destitution, we have assisted these cases, furnishing them necessary supplies. However, what most of these people need is care as well as food and supplies. A few cases of neglected children have also been called to our attention. There is no provision made by law for the care of either destitutes or neglected Indian children. The Bureau of Education is looked to as

being responsible for such cases. Some action ought to be taken toward providing a home for the care of these unfortunates.

The need for a boarding school in which trades are taught is becoming more and more necessary as more of the young people become interested in school work. The Sheldon Jackson School at Slicka, the only trades school in Alaska, is filled to overflowing every year. It can not receive all who wish to attend. There are about 300 Alaskan pupils enrolled in Cushman, Chemawa, and other trades schools in the States. These pupils should receive their training in Alaska. The native young people desire such a school, the older English-speaking natives have been pleading for it for four years or more, and the teachers of this district, I believe without exception, favor it.

The land laws relative to the natives are little more than a farce. Indians who in good faith made applications for allotments under the law, paid for their own surveys, met every requirement of the Land Office, were assured by the Land Office officials that the allotments were theirs unless the Secretary of the Interior rejected their applications, are now told by the Forestry Service that they have no allotments. These applications to which I refer were made early in 1909. In 1915 and 1916 the Forestry Service has told the Indian that he can not have that land for an allotment because there is some good timber on it.

I most respectfully offer the following recommendations:

1. That the Bureau of Education make vigorous efforts to secure an appropriation providing a reimbursable fund of \$100,000, to be used in aiding the Indians of Alaska industrially, and when there is no longer need for it to be returned to the United States Treasury.

2. That either additional appropriation be asked for, or the present general appropriation law be made to read so that funds can be used for the establishment of a home for destitutes and neglected children, and that such a home be established.

3. That the Bureau of Education immediately include in its policy the establishment of a trades (boarding) school at some point in Southeastern Alaska for native boys and girls who have completed the fifth grade in the day school and who are above 12 years of age, and establish such school as soon as possible.

4. That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to secure, if possible, the appointment of a commission of five members consisting of representatives in Alaska of (1) the Land Office, (2) the Bureau of Education, (3) the Forestry Service, (4) the Department of Justice, and (5) the Territory of Alaska, to recommend proper revision of existing land laws or to propose new land laws pertaining to the Indians. Indeed, such a commission might recommend such other legislation as it might see fit relative to Indian affairs in the Territory. I believe that such a commission would not be expensive and it would be the means of pointing out the way for untangling the confused laws that have all but inextricably enmeshed the Forestry Service, the Land Office, and the Indians.

5. That the district superintendent of schools of this southeastern district be given necessary office help.

Before closing this, my last, report I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the loyalty and earnest service of the teachers, many of whom have been called upon to meet trying conditions and unpleasant emergencies. During the year just closed there has been an exceptionally fine spirit manifested throughout the district on the part of the teachers; they have persistently and

devotedly labored not only in the schoolroom but at all times for the well-being of the native communities.

The personal friendship of many of the native people of Southeastern Alaska has been a source of much pleasure to me in my work. This friendship, as well as my interest in the many problems to be solved in the growth of the work in general, cause me to regret that I have found it necessary to separate myself from the Alaska school service.

I most sincerely thank the Commissioner of Education, the chief of the Alaska division, and the other workers in the Washington and Seattle offices for their patience with me when I have erred and for their kindness to me at all times.

SECTION 2.—REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS.

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

Inasmuch as my work has been of a general character as the representative of the Bureau of Education in the country known as "Bristol Bay District," this report will include not only the work of the native hospital at Kanakanak, but must also show conditions regarding the schools and reindeer camps of this section.

The Kanakanak Hospital has proved to be a useful institution, and during the fiscal year 119 patients were entered as hospital cases, of whom 53 recovered, 37 improved, 25 discontinued treatment, and 4 died. These cases required 1,718 days of hospital treatment, as compared to 1,232 of the previous year.

In addition to the above cases, which were kept in the hospital, a much larger number were treated in the dispensary as out-patients. Attention is called to the fact that the Kanakanak Hospital is really not a hospital, but is a school building and, owing to lack of funds, it has never been changed or improved in any way to provide the proper means of doing medical or surgical work. This, of course, has made the handling of patients so very difficult and dangerous that only the medical and unavoidable surgical cases were attempted.

During the past five years I have been working under conditions which have been discouraging in the extreme. This is a rather large area, with nothing but the crudest means of transportation, necessitating travel by small, unseaworthy boats or launches, or native "kyaks" (one-man canoes, covered with skin, and tipping over with the slightest cause), and, during the winter, by deer or dog sleds.

No successful treatment of serious medical or surgical cases can be attempted in the native hut, so that such cases must be moved, if possible, to the hospital. Here we have an absolutely inadequate institution for the work, with no water system, no sewers, no heating plant except stoves, and insufficient room. I have used as my chamber the small, narrow storeroom, with slanting ceiling under the roof. The dining room, originally designed for the teacher and his family, did duty as office, reception room, nursery, and living room. In the school room we had 8 beds, but we occasionally accommodated 12 patients.

During the latter part of September and the early part of October it became my duty to make a trip to Kulukak, around on the Bering Sea coast, for the purpose of attending the confinement of one of the teachers. The only available means of transportation was a small 25-foot launch. This period of the year is usually very stormy in the Bering Sea; my return trip was marked by being caught in a gale of wind off Cape Constantine, accompanied by a very high and

breaking sea, during which we were constantly in danger of being drowned. I also at this time visited Togiak and observed the work of the school and teacher.

During the winter I traveled continuously through the months of January, February, and March, visiting all schools and reindeer camps excepting Kulukak and Togiak, which I had visited during the fall. For the most part on this trip, I used reindeer, but on account of the rains and thaws during the fall, followed by freezing, the moss was glazed in, rendering it very difficult for deer to get sufficient food. Therefore we were compelled for a time later in the winter to abandon reindeer and use dogs. On my return from Ugashik, while passing through Egegik I received word of a murder committed over at Nushagak, to which I was summoned immediately for the purpose of making an autopsy. This trip required two weeks' time, and on account of a heavy snow falling about the 17th of February I was compelled to walk on snowshoes the entire distance from Kogiung to Nushagak. I then made a trip up to Lake Ilamma, visiting the three reindeer camps and the school at Ilamma Village.

In my report of last year I suggested that the region drained by the Kulukak and Togiak Rivers and the adjacent coast-lying islands be set aside as a reservation for the natives. I wish again to urge the setting aside of this reservation. This region at present contains no white population and would cause inconvenience to no one if set apart. The Togiak River has its annual run of red salmon, and we may expect at almost any time that salmon canneries or salteries may be located on this stream.

I also recommend the building of a hospital at Nushagak, which is on the opposite side of Nushagak Bay from Kanakanak, and a better location for a hospital to serve the needs of this locality. It should be designed to include a male and a female ward, each with six beds, two private rooms, a combined dispensary and a receiving room, and a properly equipped surgery. Suitable quarters should be provided in the building for the physician, nurses, and other help, and most important of all ample bathing and toilet facilities installed for both patients and staff.

The Kanakanak building is admirably situated for use as a home and school for the native orphans of Bristol Bay district, and as there is great need of such a school no better use could be found for the building.

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

In September the condition of Mrs. Nichols's health became such that it was necessary to send her home. With her departure from Kotzebue I lost the Government's teacher of sanitation at this station, also my nurse, a loss which I have keenly realized. The best that could be done was to employ native help, unsatisfactory at it is, and be patient. Since the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ausley, on the 13th of April, there has been some one here on whom I could rely when help was needed.

During the summer of 1915 I was away from Kotzebue for a few days only, while with Mr. Lopp on a visit to Noorvik. Late in October, after the freeze up, I visited Selawik and returned via Noorvik, where a stop of a few hours was made. A call to go to Kivalina was waiting for my arrival in Kotzebue. From Kivalina the return was made during November via Noatak. Sickness among the natives held me in Kotzebue until the 5th of March, a long three months of living alone. Then I went to Noorvik to attend the reindeer fair. Soon after returning from the fair I left Kotzebue for a visit to Selawik and

Shungnak, with stops at Kiana and Noorvik by the way. This trip kept me away from home until April 22. On May 10 I left Kotzebue again for Kivallina in response to an urgent call. I returned to Kotzebue on the 18th. The remainder of the year was spent at home.

In each of the native villages visited the school children were given a medical examination and records kept, which have been placed on file in Kotzebue. In Seluik, Shungnak, and Kotzebue as many of the adults were included in the examination as could be induced to present themselves for it. Talks have been given in all of the villages. Most of the delegates to the reindeer fair at Noorvik were given a medical examination.

A special feature of the work during the year has been the attention given to the natives' teeth; 27 individuals have profited by it; 73 amalgam fillings have been put in.

During the year there have been 14 native patients in the hospitals for a total of 150 days. There would have been more had circumstances permitted the Kotzebue station to have had a nurse during the winter. To this number should be added the case of the Portuguese negro, a stranded whaler, who is married to a native woman, and who lives little better than an Eskimo. He owes his life to the care and feeding which Mr. and Mrs. Ausley, at their own expense, gave him while he was in the hospital from May 11 to June 10.

During the three years of my residence in Kotzebue I have kept a file record of all natives seen professionally, if their ailment was more than trivial. Recently I have indexed this file so that now the more serious cases can be readily looked up. The following is a copy of the index with the number of cases that have occurred under each heading. It gives in brief the amount of professional work that the physician at Kotzebue can expect in three years' time, working under conditions similar to those that have obtained with me: Abortion (spontaneous), 1; acne, 1; adenoids, 4; amalgam fillings, 73; appendicitis, 1; arthritis, 5; arthritis deformans, 2; blind (both eyes), 4; blind (one eye), 14; boils, 10; bronchitis, 2; bruise, 1; severe burn, 1; cardiac defects, 17; cataract, 5; chicken pox (severe), 1; cirrhosis of liver, 2; corneal opacity, 26; crippled (arms, legs, or back), 31; dacryocystitis, 4; drowning, 1; eczema, 3; endocarditis, 1; epididymitis tubercular, 1; epilepsy, 2; eye strain, 2; fracture, 3; gastritis (acute), 2; glaucoma, 1; gonorrheal urethritis, 2; gunshot wound, 4; harelip, 2; herpes zoster, 1; impetigo, 15; infection with painful swelling and suppuration, 7; inguinal hernia, 1; jaundice catarrhal, 1; labor, 4; laryngitis, 1; lichen planus, 2; lithuria, 1; lupus, 1; malnutrition, 2; mastitis, 2; nausea of pregnancy, 5; neoplasm, 2; otitis media, 15; paralysis, 10; pelvic trouble, 1; phlyctenular conjunctivitis, 6; placenta previa, 2; pleurisy, 5; pneumonia, 7; poisoning from eating herbs, 2; pterygium, 12; ptomaine poisoning, 6; puerperal infection, 1; pyorrhoea alveolaris, 5; rheumatic fever, 4; rickets, 2; ringworm, 3; sprain, 6; strabismus, 5; syphilis, 6; thrush, 2; tonsillectomy, 2; tonsils, very large, one or both, 5; umbilical hernia, 3; umbilicus infected, 6; undiagnosed, 6; urticaria, 1; vitiligo, 3; vulvitis, 1. Tuberculosis: Consolidation, marked, one or both lungs, 14; defect in one or both lungs, 82; general, 4; glandular, 17; glandular healed, 18; imminent, 11; meninges, 2; osseous, 14; osseous healed, 14; pulmonary, 26.

In closing let me plead for an annual medical subauthorization for Kotzebue of not less than \$750. If I were to be here a fourth year with a resident nurse who could run the hospital and medical work in my absence, I would need every cent of this sum to enable me to visit all stations once and some twice. In fact, all should be visited twice a year and it must be remembered that with the reopening of the Point Hope School, there will be an additional village to be visited.

REPORT OF DR. FRANK W. LAMB, NULATO.

Seventy-six natives and 13 white people have been cared for in the Nulato Hospital during the past year. Patients have been brought in from the following places: Holy Cross, Anvik, Plemute, Kaltag, Koyukuk Village, settlements on the Koyukuk River, Louden, Dave Lewis village, Melozi, Ruby, Kokrines, Unalakleet, Tanana, and Whale Back.

The following is a list of the operations that were performed in the Nulato Hospital: Gunshot wound of intestines, 1; amputation of toes or fingers, 4; gunshot wound of hand, 1; external urethrotomy, 2; strangulated hernia, 1; appendicitis, 1; uterine carcinoma, 1; lacerated cervix and perineum, 3; hemorrhoids, 1; tonsils and adenoids, 3; numerous excisions of minor abscesses.

During the past year the medicine man has never interfered in any way with my work. On the contrary, with the assistance of the chief and the council, he has been of great assistance in advising the rest of the natives to do as I asked in regard to taking care of the sick. I have had no trouble in getting the natives to avail themselves of the hospital. They often ask to come when they become ill.

The natives seem to be more careful and sanitary in their habits; they are much more willing to follow instructions in regard to taking care of the sick; they seem to realize the importance of precautions against tuberculosis; and they are trying to keep the children away from bed-ridden consumptives.

All of the tubercular cases use the sanitary sputum cups now, and they are very careful about expectorating, especially around the houses.

The natives have had a very difficult winter on account of the scarcity of fur in this locality and their inability to obtain work. The advance in the price of muskrat hides was a godsend to these people this spring. When they heard about the fur advancing in value they all left town to trap, with the exception of two or three. On account of this exodus, I had to hire two men to clean up the village. Most of the houses were fumigated, the drains were re-plug, dead dogs were buried, and kerosene furnished by the Northern Commercial Co. was put in all swamps near the village. The whole village was raked, including the water front. The cans were picked up and carried away from town. Refuse was burned as fast as it was raked up.

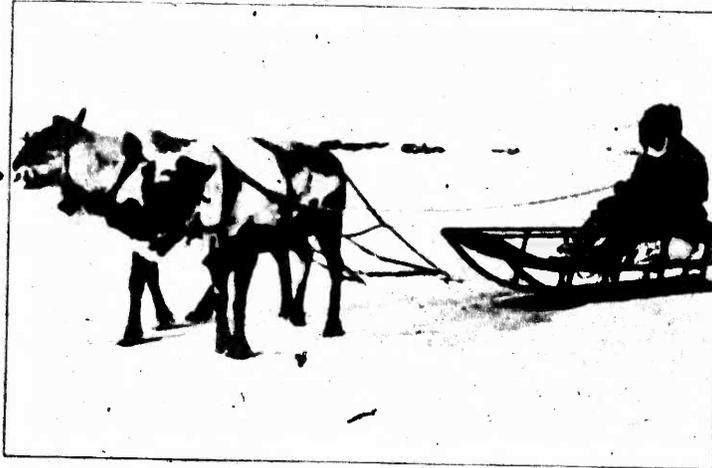
During the year I visited Ruby, Koyukuk, Louden, Dave Lewis Village, and Melozi, eight times; Unalakleet, once; Kaltag, eight times; Holy Cross, Plemute, and Anvik, once each.

During the year there have been 13 deaths and 20 births in the village.

REPORT OF DR. DANIEL S. NEUMAN, NOME.

The mortality of the Nome natives and those of the surrounding villages was extremely small this year. The birth rate was more than three times in excess of the deaths. On account of unusually severe storms last winter we had a greater number of frostbite cases, in some of which amputation became necessary. Snow-blind patients were increased, as compared with previous years. During the year three new tubercular cases developed in Nome. There was one extra uterine pregnancy case, which developed at Council and was successfully operated on in Nome.

While attending the reindeer fair, at Hot Springs, last winter, I thoroughly examined 39 delegates and found as follows: Average weight, 162 pounds; general appearance, well nourished; no skin diseases; glands, normal; the vision



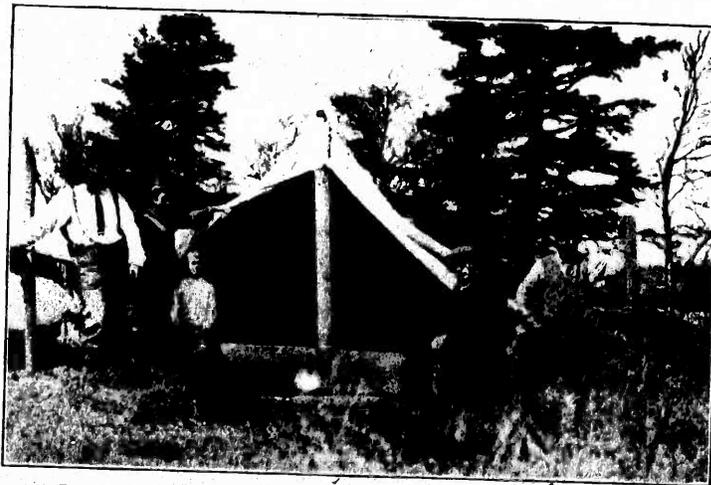
A. DR. FRENCH TRAVELING IN WINTER, BRISTOL BAY REGION.



B. SUMMER TRAVEL. DR. FRENCH'S LAUNCH.

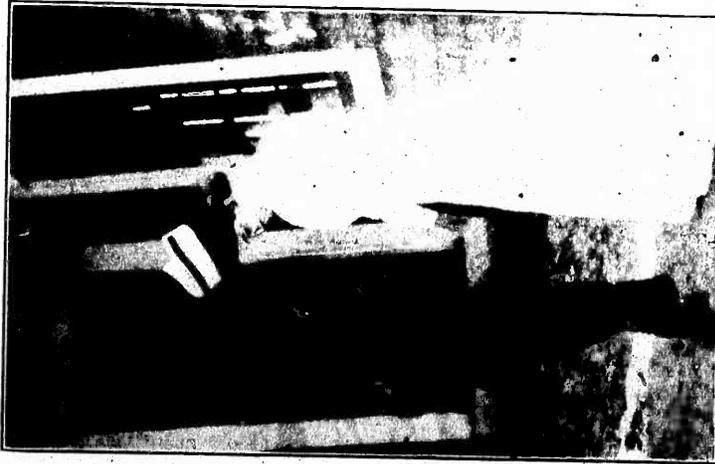


A. UNITED STATES HOSPITAL, KANAKANAK, BRISTOL BAY REGION.



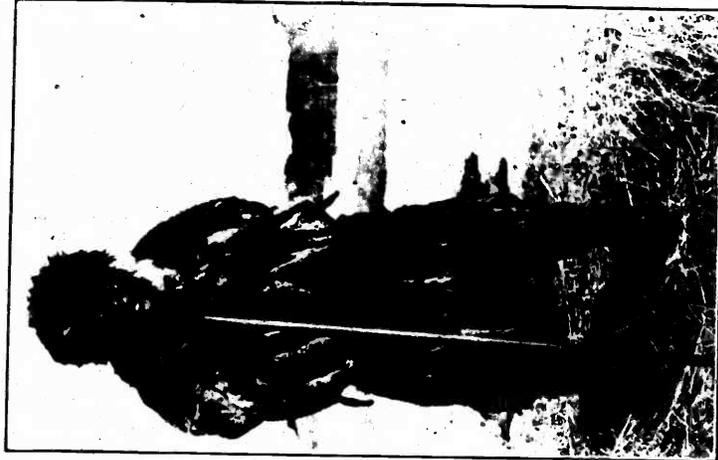
B. DR. FRENCH AND TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS AT KANAKANAK.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

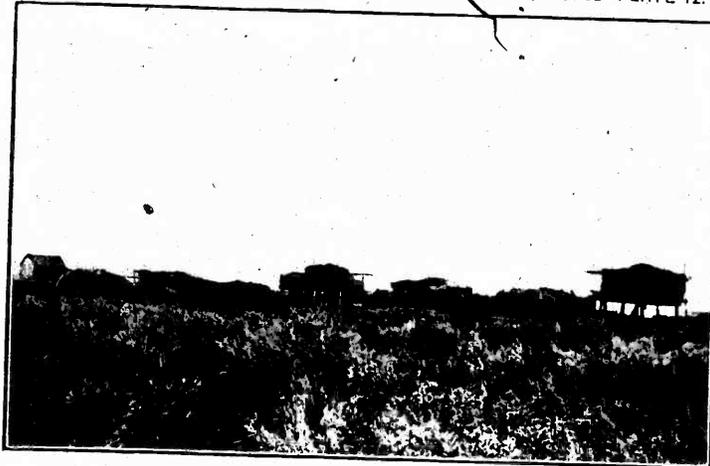


4. A NURSE IN THE ALASKA MEDICAL SERVICE.

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 32 PLATE 11.



B. A "MEDICINE MAN," TOGIAK RIVER REGION.



A. PART OF TOGIAK VILLAGE, IN THE BRISTOL BAY REGION.



B. NATIVES OF THE BRISTOL BAY REGION, UNREACHED BY CIVILIZING INFLUENCES.

was good, with a few exceptions where snow blindness produced opacity of the lenses; none were found color blind; the teeth were good, although not as well cared for as they should be; the hearing was very acute, with the exception of two cases; the nasal passages were free from any obstructions; the chest was well developed, the average measurement being 36½; the lungs, with the exception of two cases, were well developed; heart was found normal; the average pulse, 72; abdomen in all these cases was distended from the amount of food consumed; no venereal diseases were found; the upper and lower extremities were well developed; mentality was above the average.

From the examination of those delegates I draw my conclusion that the Eskimo exposed to outdoor life is much healthier than the village native, as the latter has not the same good record as the former.

SECTION 3.—REPORTS BY TEACHERS.

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

By CHARLES W. HAWKESWORTH, Teacher

This town was made up of people from the three towns of Klinquan, Howkan, and Kassan, and naturally there was a good deal of adjusting to be done among the families from those towns before they could work together in unison. From the start in 1911 we have had one policy and that was cooperation. To-day the town works as a unit.

Five years ago many of the young people throughout southeastern Alaska went to Indian reservation schools in the States, thinking that they could not secure at home the necessary preparation for life. That custom has almost ceased so far as Hydaburg is concerned. Our boys and girls see that they can do better for themselves and their people by getting all we have to offer here, and then going to a college or technical school in the States for the final training. Already three of our seventh-grade boys have formed this plan. In the coming years the college-trained natives of Alaska are bound to have large opportunities in building up the commercial and industrial interests of the North.

Before the Territorial compulsory school law became effective we had adopted an attendance system of our own. It was very simple. All boys and girls wanted to get an education; the trouble was they did not see the need of regular attendance. We made it clear to them that they must do one thing or another; either they must come to school every day and be in their seats promptly at the beginning of each period or else they would not be allowed to come at all. They decided to attend regularly. Out of an enrollment of 115 for the year we had a monthly average attendance of 94.18 per cent. And this notwithstanding the fact that a considerable number of our people left in January for a visit to their friends in Masset, British Columbia. Also the Waterfall cannery started its spring work on the 14th of April and on that day came here with its power boat and took away half of our school.

All of the older children belong to the Boy Scouts or Camp Fire Girls, and are justly proud of their membership cards, issued in New York. This is the second year we have done the scout work, but the first year of the Camp Fire Girls. The manuals prepared for the use of these two organizations contain many courses, and each scout master and camp fire guardian may choose the

course most needed. For the Boy Scouts our first choice was seamanship. On this island there are neither roads nor trails. One travels only by water. Southeast Alaska is a region of thousands of islands, so it was most important for the boys to learn the rudiments of navigation. After we had studied the manual on navigation, we took up the manual on First Aid, and demonstrated its instructions; then we gave our time to the manual on Civics. The recent law of Alaska granting citizenship to Indians makes it necessary for the growing school population to understand the duties as well as the rights of citizenship. At the end of the year we took up the requirements of the first-class scout and learned the use of the semaphore and the fundamentals of telegraphy.

Our singing class met on Thursday nights. On the evening of Thanksgiving Day, after the annual dinner, the singing class presented a very creditable minstrel show in the town hall.

We organized a literary, debating, and social society called the Alpha Literary Society, which filled a long-felt need. The children use English in their recitations in school, but out of school and in their homes the Hydah language is used. Their debates, talks, and written compositions for the literary society gave them confidence in using English. This gives us confidence that our slogan, "Hydaburg, an English-speaking town in 1920," will be realized.

On November 27 we organized the town under the new Territorial law. This gave power to the council to enforce its ordinances and it has been the means of increasing the influence of that body. Before the organization of the town there was no way of getting action aside from going into the commissioner's court. Now all petty troubles, and those, I am thankful to say, are the only kind we have had this year, are settled by the council.

Instead of taxing the people for money for public work, the townspeople join together, each giving his time and labor; thus a certain amount of public work is accomplished each year. Last fall the sidewalk was extended from the bridge to School Street; also Second Street was extended over the hill to meet First Street at the Cove.

With regard to a church, two propositions were presented to the town. One was for the Mission Society to build the church with funds of its own, the people furnishing the labor; the other was for the people themselves to erect the building; they chose the latter. As you know, Indians in southeast Alaska have in the past felt in duty bound to spend a good deal of money in honoring their dead. That feeling is still here; in erecting the new church there is a chance for them to have a memorial of their loved ones, also a house of worship for themselves and future generations.

Notwithstanding the failure of the spring salmon fishing for the past two years and the small returns to the fishermen during the cannery seasons, the business of the Hydaburg Trading Co. has been satisfactory. Mr. Helwig, from the Seattle office, was here in January and closed the books for the fourth year. He found that the gain from the store and mill for the year ending January 6, 1916, had been \$5,420.26. From this \$3,766.23 was paid back in cash dividends to the investors and the patrons of the business. The balance of \$1,654.03 was put into the reserve fund, making that fund at the close of the fourth year's business \$6,794.57. This looks well. But without that reserve we could not do business. The income from fishing, to the people of the town, is so small that they have not enough to live on during the winter and there is no possible way for them to get an additional income under the present conditions. It becomes necessary for them to run accounts at the store, and they can not earn enough in a season to settle those accounts. Consequently the

outstanding accounts are getting larger from year to year. At the present time they are just about the same size as the reserve fund. I see no way to counteract this condition until an additional business is introduced in town. At present a mild curing plant and a cannery would be the most suitable.

Up to the present time the townspeople have invested in the combined store and mill business the sum of \$11,335. This is money which they had saved up from their work in the canneries when conditions were much better than they are now. All heads of families, as well as many of the children, have money invested in the business. When this year's dividends were paid and the amount added to the former dividends it made the total amount returned in cash during the four years' business \$12,727.53, or \$1,392.53 more than had originally been invested. I might also add that the \$1,822.11 due the Government, which had been advanced on the mill, was also paid back during this year. Every wholesale invoice is paid before it becomes due, thus giving us the extra discount and leaving the "Accounts payable" a closed account from month to month.

The results of these four years' business in Hydaburg plainly show that the prosperity of our native towns depends on their getting together and conducting their own affairs under one big business directed by the Bureau of Education. Plainly cooperation is the secret of success for the Alaskan natives.

I see no reason why, in the course of time, all of these cooperative stores in Alaska should not take another step forward, unite their orders, and buy as one, in large quantities from the manufacturers at closer figures than we are now able to get by sending small orders frequently to the various jobbing houses. An additional man might be employed in the Seattle office whose duty it would be to act as agent for the Alaskan stores, also to find a market for the canned produce, the mild-cured and the canned salmon, as well as to handle the furs sent from the various villages.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL AT KLUKWAN.

By FAY R. SHAVER, Teacher.

Gardening.—The natives are doing better work every year and are using more vegetables, which accounts, in part, for the good health most of them have enjoyed during the past year. No new kinds of vegetables were added to the native gardens, but those hitherto planted have received better care. They take great care in preparing the soil, often working for days picking out every root and stone, and pulverizing the ground thoroughly. A number of new gardens were made this year, and two of the old ones were abandoned on account of the ground being too poor. Fish could be used as a fertilizer but wherever this has been done the dogs have dug up the fish, thus destroying the crops. When the big landslide buried several gardens, the only remark was "Poor garden"; it was pitiful to see the natives working for days at a time to get a small pall of potatoes from under the slide rock.

The school garden was a decided success and it is the pride of the village. Enough corn matured for our table use and it was very sweet and tender. We can boast of 7 bushels of tomatoes; about a bushel ripened on the vines and many more were ripened in the house. The plants were loaded with fruit, and many green tomatoes were made into preserves, pickles, and chow-chow. We can not expect to ripen a crop of tomatoes here every year, but it

more than pays to raise tomatoes, as there are so many uses for the green ones. String beans did very well, the vines being loaded with fruit. Several dozen cans were filled and preserved by the use of the canner. Celery plants were set out and would have done well, if they had not been covered about a foot deep by the landslide. Other vegetables did as well as usual and their quality was excellent. I found that by the free use of wood ashes the work of the root maggot, which has been such a pest, was nearly stopped. Cabbages, radishes, turnips, rutabagas, and cauliflower were affected most, but the above treatment was quite successful. Asparagus is doing finely. The plants are good and strong, having been out for two years. Strawberries have not done well, as the flowers are not properly fertilized; many of the berries are knotty. Alfalfa is a success; it has lived through two winters and gave two crops last year, the third one being covered up by the landslide just as it was ready to be cut. I have another tract that was sowed with oats last summer, which is nearly ready to be cut. It came through the winter in fine shape.

This summer I am trying beardless barley, rye, millet, mangels, sugar beets, kafir corn, and Canadian field peas. The peas are a great forage plant and just the thing for hogs. Beardless barley should furnish the grain for fattening. All of the above crops are looking fine at this writing. I encourage the natives in their agricultural work at all times and help them when necessary with their gardens.

There is trouble about the young people getting land to use. Some of them have gone more than a mile from the village to make gardens and even then they find that the land is in dispute. There is plenty of land right in or near the village for everybody, if there were no tribal claims on it. The Government could stop all of this trouble if the land were surveyed in from 1 to 5 acre tracts and given to those who would make the best use of it.

Shopwork.—Each year I am trying to make the shop more practical in order that it may meet the requirements of this section of the country. I have had good results. All of the practice work was done on something useful; small pieces when completed were given to the pupils at no cost to them, but the larger pieces were paid for according to the quantity of material used. Most of the boys enjoy the shopwork and have done well. We are still supplying this part of the country with stoves, stovepipe, sleds, etc. Nine sleds, 7 and 8 feet long, were made and sold this year. We could have sold several more, but had to wait for material, so could not finish them. Four air-tight stoves were made and sold, and we have several more complete except for castings. Eight camp stoves with ovens were made, most of which were disposed of. One drum oven besides pans, roof plates, and quantities of stovepipe were made and sold. The money received above the cost of material either went to the boys or was used in purchasing additional tools. One young man who worked in the shop here for two years is doing all of the sheet-metal work in the hardware store at Haines and is drawing a good salary.

We have a very good outfit, which will be added to from time to time. We hope to make enough this year to pay for a cupola so that we can make our own stove castings, besides doing lots of other work. There is no foundry near here, so we think there will be plenty to do.

Some upholstering material was purchased, and several chairs, stools, and other articles of furniture were completed. A kitchen cabinet and many smaller things were made and are in use.

There is not enough room in the shop for all the pupils at once. The interest would be increased if each one had a bench and tools. On some days it was too cold to work in the building. I hope that a basement will be put under the

school building in which we can carry on this work. With more room we could greatly increase the output of the shop and make it of more value to the community.

Domestic science.—This part of the work was carried on in a very capable manner by my assistant Mrs. Porter. Much time was spent instructing the natives how to cook vegetables in as many ways as possible. Each dish was prepared several times so that every girl had experience in preparing it.

In the sewing class 26 aprons, 5 cooking caps, 1 crocheted cap, 1 corset cover, 3 pieces of crocheted lace, and buttonholes were made. Some of this was machine work, but most of it was done by hand.

School work.—The classes made good progress in their books and showed a great deal of interest in the work. Most of the pupils are ready to advance to the next grade. Special stress was placed on enunciation, the phonic system being used. Arithmetic and reading were emphasized, and very good work was done in both. The natives are good spellers as a rule. A great deal of blackboard work was done to supplement the lessons in the books. Our average daily attendance was 27. Entertainments were given throughout the school term, to which all were invited. In this way the parents kept in touch with the school work and became more interested in it. Several spelling bees were given which were well attended. The more frequently we can get the parents to visit the schoolroom the better work we get out of the pupils.

Canning.—The small canning outfit sent here by the Government two years ago has been a success. We used tin cans the first year and lost some of them at first on account of leaks. Better results were secured toward the end of the season. Last year glass jars were used exclusively, and the pack was perfect. We used the double safety jars, which gave us very little trouble. Six dozen cans of wild-goat meat, about 30 dozen cans of salmon, 4 dozen cans of golden wax beans, 3 dozen cans of peas, and about 2 dozen cans each of chard and spinach were put up last summer. Beans and peas could be packed at a profit, and perhaps spinach. The salmon put up in glass is far superior to that put up in tins, and it looks well if properly packed.

Cooperative store.—The cooperative store has certainly been a great help to the village. There are two other native stores, but the cooperative store gets most of the business. The new directors are all young men, except the chief, and his presence on the board has helped us; he has not opposed any good measures, and the older people feel that they have a representative to look after their interests. At the monthly meetings the business of the month is brought up, and new plans to increase the business and make the store more attractive are talked over and passed upon. It was decided to pay half of the dividends on the money invested and the other half on purchases. New scales were purchased, as the ones we had were not satisfactory. The new ones are the "Money weigh scales," by which the clerk can tell at a glance how much merchandise to weigh out for any amount of money. A new store building has been built by the company, and it was occupied just before the holidays. Our merchandise sales during the year totaled nearly \$9,000, and our net gain was 25 per cent. Everybody seemed satisfied. Three hundred and fifty dollars' worth of new stock was sold this year.

Hunting, trapping, and fishing.—The natives were very successful in hunting, trapping, and fishing during the past year. About 30 bears were killed and sold at an average price of \$10; 2 dark silver fox skins sold for \$200 each; about 65 red fox skins averaged \$9 each; 8 cross fox skins sold for \$16 each; 21 mink skins averaged \$2; 40 ermine skins averaged 60 cents each. Between 75 and 80 lynx skins sold at an average of \$10 each. Between four and five

thousand dollars was received for fish and work in the cannery and dried fish sold during the winter. This brings the total received for fur sold to nearly \$7,000. Canadian Indians who buy their supplies here also brought out \$2,000 worth of skins.

Enough can not be said in praise of the Office of the Bureau of Education at Seattle for the way in which it looks after the natives' interest in the handling of their furs. Three lots, for which the natives were offered \$782 here brought them when handled by the bureau in Seattle over \$1,200.

Goats.—The goats shipped here have not been a success for several reasons. It is almost impossible to build a fence that will keep out the native dogs. The snow falls from the bushes upon the backs of the goats in the winter while they are feeding; this snow melts and the hair does not dry out for a long time; their backs are often damp after being kept in the stable for two and three days. As far as forage is concerned, there is an unlimited amount in this country just suited to their needs. On account of their short hair, milch goats would be much better for this country than those sent and I do not see why that breed could not be raised at a profit. The nettles that I had hoped the goats would destroy they would not eat. I will shear the goats soon and the hair will be given to some of the blanket makers.

Bees.—I purchased two swarms of bees in order to try them out here. One came through in fine shape and is putting up lots of honey. There are lots of honey-producing plants here, but it will take at least two years to try bees out thoroughly.

Sanitation and medical work.—The medical work was carried on, with Mrs. Shaver's assistance, in about the usual manner. There was less sickness here than usual, except during the epidemic of influenza. There were several severe cases of scabies that were sent to the Mission Hospital at Haines to receive treatment. Dr. Craig made several visits here, aiding us materially in the cure of the sick.

In mothers' meetings, held by Mrs. Shaver and Mrs. Porter, talks were given on scabies, tuberculosis, and the care of babies. These meetings were well attended and very helpful.

Old customs.—The old customs of the Thlingets are holding them back, especially the young people. Several big feasts were given last fall in which nearly all of the money accumulated for years was spent by parties giving the feasts. There are many things for which money may be demanded. The largest amounts are secured on account of deaths which are supposed to have been caused by another tribe. Last winter a young man died of pneumonia; his mother accused a neighboring tribe of having caused his death, and she demanded \$50, which the tribe refused to pay. She then took a vow to starve herself, and in that way she collected \$25, as they would have been the cause of her death if she had starved. Another case was that of a little girl who also died of pneumonia; she was taken sick the day after she had been pushed down in the snow by a boy while all of the school children were rolling and playing. Her death was laid at the door of the tribe to which the boy belonged. The mother threatened to starve herself in order to secure \$300. I found out about it in time to tell them that such practices must be stopped, and then I notified the United States commissioner at Haines. The result was that the woman did not starve herself and no money was collected. Each member of the tribe from which the money is secured is supposed to contribute, so that the young people are required to pay their part. If they do not pay they are ignored by their own tribe as well as by others; of this they are greatly ashamed, so most of them pay, sooner or later.

The work among the natives of Alaska can not help but hold the interest of those who have been connected with it long enough to be able to put themselves in the natives place and look at things from their point of view; we sometimes judge the natives harshly, not realizing that they are much like children at times. In many things they show very good judgment, and most of them wish to aid those who are working with them.

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

By E. M. AXELSON, Teacher.

Classroom work.—The children made good progress in the common subjects taught, and I have had classes in all readers up to and including the fifth. In arithmetic the advanced class did creditable work in decimals and fractions. This class was also instructed in the history and geography of America, Alaska and the United States receiving the most attention. Besides, I made a special effort to familiarize the children with the English language through all methods available, by sounds, by letters, by words and phrases, by spelling, by letter writing, and by copy work.

Industrial pursuits.—Mrs. Axelson has had charge of the classes in sewing and cooking. Both the boys and girls take great delight in using the needle, and they take a special pride in making the designs on the sewing cards as neat and attractive as possible. The sewing material furnished by the Alaska School Service is utilized to the utmost. In the first place, it offers the pupils an excellent opportunity to learn needle craft, and, secondly, when the cloth is finished it offers good, serviceable garments to the children.

Cooking and canning have also received considerable attention. Through the kind assistance of Mr. Lopp I secured a small home canning outfit, and in the early fall we canned berries. This work was both delightful and profitable. First, we gathered up some of the larger children and went up to the berry fields to pick berries. The next day we canned them. The class consisted of eight members, and everybody joined in the work of cleaning the berries, putting them into the jars, etc. We canned blueberries, salmon berries, and strawberries, and in such an amount that after a very liberal distribution to the individuals of the class for their work we had about 100 quart jars left for our own use. There is a large supply of berries every season at this place, and this work offers great possibilities for the future, both for commercial and home use.

Medical and sanitary work.—The supplies of medicine and books furnished the teachers I consider invaluable. By these means we are able to render first aid to the sick, and often throughout the disease extend service almost equal to professional. Hardly a day has passed by but that there have been some native calling on me for medical assistance, and often there have been as many as six and eight in one day. When I first came here the natives had little or no faith in the white man's medicine, but now they think this medicine can cure everything.

The health of the natives seems to be improving. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that they begin to take better care of themselves; they begin to live under better sanitary conditions, and their homes, their food, and their clothing are superior to that of some of the white men of this place.

Concluding remarks.—In regard to morals, this last year has been a great improvement. With the arrival of a marshal here, beer making and liquor traffic has been reduced to almost nothing. All the younger people have begun

to marry according to the laws of the nation. As a whole the people are becoming more industrious and spend their money in a more judicious way, and we all must admit that the untiring efforts of the Alaska School Service are doing wonders with the natives of Alaska.

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

By JOHN H. KILBUCK, Teacher.

The Akiak United States public school which was established in July, 1911, has been under my care continuously for five years. The year just closed has been a trying one for this entire river, both for the natives and the white men and for the Akiak school. The nonarrival of the steamer *Abler* and the late arrival of the *Bender Brothers* prevented the Kuskokwim River Commercial Co.'s river steamer *Quickstep* from making her up-river trip, causing a serious shortage of provisions up and down the river. Some kinds of food were exhausted before the winter was over. The hardship this entailed was, no doubt, considerable in some sections.

This village, upon our arrival five years ago, occupied less than an acre of ground; it consisted of four cabins above ground, two half under ground, and four huts altogether under ground, beaver style—10 habitations for about 115 people. To-day the village is spread over a space of no less than 5 acres, upon which are erected three rows of dwellings, 24 in number, not including the schoolhouse, teacher's dwelling, and the church. These 24 cabins are as a rule occupied by one family; they are well lighted with from two to four windows and have means of ventilation without opening the door. Eleven of these cabins have cellars under them, and there is one under the schoolhouse that is 32 by 16 by 6½ feet. There are also 15 private water-closets. In 1911 there were no ranges in the village and only one sewing machine. Now there are 5 ranges, 19 stoves, 18 sewing machines, and 6 phonographs. Tables, chairs, rocking chairs, bedsteads, and bed springs are to be found in these homes. The premises about these homes are looked after the year round, and the housewife is the prime mover in this forward step. She does not hesitate to rake the rubbish into piles and set fire to them. Last year's rubbish does not exist any more. Clean premises are reliable indexes of cleanliness inside the houses.

By engaging in the reindeer industry and by tilling the soil the people of Akiak have made notable advancement in civilization. Up to our arrival only men who had served the required term of apprenticeship in the reindeer service were in possession of deer. The privilege of any native of good standing to acquire reindeer had been given by the Government some years before our coming to Akiak, but no one here had taken advantage of it. In this village there are now 14 individuals who have acquired deer either for cash or in payment for labor, and they own from 2 to 50 deer each, aggregating something like 127 head. The Government's guarantee to protect the owners in the possession of his deer, insuring the proper disposition of the herd after his decease, is one of the reasons why the native has taken to purchasing deer. The present owners do not expect to get very great benefit from the few deer they are able to purchase, but they look upon this transaction as a provision for their children. Before this, however wealthy a native might be, his wealth after his death went mostly to outsiders, while his own immediate family usually became destitute. Our success in getting these people thus to provide for the future is an achievement of which we are proud.

Our greatest triumph, however, was our success in getting the natives to break away from that pernicious old custom, the potlatch. The potlatch out of the way, the providing of home comforts engaged the attention of the people. The women and children at once began to be better dressed, the wife was given a sewing machine, a better stove, an ample supply of kitchen and tableware, and food the year round. The men were able to keep their best dogs, a good gun, a full supply of steel traps, and a good boat; in the days of the potlatch they had to give up these things on demand. By practicing a little economy and self-denial, a savings-bank account was possible, in the form of reindeer, which is the very best bank for the Alaskan native. Debt, the bane of the Eskimo's life, became less and less with each succeeding year after the potlatch was abolished by the village, and the close of the present fiscal year sees the Aklak people practically out of debt.

Gardening.—The climate of Aklak is favorable to gardening; the soil is a sandy loam, covered with the sediment of overflows from the river. The drainage is good. As there is no moss there is no ice under the ground. Before our arrival there was not a foot of ground under cultivation, and the natives were very skeptical of their ability to make things grow. Immediately upon our landing in July, 1911, we spaded up a small bed and planted radishes, turnips, and lettuce. These gave a good yield, except the turnips, which the rabbits enjoyed. The following year several men made gardens, each about 10 by 12 feet in size. Year after year the number of gardeners increased, and the gardens grew in size. Now every family is cultivating a plot, and the ground under tillage is about 3 acres.

The returns from the sale of vegetables raised in Aklak gardens were \$50 one year, \$150 for the next year, and \$750 for this year. The price of potatoes was \$200 per ton until this year, when it was lowered to \$140. This village had the distinction of being able to supply the potato demand for this section of the Kuskokwim Valley, disposing of at least 5 tons. The *Abler's* failing to arrive with the winter's supplies of potatoes for the river was a fair wind to potato growers, and Aklak had its share. Ten dollars was the lowest realized on the last crop by an individual, and the highest was \$240. There were 14 sellers of vegetables, and these averaged \$53.51 apiece. The quality of the vegetables, especially potatoes, has improved from year to year. The buyers, principally miners and prospectors, were well pleased to be able to get new potatoes of such good quality. The miners of Canyon Creek Camp laid in a supply of 14 tons of potatoes for the summer. The natives also had sauerkraut, canned red beets, and berries for sale. Besides the vegetables sold, the natives used a very liberal supply themselves throughout the year.

Those vegetables that do well at Aklak are peas, carrots, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, chard, rhubarb, turnips, radishes, lettuce, beets, and celery. This year the gardens are still more increased in size, the main crop being potatoes.

The proposed agricultural fair did not materialize on account of the inclement weather. The potatoes were harvested in wet weather, and it took all our time to dry them and get them into condition for storing for the winter.

We have made great efforts to get the people to be forehanded instead of behindhanded. It was gratifying to see every net ready for use long before the salmon arrived, and fish traps were ready to set out as soon as the ground was thawed enough to permit the driving of the stakes. The gardens were spaded and the ground prepared for seeding before the weather was warm enough for planting.

In work for themselves, such as fishing and fixing up their homes, the men and women were diligent. A number of the men put in their spare time throughout the winter in getting out logs and dressing them for new cabins. Three new cabins, at least, will go up this coming summer. Besides the 30 cords of wood put up for the school, the men got out 60 cords of steamboat wood at \$5 per cord.

Mrs. Kilbuck had charge of the sewing for the school and village. The village part of this work consisted principally of making patterns and giving suggestions as to trimming. She also attended to most of the medical work. She herself has not been well the entire year, but none of us realized the strain she was under until she just had to give up in May. During the year there was much sickness, with eight deaths, the heaviest toll of all the years we have been here. There were two deaths—an adult woman and one girl of 8 years—from tuberculosis of the lungs. The rest were little children, who succumbed to meningitis, which became epidemic in our village. The malady was new to us, we did not understand it, and it was only later that a physician told us what it was. The first case lasted only four days; some of the others lingered along for several weeks.

In the school, classroom work did not begin until October, because we waited for the arrival of the assistant teacher, and later we were all busy with the gardens and preparation for winter. The total enrollment for the year was not so great as the last, because we could not handle a larger school than the one we had; we turned off some children from other villages who wanted to attend school. Our total enrollment was 53, with a regular attendance of about 43. School was in session every school day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. The bell was almost always rung promptly on time; on the very few occasions when it did not, the children became restless and wondered what was the matter. The pupils attended very regularly, and if for any reason absence was necessary, permission was always asked for either by the pupil or parent. The children worked faithfully, and they made a particular effort to lighten my duties. The parents were responsible for this, for, when no assistant teacher came, they expressed their sympathy for me, predicting a hard time for me. One old lady lamented the fact that all the English she knew was "Tomorrow"—otherwise she would only be too glad to assist me. This spirit of helpfulness expressed itself in many ways all through the year. Some of the children were incorrigible at home, but they were well behaved and obedient while in school.

During January and February the school was in the care of Peter Williams, a native young man, whom Supt. Johnson appointed upon my recommendation. In order to give me an opportunity to go out and inspect the deer herds. Being one of their own number and having been a pupil with them under me, he had a pretty hard time of it at first, but he rose equal to the occasion and won the respect of the children. Before turning the school over to Peter, I gave the advanced pupils tablets and required them to keep records of their daily work at home. I also assigned to the boys the special work of making a miniature dog sleigh, such as are in common use. In the sleigh-making contest the first and second places were won by Adam Williams, a boy 12 years old. This little fellow has been bedridden for the past three years with tubercular abscesses on the hip and the left leg. He lies on his stomach when he works. There was only one public program rendered this year, and that on Christmas eve. The children acquitted themselves well in singing and recitation. There is a growing demand for music lessons on the part of parents and children.

Throughout the year eight different camps were inspected, two of them, Kinak and Kulkak, were visited twice. The camps were in fairly good shape. The apprentices of Kinak Camp have given the most trouble; they seem to

and discipline very irksome. The natives in the upper country seem to be anxious to get into the deer work, and we have more applications for apprenticeship than we can accept.

The past year has been rather hard on the deer. In the wet summer the deer suffered from hoof rot. This winter the snow was coated with ice, worse in sections, and in consequence the deer were poor, and the nails of the hoofs showed abnormal growth. This abnormal condition of the hoofs prevented the deer from digging through the snow and even hindered their walking properly. By trimming, this defect was remedied.

A lone wolf wandering over the deer ranges all winter caused the deer men no little anxiety. With all his prowling only six killings by this wolf were reported.

Mr. A. Tyichell again bought about 150 female deer from the Lapps. He also bought steers from the native herders for the Iditarod market.

The annual reindeer fair was again held at Aklak. Much interest was taken in this fair on account of the presence of the district superintendent, Mr. Walter H. Johnson, and on account of the prizes furnished by Seattle merchants.

In closing this report we will put down what we should like to see:

1. More schools on the Kuskokwim River and on the west coast. The work accomplished at Aklak could be duplicated in other villages, if only Congress would give the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education the necessary funds.

2. An officer of the law, such as United States commissioner, and a court to be held at least once a year, either at Aklak or Bethel. Such a step would be for the good of the white man and the native.

3. A post office. Aklak is becoming a center for a number of mining camps and is a convenient point for the distribution of mail. The mail carrier between Bethel and Holy Cross passes right by Aklak in the summer time, and he could come by here in the winter just as well without any loss of time. Several stores are being established at Aklak, and this will be the terminal of ocean-going boats.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE OF GAMBELL, ON ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, IN BERING SEA.

By ALFRED V. GODSAVE and JOHN F. COFFIN, Teachers.

General conditions.—The Gambell natives are an honest, thrifty, healthy, prosperous, and intelligent set of people. A study of their history emphasizes the fact that they owe their present comparatively advanced condition to the work of the United States Bureau of Education among them. When the school was established here 20 years ago, the St. Lawrence Island Eskimos were uncouth barbarians living in filthy houses, afflicted with all manner of diseases due to their terrible living conditions, addicted to the use and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, and suffering from the evils resulting from its use; they were at the mercy of the traders and whalers as to the prices received for their commodities; for food they were entirely dependent upon their uncertain catch of seal and walrus; they were reluctant to send their children to school unless they were paid for attending; they were habitual thieves and liars.

¹ St. Lawrence Island is ice-bound and inaccessible for eight months of the year.

As the result of long years of patient toil by the representatives of the Bureau of Education on the island, what do we find? The filthy houses are gone, and instead are found clean, substantial houses made of skins, drift-wood, or lumber from Nome or Seattle. Twenty-one lumber-built houses on an untimbered island, where the price of lumber is almost prohibitive, and where, owing to the scarcity of fuel, such houses can be fully enjoyed only during the summer months, are monuments to the desire of these people to advance in civilization. The improvement in housing has brought with it a corresponding improvement in cleanliness and health. While the Gambell natives have not adopted, in all respects, the customs of civilized life, yet when we consider their past history and their present environment we must give them a great deal of credit. For many years the manufacture and use of alcoholic liquors has been discontinued, and the people are most peaceable and law-abiding. Instead of the food supply being wholly limited to the catch of seal and walrus, they have enjoyed for the past 16 years the benefits of a reindeer herd. The reindeer herd is a present source of food and clothing; its effect upon the minds of the people as a constant safeguard against starvation, should there be no catch of seal or walrus, is most valuable. No longer are the St. Lawrence Islanders at the mercy of traders and whalers. In addition to the cooperative store, of which I shall write later in this report, there are two other stores under Eskimo management; so that necessary commodities are now always obtainable on the island at reasonable prices. Nor do teachers have to pay children to attend school. To-day the worst punishment that could be inflicted upon a child in this village would be to expel him from school. And, not least important, of late years the word of the Eskimo has been more in conformity with the truth, and stealing is a crime which is rarely committed.

In addition to many skin canoes, the natives of Gambell have 15 fine, 2-ton whaleboats, and the homes of the people contain many of the inventions of the white man.

The people of St. Lawrence Island originally came from Indian Point, Siberia; they were the same as the people of that place in language, beliefs, customs, and conditions. To-day the people of Indian Point, who have been denied school privileges and uplifting agencies, remain poor, filthy, and ignorant. They are in the same stage of development occupied by the St. Lawrence Island natives before Uncle Sam took them under his governmental wing. Even our natives are sorry for their Siberian relatives because they are so poor and so dirty. I had ample opportunity to see this for myself when the Indian Pointers paid us their annual visit this spring. To me the comparison between the two tribes shows convincingly that the money invested by our Government in this work has not been wasted.

In the schoolroom.—In the primary room the children were taught spelling, reading, drawing, and arithmetic. The older pupils memorized all their "tables," also began work in short division. The interest of the children was sustained largely through competitive games. They also did considerable work in paper cutting and pasting with parquetry paper. Young as they are, these pupils showed remarkable skill in drawing. Perhaps the subject which they enjoyed most, and in which they excelled, was spelling. From the regularity with which the little tots 6 to 8 years old came to school, no matter how stormy the weather, it was evident that school was the most important thing in their lives.

The advanced room had an average daily attendance of from 18 to 23, varying as the people traveled back and forth between the village and their camps. The pupils in this room were divided into four classes and covered the work usually covered by seven grades in the States. The attendance, dis-

cipline, and attention to work were at all times satisfactory. The work was made practical and adapted to local needs. In arithmetic we were more concerned about figuring the cost of quantities of tea, bread, flour, and sugar and the making of bills for the same, than about finding the least common multiple of certain numbers. The coinage of the United States was taught almost daily during the entire term, until all but the smallest children knew the coins and their values. We found what we called "arithmetic game" to be very interesting and most instructive. Two captains were named by the teacher and they "chose sides," the two sides facing each other on opposite sides of the room. Then beginning with the captains they alternately asked each other questions in arithmetic, such questions being the result of their own mental effort. Both the pupil asked and the one asking the question were required to answer it, and if either failed he took his seat. Some days they would be required to confine all questions to one topic, such as problems in money, telling time, or number work. It was astonishing what rapid progress the children made in solving mental arithmetic problems; many of their questions would have given white children of same age difficulty in answering, even with the aid of paper and pencil.

The making of an Eskimo-English dictionary was introduced into the language work. Pupil and teacher worked on the dictionary together, each having his own copy. This work was most helpful to all, and tended to remove the natural hesitation of the pupils to speak English. As an exercise in translation, the members of one class would go to the blackboard and write their English interpretation of the sentences prepared by the teacher and spoken to them in Eskimo by a member of another class. This work was very interesting and gave the teacher many opportunities to impart real instruction both by means of the substance of the sentences employed and the correction of the pupils' translations. Physiology and sanitation were given special emphasis. While the study of history and geography is rather difficult for the pupils, they applied themselves to the best of their ability. The native children are fond of drawing and all the classes turned out fine work. They are also very fond of singing.

Callisthenics were made an important part of the work. A simple form of military drill was also given, and it was surprising how quickly the children learned such maneuvers as could be performed in the schoolroom.

Night school.—From October 1 to January 30 Mr. Coffin and I taught evening classes of young and middle aged men twice a week. There was an average attendance of about 15. Some men whose children know how to work fractions could not add two plus two or read the simplest English. There were others, however, who were well advanced in arithmetic; two especially including in their work problems in compound proportion, involution, and simple problems in plane geometry. As in the day school, we made this work practical in nature and explained to the young men how to intelligently exchange their ivory and furs for the merchandise of the store or trader.

Instruction in sewing and cooking was given by Mrs. Godsave. The sewing class met three times a week and included the married women and the girls from both school rooms. All Eskimo women are natural adepts in the art of sewing, but it was a surprise to us to see the ability and interest manifested by the junior class, a group of eight little girls, none of whom were over 10 years of age. All sewing was handwork. The women's class made snow shirts for the school boys; the older girls hemmed hand towels, made dresses for themselves, and each knit a pair of mittens. The smaller girls hemmed wash rags, each sewed a dress, and, as a novelty, Mrs. Godsave let them make rag dolls, dressing them with small pieces of fancy cloth. They took a great inter-

est and showed careful work in this doll contest. The maker of the best doll received a prize.

Cooking.—The cooking class met once a week and included all the girls that desired to come, whether or not they were attending school. Each was required to keep a neat cookbook into which she wrote her recipes. Each recipe was memorized before the food of which it treated was actually cooked. The girls were required to wash their hands and clean their nails before bringing them into contact with the ingredients. This class did all the cooking and work incident to the Thanksgiving dinner, which was enjoyed by the whole school. They also entertained their mothers at an afternoon "tea party." Needless to say the cooking class was eagerly attended.

Carpentry.—The class in carpentry, instructed by Mr. Coffin, included 10 boys and met twice a week. Eskimo boys take to tools as a duck does to water. Their race is one that in the past has made more use of the hands than of the head, so the boys have a natural bent toward manual-training work. The most valuable lessons were in the use and care of the respective tools. The articles made consisted of neat little tool chests and boxes, many of which were traded for mittens with the girls of the sewing class. At the close of the year the class carefully sharpened and cleaned all tools. This equipment is of great assistance to the village, and on numerous occasions has performed valuable service.

Medical work.—Owing to the outdoor life by the men, and the fact that their blood is in their daughters, and to the further good fortune that Gambell is not located near a white settlement, which would mean contamination by the undesirables of that race, the natives of this village are a healthy people. While there are two or three old people whose condition is such that they really ought to be in a hospital, the rest of the inhabitants are in good condition. During the past year there have been no serious cases of sickness. We have been called upon to give medical assistance about 40 times per month, but it has been confined to the relief of minor afflictions, such as mild colds, stomach troubles, weak eyes, skin eruptions, boils, and minor knife wounds. In this work we relied entirely upon the directions given in the medical handbook edited by Dr. Emil Krullish and Dr. D. S. Neuman. This book is invaluable to the layman, because it generally tells us what we wish to know in terms that we understand.

During the whole fiscal year there have been 13 births and 5 deaths, which shows an unusual gain of births over deaths in an Eskimo village.

Sanitation.—The fact that for eight months of the year we are "frozen up" is the saving feature of this village as far as health and sanitation are concerned. The intense and persistent cold weather prevents the existence of many harmful bacteria. During the winter, in spite of the apparently unsanitary methods, there is very little sickness and little annoyance from conditions that in another climate would be unbearable. In the spring, as soon as the snow melts, everyone turns out with hoes, shovels, and rakes and cleans up. The debris is buried. This year the snow will not melt until July, so our clean up will be later than usual. As a whole the village is as clean as can be expected where sewerage and paved streets are impossible and where the presence of many dogs is a necessity.

The erection of the windmill in 1914 was a great addition to the public utilities of the village. For a few months at least everyone can get plenty of water for washing purposes without carrying it half a mile.

Most of the natives are clean. Some of the old men and aristocrats always look in the wintertime as though they never wore anything but new clothes. The school children, with few exceptions, are always quite clean. They do

their own washing, as a rule using the tubs at the schoolhouse. One of the boys must have made considerable money by doing laundry work for his wealthier friends.

Walrus and foxes.—At no time during the past year has there been a serious shortage of seal or walrus. For months immense herds of walrus numbering thousands and darkening the ice for miles have been in evidence all around the island. The trapping season has been a successful one. The cooperative store has taken in almost 300 white fox skins, and the boys still have a few skins left with which to get their tobacco from the traders.

Social life.—The Eskimos are fond of visiting each other and the teachers, and these visits make up their social life. Formerly they used to have many dances and religious celebrations, which of late years have been discontinued, so that the younger generation know very little of their old beliefs and practices. The entertainments provided by the school and through the teachers now occupy an important place in the social calendar. On Thanksgiving Day all the children reveled in a feast of beans, apple sauce, biscuits, and tea. The Christmas celebration was the big event of the year. The entire population flocked to the school and listened with that tantalizing Eskimo nonportrayal of emotion to the songs and "pieces" offered for their entertainment. The singers and speakers acquitted themselves well. The most enjoyed number on the program was the giving of presents. On different occasions we entertained small parties of young people, such times permitting many opportunities of imparting instruction as well as entertainment. We received an average of about 150 visits per month.

Native assistance.—Until quite lately the Government paid for all work done by natives in or about the school premises, and the cost was not always light. It remained for Mr. Coffin to initiate a new policy of requiring that work for the school must be without charge, and, although he was not the most popular man in Alaska for a time, he accomplished a real saving for the Government and began the teaching of a valuable lesson to the Eskimos. The first year not much free labor was secured, but the next year they began to weaken, and this last year we were able to accomplish considerable in this respect. The cleaning of both schoolrooms was periodically executed by the pupils of each. At the close of the school term we had a big "clean up," the larger pupils in each room doing all the work and doing it well. The snow question gave the most difficulty. It is not pleasant to shovel snow for nothing after receiving 25 cents an hour for past performances. We had such "copious" snowstorms all winter that it was impossible during the short days for two men to shovel out all the doors and windows and also look after their other duties. Therefore one day I dismissed the "big" room early and told the five larger boys to return with shovels and go to work. They did so. The next day each of them was appointed as captain for a definite period to have charge of the snow shoveling. It was the captain's duty to get out his crew and assign to each his work. They fell in with the plan and did good work the rest of the year. A record of their work was kept and the one with the most credits received a prize.

Commercial enterprises.—The Eskimo Building & Loan Association conducts a store that was established in 1910 by Dr. E. O. Campbell. After several years of financial uncertainty, the store has finally emerged triumphant. The store accounts are carefully audited by the Government teachers, who also send in the store orders and fix local prices. It is this supervision that has made the store possible. Our last statement showed the store with all bills paid and with \$650 in cash, 420 hair seal, and 102 pounds of ivory to its credit.

The profits belong to the Eskimo people, and are to be disbursed either in the form of dividends, in which case they would be paid according to the value of the purchases made by the respective natives, or they are to be used for the general welfare. It is important that, for the present, the profits should be set aside for the purchase of a light, but strong, power boat, that can be beached by the natives but strong enough to go whale and walrus hunting, make trips to Nome, and tow rafts of driftwood. If the proper kind of a boat is secured it will be invaluable to the people of this village. Better no boat than one that is unsuitable. After a boat is obtained, which will in all probability be this year, there should be a good boathouse; then a sort of town hall, where the natives can have meetings, enjoy games and dances, should be erected.

Population.—St. Lawrence Island is easily capable of affording support to several times its present population of 241. There are many natives barely existing in other parts of the North, such as the King Islanders, who would be able to live comfortably on St. Lawrence Island, where hunting and trapping are still good. The natives here have expressed themselves as desiring the addition of new blood, and they need more men to man their whaleboats. A larger population would also permit more efficient and economical school service by the Government. It is our intention to let it be known that the Gambell natives would welcome natives from the mainland, and that the resources of St. Lawrence Island are, in their opinion, and in the opinion of the Government teachers, capable of supporting a much greater population than it now has.

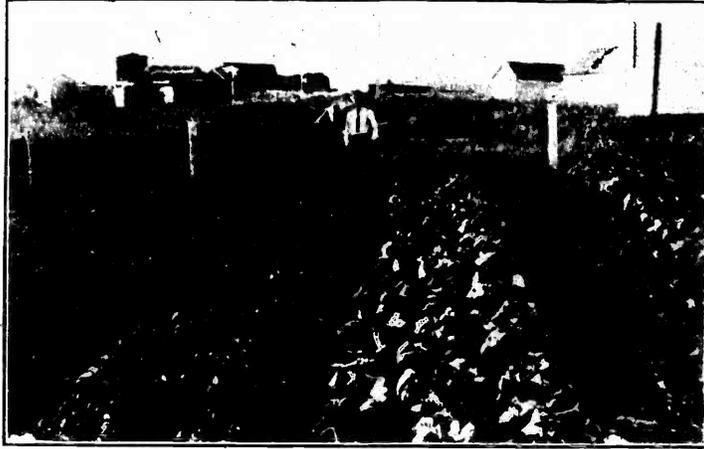
Reindeer.—In the year 1900 the Government placed 70 reindeer on the island. The report of last year showed that these few deer had increased to 1,468, in the interim supplying the people with hundreds of skins and considerable meat and sinew. The deer men are without dispute the cleanest, brightest, and wealthiest of the natives. The girl who is fortunate enough to get a "deer man" for a husband feels highly honored.

The past year has been an extremely trying year for our reindeer. Owing to the alternate thawing and freezing of the surface snow the moss was buried under the ice so that the deer had difficulty in reaching the moss; many of the deer wore away their fore hoofs in attempting to reach the food; several were starved. At present this year's fawning record is not complete, but we know that the increase is much lower than it should be.

The following table gives a record of the increase of the Gambell herd for the past 10 years:

Years.	Balance from previous year.	Fawns surviving.	Killed for food and skins.	Total in herd June 30.	Per cent of annual increase.	
					By fawns (living).	Net.
1906.....	189	75	11	253	39	33
1907.....	253	113	25	331	44	31
1908.....	331	116	58	389	35	17
1909.....	389	132	83	438	34	13
1910.....	438	177	68	547	40	25
1911.....	547	204	70	681	37	24
1912.....	681	257	135	803	38	19
1913.....	803	341	178	966	42	20
1914.....	966	352	167	1,161	36	19
1915.....	1,151	494	177	1,468	43	21
Total.....		2,261	982		469	122

¹ Average.



A. PART OF THE SCHOOL GARDEN AT UNALAKLEET, IN NORTHWESTERN ALASKA.



B. SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY THE SEWING CLASS AT YAKUTAT, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



A. PART OF A REINDEER HERD IN THE NUSHAGAK REGION.



B. READY FOR THE START OF THE 5-MILE SNOWSHOE RACE. SHAK-TOOLIK REINDEER FAIR.



A. FOOD SUPPLY. DRYING SALMON FOR WINTER USE. ANVIK, ON THE YUKON RIVER.



B. HUNTING WALRUS ON THE ICE FIELD NEAR NOME.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

BULLETIN, 1917, NO. 32 PLATE 16.



A. THE SITE OF HYDABURG VILLAGE, IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. THE BEGINNING OF HYDABURG.

The report for 1916 is not completed at present, but it is possible that it will show a slight decrease in the above averages. These figures show that the herd in the absence of some unusual catastrophe will double about every four years.

If a market can be developed for the meat there is no doubt but what the Gambell natives will reap a rich harvest annually from their herd. It seems certain, however, that the natives will need the protection of the government for many years to come before they can be trusted with full property rights in the reindeer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SCHOOL, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, BERING STRAIT.

By JAMES H. MAGUIRE, Teacher.

The Cape Prince of Wales Eskimos are of a different type from those found elsewhere. According to tradition the Wales men of long ago were great fighters, constantly waging war with their neighbors and welcoming to their band the offenders and outcasts from neighboring or even distant places. Undoubtedly, before Columbus began his voyages, the Cape Prince of Wales men flourished, and we need not depend entirely on their own more or less hazy legends for such information. Deep in the ancient glacier here, under the accumulation of ages, we have recovered quantities of domestic utensils, as well as various implements of warfare, proving that long ago the Wales fighting man had the tools of his profession. Judging from the physique of his descendants, he was well able to handle himself in any company and at any time. The ancient Wales Eskimo laid the foundation of a most sturdy and healthy race. All that has been said and written of the weakness of the Eskimos, their deterioration, eventual extermination, and kindred prophecy can not possibly stand in the light of the facts regarding the Eskimos of this settlement. In a climate such as that of the Bering Strait region, only the fittest survive. The Cape Prince of Wales men and women of to-day are the most fit, man for man and woman for woman, that the writer has ever seen after many years of close contact with and observation of many races of people.

This is probably one of the largest villages in the northwestern district and it is unfortunate in having undoubtedly the worst all-year climate in all Alaska. At this date, June 30, there is more snow visible than bare ground, and it is beyond the understanding of white men just why these Eskimos prefer the Cape Prince of Wales region to other more desirable and much more productive locations.

After two years' continuous residence here we believe tradition governs to a much greater degree than is generally understood; the present-day Eskimo is very loath to leave the land of his forefathers and tackle the problem of existence elsewhere. We think that could a portion of this village be transferred to some other district or settlement, the strong Wales blood would strengthen any section to which these people might be encouraged to move.

At Wales an undercurrent of superstition is much in evidence and it proves a great detriment to substantial advancement. Such superstition is constantly fostered by intercourse with the semibarbaric natives from the Siberian coast. We had a visit from five boat loads of Siberians during the present month. None of the Siberian Eskimos compare favorably in physique or in intelligence with our people, yet Wales natives with great hospitality, in contrast to their warlike traditions, entertained the visitors with feasts, songs, dances, and

elaborate Christian Mission services, after which a general trading was indulged in. As to whether the Christianized native or the barbarian proved the better trader we can not say, but our opinion is that only an Eskimo, and an Eskimo of the keenest type, can match the Wales native at trading. Trade is a passion instilled into the smallest of the race.

The fewer visitors we have from the Siberian coast the better it will be for the advancement of our people. From time to time these visits are exchanged, and at such times ancient customs, songs, and dances are revived, all tending to a retrograde movement.

Undoubtedly a fair proportion of Wales people believe that the white man's way is superior to their own and try sincerely to follow it as best they can. However, there are many who will cling to their own manners and customs to the end of their lives and whose dead bodies will be hauled up among the rocks of Cape Prince of Wales Mountain, where their bones will be scattered and mingled with those of their ancestors. The older Wales native is a hopeless case, and unobstructed advancement will only begin when he is gone for good. Probably we are too enthusiastic in the matter of advancement and perhaps too impatient to see accomplished that which required generations for its development. However, we know certain Eskimos whose sole ambition is to improve not only themselves but their race in general. Such ambitious natives are found in every community, but they are exceptional enough to be most interesting. The salvation of the race lies with the present-day school pupil.

The strong hand is neither feared nor appreciated by the Wales youth, and gentle methods are apt to be looked upon as signs of weakness. Corporal punishment is an offense to the community, for the reason that the Eskimo child is master of the parent; this is most evident here, as elsewhere in Alaska. The most effective punishment is suspension from school. Even threatened suspension brings discipline when other means fail. The warm, clean, and comfortable schoolroom with its interesting work is preferable to the Eskimo home or even the kosga, or clubhouse.

Health.—An epidemic of chicken pox spread to this place from a small settlement down the coast. Practically every home had a number of cases. All children responded promptly to the ordinary treatment. More than usual snow blindness was noted, but the number of blood affections, such as boils and carbuncles was reduced, probably on account of the large quantities of fresh whale meat available toward springtime. There were nine births and five deaths. Medical assistance was given 2,900 times, and 1,647 visits were made to homes. At the end of the term we have no cases of serious illness, with the exception of one stubborn case of muscular rheumatism. The syphilitic cases are practically cured.

Reindeer.—During the year several meetings were held with those engaged in the reindeer industry. Differences of business affairs were thrashed out and adjusted.

A delegation comprising 14 men and 1 woman made the trip from Wales to the Igloo reindeer fair. Sixteen sleds and 21 sled deer constituted the outfit. Contests were entered into and the Wales delegation succeeded in winning a fair proportion of prizes. This speaks well for the individual, but we regret to say that the get-together spirit is woefully lacking in this community and will have to be developed before Wales deer men make a complete success of this great enterprise.

Relief of destitution.—This is one of the serious problems for Wales teachers, particularly if they are not equipped with very hard hearts; if not so

equipped, they will often be the victims of misplaced charity. Begging is chronic in many Eskimos. A great deal of food, clothing, and utensils was distributed under the belief that the need was imperative, and probably in a great number of cases it was; but when a Nome fur buyer distributed over \$1,000 in cash for skins that had long been cached we noted that a large number of the sellers were among the chronic "needy."

Town council.—The Wales native council is a permanent institution, and it is doing good work. Throughout the year the councilmen took charge of all differences and settled the same with dispatch and fairness. Village sanitation was carefully looked after, and a great improvement is apparent. Village roads were straightened and new ones cut when and where required. Drains were opened, and all refuse was burned or buried. The work was all done by the able-bodied men. Two days' labor was required, and in almost every case the work was done willingly. There were some who complained that the president and secretary of the council did not handle shovels as well as the others, but when the necessity of overseers was explained grumbling ceased. The same general plan of village improvement will be in operation during the present summer, and we anticipate still better results.

Notes.—During the summer months the school building was renovated and thoroughly cleaned. A new floor was laid in the large classroom, and all walls and ceilings received two very much-needed coats of paint. New standard desks were set up, and the room brightened and improved both in appearance and comfort. With the assistance of a native workman the floors of 11 rooms were painted, while 7 rooms received paint on walls, ceilings, and floors.

A new school bell was placed on the main building; three new stoves were set up. A new bathroom was installed. All chimneys were overhauled and new tiles placed where required. A very short and exceedingly wet summer prevented other outdoor improvements which had been planned.

No cases of intoxication were reported during the fiscal year.

The seal catch was lighter than that of 1914-15, totaling 2,400. A good walrus season netted 243, and one bow-head whale was hauled April 21. The bone was only 5 feet long, but the meat was a great treat to the people, as no whale had been taken in these waters for 10 years. Only 11 white foxes were trapped; no red fox, and no mink. Fishing was good, and wilder ducks plentiful in the spring months. No ptarmigan were taken during the year.

Bering Straits were blocked with ice for three weeks, and communication was established with Diomedé Island.

The shore ice moved out June 20, and the U. S. S. *Bear* arrived June 21.

No missionary was appointed to Wales; therefore the church work devolved upon the teachers. Three services were conducted each week throughout the year. The church committee as usual cared for the janitor work. The choir practiced Friday afternoons and did very good work.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA, 1916.

The natives of Alaska.—According to the United States census report of 1910 there were in Alaska 25,331 persons classified as Indians. This included those of mixed blood, of whom there is a considerable number. No census of the native population has been taken since 1910, but it is probable that the native population has remained practically stationary, perhaps showing a slight increase in some sections and decreases in other places. The natives of south-

eastern Alaska are by far the most prosperous in the Territory. Health conditions among them are undoubtedly better than elsewhere. Civilizing influences are apparent in many of the native towns and villages, due to the work among these natives of the teachers of the U. S. Bureau of Education, under whose direction schools are maintained, and the influence of the missionaries who labor among them. The gospel of cleanliness and sanitation is preached and practiced by many of the teachers and preachers, as well as the doctrine of godliness, and the result of their combined work is seen in the village streets, in the homes, and in the personal appearance of these people. Some of these native towns have a measure of local self-government. They elect their town councils, promulgate ordinances dealing with health conditions and sanitation, and enforce them; certain police regulations are maintained, and, taken all in all, the progress thus made is particularly gratifying. There are a number of cooperative mercantile stores, financed by native capital and managed by natives, under the superintendence of the school-teachers. These stores are successfully conducted and are in themselves a means of giving to the natives a business education that can not be provided in any other way. Thus they see the benefits of cooperation, and the annual dividends that the stockholders in these commercial enterprises receive are to them an object lesson in thrift and saving. There are also a number of sawmills conducted by natives, which not only supply them with lumber for their houses and for boat building, but a market also is found for their product among white settlers in contiguous communities. The principal occupation of the natives of Alaska is fishing, and in the southeastern section many of them own their own gas boats, in whose management they are usually as expert as the white men.

Vocational training among these natives should be greatly extended in order to better fit them to cope with the changing conditions which the settlement of a territory inevitably brings. Vocational or industrial training is carried on to some extent in the native schools, but there is a fertile field for its extension, if sufficient appropriations could be secured from Congress for its enlargement. The native mind is alert and receptive, and they are quick to learn how to do the things that they see the white men do.

The Indians of Alaska have never been wards of the Government; they have never been clothed and fed at Government expense, and with them it has at all times been necessary to fight for their own physical existence or perish. Centuries of existence under these conditions have taught them self-reliance, and it is rarely that the native peoples of Alaska suffer from physical want, given good fishing and hunting seasons and opportunity for employment. The salmon fishing and canning gave employment to some 5,000 natives during the last fiscal year, and, where they are frugal and thrifty, the money thus earned aids them materially in procuring supplies of food and clothing for the winter season. This people are entitled to receive the utmost consideration from the Government. The schools are giving them education; they are anxious to emulate the white man in business and industrial methods, not for purpose of competition, but that they may be better fitted for taking their places as citizens of the United States, an ambition that permeates the very core and fiber of those natives whose intelligence has been quickened by education and contact with white civilization. In this connection, it may be here stated that the Alaska Legislature, session of 1915, passed laws providing for the incorporation of native communities, and the admission of those natives to citizenship who possess the necessary qualifications detailed in the law. A few have taken advantage of this law and have applied for citizenship, and some of the native communities have sought incorporation.

Conditions obtaining in central and western Alaska and in the interior are not so satisfactory as in the southeastern region. Nevertheless, it may be stated that, according to reports received by this office, they are making slow progress in moral and material improvement. The salmon catch of the present season has been far below the average in most sections, and reports have been received from some of the remote localities to the effect that there may be a distinct shortage of food. One of these localities is on the Upper Copper River, where the supply of salmon, upon which the natives there depend mainly for their sustenance, has been an almost complete failure, and therefore some provision must be made to relieve their wants. This matter has been brought to the attention of the department through correspondence, and it is hoped that action will be taken before a famine arises.

Slowly the Indians of the Pacific coast section of Alaska and the interior are learning to prepare gardens and raise vegetables for their needs. In this work they have received instruction and encouragement from the teachers of the schools maintained among them; and, although progress is noted in this line, much still remains to be done before the natives will secure any considerable part of their subsistence from the soil. In a few of the native villages on the Yukon River last year the Indians raised a sufficient quantity of vegetables (potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc.) to last them through the winter. But they need careful instruction and supervision in the work of cultivating and preparing the soil for planting and in taking care of the product thereafter, for it must be confessed that they do not take kindly to farm and garden work. In some of the districts of southeastern Alaska Indians have applied for, and have been granted, land allotments and are making conscientious efforts to till the soil and become farmers, realizing as they do that, if they are to achieve the fullest benefits conferred by progressive civilization, they must forego their dependence for sustenance upon fishing and hunting, and become permanently attached to the soil. If it were possible to give these natives a thorough course of instruction in agricultural work much good would be accomplished, and a long step forward would be made in transforming them into active and intelligent citizens.

Few epidemics have been reported among the native population during the year, although there is nearly always more or less sickness of various kinds, especially in the more remote villages, where usually there is an utter lack of sanitation, and personal hygiene is unknown. Tubercular diseases are common, as well as trachoma, and various other diseases of the eye. These are particularly noticeable among the natives of the interior, and especially among those inhabiting the reaches of the lower Yukon. With an appropriation of only \$25,000 for the fiscal year, two hospitals for natives were constructed, and the physicians of the Bureau of Education have done excellent work in alleviating suffering among the natives wherever these physicians have been stationed. An excellently equipped hospital was erected at Juneau during the year, and it is proving a boon to many sick and destitute natives who come hither for treatment from many places along the southern coast. Many more hospitals are needed not only in coastal Alaska, but at points in the interior. These hospitals could not only relieve suffering but many natives not afflicted with fatal maladies could be cured and not be doomed, as many are at present, to lingering deaths. Preventive treatment is as much needed among the Indians as among the whites, and perhaps more so.

For the fiscal year 1916 Congress appropriated \$200,000 for the maintenance of native schools in Alaska; a further appropriation of \$25,000 was made for hospitals and medical attention. This sum is notoriously inadequate to meet

existing needs, but nevertheless it has been extremely helpful and excellent results have been obtained.

It seems that the aboriginal races of most countries readily acquire a thirst for intoxicating liquors, probably not attained until after the advent of the white man. Whatever may be the case among the native peoples elsewhere it is recorded that the Alaska natives were a sober people until after the advent of the Russians, from whom they learned the use of intoxicants, and with a keenness of imitation, having acquired the taste, when they could not secure the white man's liquor set about themselves to brew a liquor that would produce the desired state of intoxication. There are different kinds of these native brews, but alike in one result—that all produce drunkenness and debauchery. In recent years there has been a marked decrease in the making of these liquors, called in the vernacular "hootch," "sour dough," or "cold" whisky, "quass," or native beer. All are deadly and demoralizing in their action upon the native, physically and mentally. The native, as a rule, only resorts to the manufacture of this poison when he is unable to secure the whisky or beer of commerce, the chief offenders being the denizens of remote villages of the interior, western, and northwestern Alaska.

Notwithstanding the continuous activity of the special agents employed by the Government under the direction of the department and this office for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, there are still to be found worthless white men and even some proprietors of saloons who are always ready to take the native's money in exchange for bad whisky. While these violations of the law are found in various towns, the most frequent infractions occur in the remoter sections; but in all places a marked decrease in the consumption of liquor by natives is noted. This is not wholly due to the operations of the preventive agents, although their work is efficient, but another cause is found in the fact that as education spreads among the Indian tribes they are enabled to see that the use of intoxicating liquors is the bane of their people, and some of the strongest advocates of temperance and sobriety are found among them, and the example set by those earnest men is having a most salutary effect.

The introduction of reindeer, among the Eskimos of the Bering Sea and Arctic coasts and in western Alaska has done much to preserve the lives of that people and insure them against starvation or want, which prior to the introduction of reindeer was of frequent occurrence there. The keynote to the welfare and conservation of the native peoples of Alaska is to be found in industrial or vocational education, in teaching them the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and then seeing that the laws are strictly observed, and in giving them the medical attention and care that are frequently necessary, and added to these, industrial opportunity. There used to be a somewhat brutal saying in the West that "a good Indian is a dead Indian"; but happily that period of ill feeling, not to say hatred, of the aborigine by the white men has passed, and he is beginning to be looked upon as having a place in the economic scheme of things, notwithstanding the old doctrine of the survival of the fittest. The Indian is entitled to his place in the sun, and it is the bounden duty of the dominant race to lead him to it gently, if possible; firmly, if necessary, but at all times patiently.

In the report of this office for the fiscal year 1915 the condition of the natives inhabiting the wide stretch of country known as the delta of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers was described at length, the result of investigations conducted by the Government special employee for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the second judicial division. On his second visit the present year he found a great improvement over the preceding year. United States

Commissioner Charles J. Koen, of St. Michael, in a general report upon conditions in his precinct, states that the natives of the Yukon Delta are now fairly prosperous, the work of the special agent in the country adjoining the lower Yukon having been of great benefit to the natives in breaking up the "hootch" makers. Mr. Koen adds:

"One arrest and conviction in this precinct has had a salutary effect on them, as the news of the conviction was carried the whole length of the river, and it was the means of making a lot of natives who did nothing else than brew this deadly liquor find new residences. A special agent should be kept on the lower river at all times, and every assistance given him in making arrests and in securing convictions, as this is the only way to break up the practice. This lower river country is an asylum for medicine men and "hootch" peddlers, and a law should be enacted for the prosecution of the medicine men, who levy tribute on the other natives through fear, but who can not be reached under existing law. A jail sentence is torture to a native, as he can not stand confinement."

Potlatching, or the making of gifts by the more opulent natives to their less fortunate brothers, but who invariably expected an ample return of their benefactions, once prevalent, is rapidly passing, although the potlatch is still found in some of the less civilized communities. It usually takes place at the close of the fishing season or the beginning of winter, and it is at this time that the natives gather at a central point and spend many days in feasting, dancing, giving and receiving gifts, the hilarity of the event being greatly accentuated if a supply of whisky or "hootch" can be had. It is safe to predict that a few more years will witness the final passing of the potlatch. In remote localities, too, as noted above, the medicine man or witch doctor may be found, who, whenever occasion offers, is ready to practice his incantations for exorcising evil spirits and the cure of the sick, but he is almost entirely discredited wherever education has made any progress.

Native schools in Alaska.—During the year the Bureau of Education maintained 70 schools for the natives of Alaska, having an enrollment of approximately 4,000. In addition to a curriculum embracing elementary subjects, emphasis was laid upon manual training, domestic science, and subjects of a practical nature, by which the natives might secure immediately material results. Besides actual teaching, the employees of the Bureau of Education devoted a large part of their time to the adult population of their respective villages. Sanitation and hygiene are taught them, together with any other subjects which might help to bring their daily lives to a higher plane. The natives are gradually coming to realize that they must reconstruct their modes of living if they ever wish to hold their own.

By an act of the last Territorial legislature the political status of the natives was defined and the method of procedure outlined by which they may become citizens. Another act of the legislature provided for the organization of native villages to be governed locally by natives. Several villages have already organized under this act.

With a view toward protecting the interests of the natives, the Bureau of Education has adopted the policy of establishing reserves, through Executive order, of certain tracts desirable for use by natives. By this method the bureau is able to work out its plans for the improvement of the natives, unhindered by outside influences. It is the plan of the bureau to attract natives to reserves already established through the introduction of such industries as will make the natives self-supporting and independent. It should be noted that Alaska reserves differ from the Indian reservations in the United States in that the natives of Alaska are as free to come and go as they were before the reserves

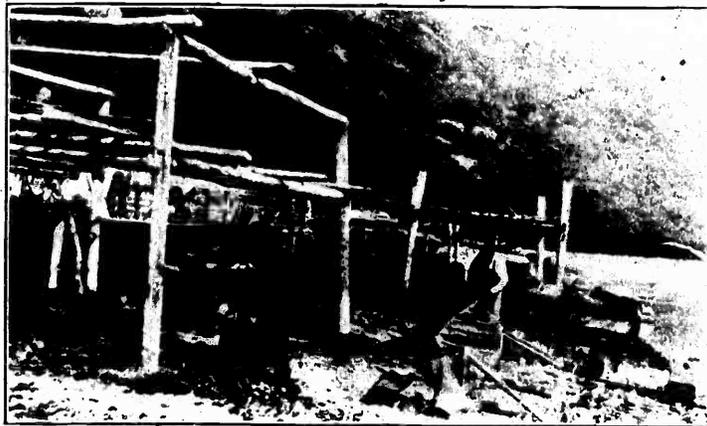
were established. Residence on the reserves is entirely optional with the individual native.

Health conditions.—The health conditions among the natives of Alaska during the past year were approximately the same as the previous fiscal year. With the limited funds at its command the Bureau of Education continued to do what it could to alleviate the suffering of the native population along medical lines. Approximately \$19,000 of the educational fund was used for medical work among the natives, which, together with the special appropriation of \$25,000, granted for the first time by Congress for the medical relief of the natives of Alaska, made a total of \$44,000 with which to cope with the medical needs of the natives. Besides furnishing a medicine chest for each school, from which the teacher in charge attended to the minor ailments of the natives in the vicinity, small hospitals in charge of physicians were maintained in Kotzebue, Nulato, and Kanakanak. In addition, physicians were maintained at Mountain Village on the lower Yukon at Nome, Seward, and Sitka. The appropriation of \$25,000 made it possible for the Bureau of Education to erect at Juneau the only hospital in the service really worthy of the name. The building was completed in December, 1915, and by the following spring had been fully equipped and made ready for occupancy. The hospital was opened by Dr. Douglas Brown, physician in charge, on May 9. The staff consists of three nurses, matron, cook, and janitor. The building is two stories, and accommodates 20 patients, leaving quarters for the staff. The hospital serves all of southeastern Alaska and fills a long-felt need, and will go far toward relieving surgical and noncontagious cases among the natives.

Plans are now being made for the erection of a 10-bed hospital on the Kuskokwim River. This has been made possible by an increase of the medical appropriation through a Senate amendment. The 1917 appropriation for this purpose is \$50,000. The district served by the Juneau hospital and that which will be reached by the proposed Kuskokwim hospital forms but a small part of the Territory that needs to be reached. The difficulties encountered in reaching even a small percentage of the population can be appreciated when one considers the vast territory over which the native population is scattered, in groups rarely exceeding 200 in number. When this fact is borne in mind and the unquestioned, imperative need of medical relief is considered, the bureau's estimate of an annual appropriation of \$125,000 seems modest. Numerous and repeated investigations and voluminous reports have shown, without a shadow of doubt, that the need for an adequate appropriation for the relief of the natives is imperative. It is to be hoped that Congress will grant the necessary appropriation without delay, for the cause of the natives is not hopeless if provision be made at once.

The Bureau of Education, with the aid and cooperation of the United States Public Health Service, has established an excellent hospital, and has demonstrated its ability to economically care for the natives' needs, and it is to be hoped that Congress will make it possible for the bureau to establish similar institutions in the other sections of Alaska where the needs are equal if not more imperative. Tubercular sanitariums are especially needed, as tuberculosis is one of the most prevalent of the diseases from which the natives suffer.

The reindeer industry.—The year 1892 saw the beginning of a constructive and beneficial policy, inaugurated by the Federal Government in Alaska, when the importation of reindeer began from Siberia to this Territory. This importation continued for 10 years, at the end of which time 1,200 had been brought over. From this nucleus the present Alaska reindeer service grew.



A. MAKING A "DUGOUT" CANOE, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. STEAM LAUNCHES, OWNED AND OPERATED BY NATIVES, HAVE ALMOST REPLACED THE "DUGOUT" CANOES.



A. SUMMER CAMP, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.



B. TRYING OUT HERRING OIL, TO BE EATEN WITH DRIED FISH, SOUTH-EASTERN ALASKA.

The 1915 report shows a total of 70,243 reindeer distributed among 76 herds. Of this number 46,683, or 66 per cent, are owned by 1,140 natives; 3,408, or 5 per cent, are owned by the United States; 6,890, or 10 per cent, are owned by the missions; and 13,262, or 19 per cent, are owned by Laplanders and other whites. The total income of the natives from the reindeer industry for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, exclusive of meat and hides used by the natives themselves, was \$81,997. The return on the investment in the reindeer service is shown by the following table:

Valuation of 46,683 reindeer owned by natives in 1915, at \$25 each	\$1,167,075
Total income of natives from reindeer, 1895 to 1915	369,407
Valuation of 23,560 reindeer owned by missions, Laplanders, other whites, and Government	589,000
Total income of missions, Laplanders, and other whites from reindeer, from 1893 to 1915	107,361
Total valuation and income	2,232,843
Total Government appropriation, 1893 to 1915	307,000
Gain (627 per cent)	1,925,843

The distribution of the deer among the natives has been accomplished through a system of apprenticeship. According to the rules and regulations of the reindeer service, the term of apprenticeship is four years. At the end of the first year of his apprenticeship the native whose work is approved by the local superintendent receives 6 reindeer; at the end of the second year, 8 reindeer; at the end of the third year, 10 reindeer; and at the end of the fourth year, 10. With the approval of the local superintendent of the station, the apprentice may kill the surplus male deer and sell the meat for food and the skins for clothing. He is encouraged to use his sled deer in carrying mails, passengers, and freight. Upon the satisfactory termination of his contract of apprenticeship an apprentice becomes a herder and assumes charge of his herd, subject to the rules and regulations of the reindeer service. The herder must then in turn train and reward apprentices in accordance with the provisions of the rules and regulations. The system of distribution, therefore, continues automatically. The native is not allowed to sell female deer except to the Government or to another native. This policy is consistent with the purpose of the establishment of the reindeer industry in 1892, namely, to provide for the economic welfare of the native inhabitants of Alaska. Until the summer of 1914 the industry had been confined to the natives and the Laplanders. The latter obtained their deer in payment of the services rendered as instructors of the Eskimo in the care and management of the deer. During the year last mentioned a company of white men was organized at Nome, and about 1,200 deer were purchased from one of these Lapps.

The past year saw an extension of the reindeer fairs. During January and February, 1916, fairs were held at Akiak, on the Kuskokwim River; Shaktolik, near Unalakeet; Igloo, on the Seward Peninsula; and Noorvik, near Kotzebue. The fairs were conducted on more elaborate plans than the previous year. Every herd sent its delegation to the fair in its vicinity, whenever it was possible, and the interest ran high in all matters pertaining to the reindeer industry. Offers of various kinds were made, with prizes for each deer. Races and target contests were held. Prizes for the various events had been contributed by Seattle merchants and added much to the interest. The friendly rivalry thus engendered is doing much toward increasing the interest of all herders in the different phases of reindeer work.

The reindeer have now been distributed over practically all western Alaska, extending from Point Barrow down to the Aleutian Islands. The Coler River Valley and the upper Kuskokwim are the next to be stocked with reindeer. Most of the larger islands of the Aleutian group have been stocked with small herds, and the only one remaining unstocked, namely, Attu, will receive attention as soon as satisfactory transportation arrangements can be made.

In the past most of the attention of the officials of the Bureau of Education has been given to the establishment of new herds and the distribution of the deer in sections not already stocked. From now on, however, with the distribution practically accomplished, attention will be given to the subjects of breeding and developing markets for the meat. Small shipments of deer meat have been made from time to time, the past summer having seen the exportation of about 200 carcasses, but no systematic exportation of this meat has heretofore been made. With thousands of surplus reindeer at hand each year, the time has now come to seriously consider the ways and means by which this meat may be satisfactorily marketed. While much meat is sold annually to people in Alaska, there is at hand a surplus amount which can and should be exported to the United States. Under proper management, Alaska may become in due time a source of a large meat supply for the people of the United States.

U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION
BULLETIN, 1906-1919.

1917
Bulletin No. 32

Original material located in University of Wisconsin Madison Memorial Library.

**BROOKHAVEN
PRESS 1982
LACROSSE, WI.**

FICHE 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. BUREAU OF EDUCATION

MAP OF ALASKA

Coupled from maps of the U. S. Geological Survey

Scale 500,000
Approximately 80 miles to 1 inch



1917

LEGEND

- Public Schools for natives of Alaska
- ▲ Reindeer Stations



