ALASKA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS
SITKA, ALASKA
Under the supervision of the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CIRCULAR No. 1

INFORMATION FOR
PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS IN ALASKA

C. C. GEORGESON, Agronomist in Charge

Issued May 11, 1916
Revised October 15, 1923

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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ALASKA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, SITKA, RAMPART, FAIRBANKS, MATANUSKA, AND KODIAK.

[Under the supervision of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.]

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INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS IN ALASKA.

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<td>Schools</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Game and fur laws</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land for-bearing animals</td>
<td>30</td>
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This circular is designed to give prospective settlers in Alaska, and particularly homesteaders, information on subjects which will be of more or less vital interest to them. It is designed also to call their attention to many factors in the situation on which they should be informed before settling in a new and comparatively little known territory.

Most of Alaska lies between the same parallels of latitude as Norway, Sweden, Finland, and one-third of Russia, which have a population of over 10,000,000. It embraces about 570,000 square miles of territory, and preliminary surveys have indicated that fully 100,000 square miles are capable of agricultural development, either for the growing of crops or as pasturage for stock.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established at Sitka, Kenai, Copper Center, Kodiak, Rampart, Fairbanks, and Matanuska, and all are in operation except those at Kenai and Copper Center, which were closed in 1908 to permit of the more rapid development of the work at the other stations. At the Sitka station small fruit and vegetable growing are receiving most attention; at Kodiak, stock raising is the principal line of investigation; at Rampart, grain and forage-crop breeding has been the chief work, while at the Fairbanks and Matanuska stations mixed farming systems adapted to their localities are being developed.

It has been demonstrated, both at the Government experiment stations and by hundreds of settlers scattered over the country, that Alaska has agricultural capabilities of considerable range. Information as to this can be obtained in the annual reports of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations, and that subject, therefore, is not dwelt on in this brief publication. Instead, an attempt will be made to answer so far as possible the questions which prospective settlers in the Territory would ask and which are addressed to the station in every mail.

Among these questions are many on the following subjects: Climate, agricultural areas, where to locate, how to obtain a farm, cost of transportation, labor market and wages paid, cost of necessaries of life, what crops can be grown, live stock, school facilities, etc.
To give comprehensive answers to all of the questions would far exceed the limits of this circular, hence the discussions on these subjects must be brief.

CLIMATE.

From the homesteaders’ standpoint, information as to the climatic conditions is of paramount importance.

Speaking generally and briefly, Alaska has three climatic belts, known, respectively, as (a) the coast region, (b) the interior, and (c) the arctic.

The Coast Range Mountains form the main dividing line between the first two belts. All that area which lies to the seaward of this mountain range is included in the coast region and all the area which lies to the northward of this range constitutes the interior and arctic. The difference between the climatic belts is this: The coast region has a comparatively mild winter climate, with cool summers and for the most part a heavy precipitation, which conditions are due to the proximity of the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The interior has cold winters, warm summers, and light precipitation, due to the dominating influence of the land masses; and the arctic region is similar to the interior except that the winters are longer, the summers much cooler, and the precipitation is only about half that of the interior.

COAST REGION.

This belt extends from the southern boundary of Alaska, latitude 54° 40’, longitude 131° W., to the Seward Peninsula, which lies at the entrance to the Arctic Ocean. There is great variation in precipitation throughout this belt, as is shown by the figures given below. Beginning with the most southern places for which there are records and following the coast line to Nome, the average annual precipitation, including melted snow, and also the mean and extremes of temperature from the warmest to the coldest during the same period of years, may be noted.

Average annual precipitation\(^1\) and mean and extremes of temperature at various places in the coast region.

[By U. S. Weather Bureau.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Length of record</th>
<th>Average annual precipitation</th>
<th>Average annual snow-fall</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>° F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchikan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>157.87</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>79.89</td>
<td>114.3</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skagway</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23.47</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killisnoo</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52.79</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siletz</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>82.26</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakutat</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>115.27</td>
<td>117.5</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordova</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>131.55</td>
<td>150.2</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valdez</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>53.23</td>
<td>206.2</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>62.96</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15.68</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>68.90</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Harbor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>48.51</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>39.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Harbor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53.69</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>39.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dillingham</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25.50</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>33.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Paul Island</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>31.67</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nome</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.69</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>25.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\)Precipitation includes rain and melted snow. \(^{2}\)Insufficient data to give a fairly accurate mean.
Information for Prospective Settlers in Alaska.

It will be noted that Ketchikan has an annual precipitation of over 157 inches and that Nome has only 16.69 inches. The heavy precipitation at Ketchikan, Juneau, Yakutat, and Cordova is due to local conditions. Prevailing moisture-laden wind currents impinge against high mountains, which in turn cause the precipitation of rain and snow.

INTERIOR.

As compared with the coast region the interior is noted for a light precipitation, cold winters, and comparatively warm but short summers.

Average annual precipitation and mean and extremes of temperature at various places in the interior.

[By U. S. Weather Bureau.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
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<th>Average annual snow-fall</th>
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<td>Inches</td>
<td>°F</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allakaket</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.05</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitina</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Center</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.67</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11.74</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Cross</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matanuska</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.91</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nenana</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nulato</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.87</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampart</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanana</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.47</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noticeable feature, as compared with the coast region, is the much lighter precipitation of rain and melted snow. While a drought is unknown in the coast region, it is not unusual to suffer from a period of dry weather in the interior. This usually occurs in April, May, and June, and sometimes this drought is so severe, as in 1914, for example, that it interferes with the growth of grain crops.

In some regions of the interior, particularly in the Copper River Valley, irrigation would be a decided advantage.

It is further to be noticed that the heavy precipitation of the coast region is conducive to a luxuriant vegetation. A heavy growth of grass is found wherever it is not crowded out by tree growth. The heavy rainfall enables spruce, hemlock, and cedar to attain large sizes and to maintain a foothold on the steep mountain sides where there is but little soil. From the southern boundary to Prince William Sound timber is the leading form of vegetation, while from the sound to the Seward Peninsula grass, liberally interspersed with herbaceous plants and small bushes, takes the place of the forest. All forms of hardy garden vegetables thrive well in this belt, but grain growing is not a success. The rains keep grain crops green and growing beyond the period when they ought to mature, except in rare seasons drier than normal, and the fall rains usually prevent the farmer from saving his grain after it has matured. Except in a few limited areas, as, for example, in the Haines country, where the rainfall is comparatively light, grain growing can not be made a success in this belt.

In the interior, on the other hand, the growth of grasses, as well as of grain crops, is not so luxuriant, but more nearly approaches that
of normal crops of grass and grain in the States and it is rare that the fall rains interfere with the saving of the crops, though that does happen occasionally.

Continued rains in the coast region interfere, not infrequently, with farm work. On the other hand, extreme cold weather of the winter in the interior, where the temperature sometimes falls to $-65^\circ$ F., or lower, makes life out of doors, both for man and beast, uncomfortable, but these periods of extreme cold are of brief duration. It is further to be noted that they do not affect farm work to any noticeable extent, because there is little out-door farm work to be done at that time of the year. The summers are sometimes uncomfortably warm in the interior—the temperature at Rampart has occasionally reached $96^\circ$ F., but these hot spells are also of short duration.

The precipitation above referred to includes both rainfall and melted snow, but snowfall varies greatly from year to year, as well as with the locality. In Prince William Sound, for instance, the snowfall is usually comparatively heavy, reaching at times as much as 20 feet or even more during the winter; but in southeastern Alaska, on the other hand, there is comparatively little snow. The writer has experienced several winters at Sitka when there has been less than a foot of snow on the ground at any time.

In the interior the snowfall varies in like manner with local conditions. At Rampart and Fairbanks the normal snowfall is about 4 feet. Snow begins to fall in October and gradually accumulates during the entire winter until the total amount measures between 3 and 4 feet. There is sometimes a thaw in January, which seldom lasts long enough, however, to melt the snow from the ground. A comparatively heavy snowfall is a decided advantage to the farmer because it protects his winter crops from the effects of extremely low temperatures.

From the standpoint of health the Alaska climate is exceptionally favorable. The air is pure and bracing. The winds sweep over the sea, virgin forests, or snow-covered mountains. They carry no contaminating disease germs. The native Indians, due to their insanitary modes of life, suffer from tuberculosis and from an occasional epidemic of smallpox; but the white population is more exempt from such diseases as pneumonia, grippe, and typhoid than in the States. Men who are much exposed sometimes contract rheumatism, and stomach troubles occasionally result from a too prolonged unvaried diet of canned foods.

**AGRICULTURAL AREAS.**

Nearly all the agricultural land in the Territory is located in the interior, and the principal areas are found in the Yukon Valley, the Tanana Valley, the Kuskokwim Valley, the Susitna Valley, the Matanuska Valley, and the Copper River Valley. (See map.) There is another considerable body of agricultural land north of the Tanana River, between the Tanana and Fortymile, and more particularly along the South Fork of the Fortymile River. It has been estimated to contain 750,000 acres. This will probably prove to be one of the most productive regions of Alaska when developed. This large area has, as yet, no transportation facilities worthy the name. The Bates Rapids in the Tanana River, some distance beyond Fairbanks, are of such a nature that only small and
very powerful boats can pass them, and due chiefly to this cause there are very few boats that pass to the upper Tanana.

The west half of the Kenai Peninsula has also a considerable area of agricultural land, but aside from this there is comparatively little in the coast region, and what land there is that can be readily made available for cultivation is located in hundreds of little valleys at the head of bays and inlets and in pockets of the mountains. It does not form large areas such as are found in the valleys of the interior.

Surveys of these agricultural lands have been begun, but until they are finished there will be no accurate knowledge with regard to the amount of land that can be utilized for agricultural purposes. It has been estimated that in the whole Territory there are about 100,000 square miles which can be made available for tilling and for grazing purposes. The agricultural area of Alaska is therefore as large as the combined areas of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, and it should be capable of supporting a population nearly equal to that supported by the agricultural products of those States, for considerable areas, comprising mountains, lakes, and waste land, found in those States and unsuited to production are included in this comparative estimate.

CHARACTER OF THE LAND.

It must not be understood that Alaska has this area available for cultivation. The estimate includes also much land, perhaps 50,000 square miles or more, which will have little value except for grazing purposes. Alaska is a hilly country, and only the gentler slopes of these hills are arable. It should also be stated that there are no prairies in Alaska such as characterize the Middle West. Practically every foot of soil has to be cleared before it can be put under cultivation. In the coast region, as far west as Cook Inlet, there is a heavy growth of timber, and ordinarily such timber land is too expensive to clear at this stage of development. A century hence the settler may encroach upon the forest in this region. West of Cook Inlet there is comparatively little timber, but, on the other hand, there is a wealth of small bushes and grass, and this region will therefore be chiefly suited to stock raising.

The interior valleys are covered with timber and bushes, but of a much lighter growth than are found in the coast region. Clearing is therefore easier. In the interior the principal timber is the black spruce, cottonwood, and on the hillsides birch, the spruce very largely predominating.

The settler must fix this fact in his mind, that wherever he goes he must clear the land of a more or less heavy growth of timber and bushes before it can be made ready for cultivation.

THE SOIL.

The soil is rich only in places where land has been built up by silt deposits. Taking Alaska soils as a whole, they must be classed as rather poor from a crop-producing standpoint. Geologically speaking, Alaska is a young country. The ice cap, which at one time covered the continent as far south as Ohio, remained in these northern latitudes perhaps thousands of years after it had disappeared.
from the more southern latitudes. Remnants of this ice cap still remain in the glaciers and on the ice-covered mountains which traverse the Territory in various mountain chains. That portion which is now free from ice, including the agricultural areas, has therefore not had time to develop a soil by the growing up and decay of vegetation, as has been the case in the States.

In many places gravel is found near the surface, where it was deposited by the torrents created by melting snow. This is the case, for instance, throughout large regions of the Copper River Valley, and while a foot or two of soil can produce agricultural crops, such shallow soils are not inherently rich and must be fertilized to maintain their productivity.

Another drawback to shallow soils is that they drain too readily. The rainfall in the interior is light, and the gravelly subsoil drains off the snowfall so quickly that crops frequently suffer from drought. This has been found true particularly in the Copper River Valley. This condition can be remedied by irrigation.

WHERE TO LOCATE.

Nearly all inquirers for information about Alaska want to be advised as to the "best" place to locate. This is a difficult question to answer. In fact, there is no such thing as a "best" place. There are several desirable regions, and the homesteader will have to choose for himself that which he prefers.

Undoubtedly, the Matanuska Valley and the region tributary to the Government railway from Seward to Fairbanks will be settled first by reason of the improved transportation facilities. The region about Fairbanks has already been settled by many homesteaders who were attracted there by the local market afforded for their produce by the towns and mining camps.

The whole stretch of the Tanana Valley, at least from Fairbanks to the junction of the river with the Yukon, affords fair transportation facilities during the summer. The same holds true of agricultural land on the Yukon. During four months of the year there are fair facilities for the transportation of produce up and down the river. Railways have a very decided advantage over river navigation in that they can be operated throughout the year, and such transportation will, undoubtedly, be a spur to a settlement.

Transportation and markets are the main determining factors in the settlement of any given region. The prospective homesteader should also consider the advantages to be gained by locating near other homesteaders, because every settlement will in time be provided with stores, churches, schools, and other indispensable features of community life.

HOW TO OBTAIN A FARM.

Farms on the public domain in Alaska can be acquired only in two ways: By homesteading the land under the homestead laws applicable to Alaska or by locating homesteads by the use of soldier’s additional homestead scrip. The latter method will probably not be used by farmers, for the reason that scrip is becoming scarce and correspondingly expensive.

The general homestead laws were extended to Alaska, with certain modifications, by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1903 (30 Stat.
Vegetables Grown at Sitka Station, 1921.
Fig. 1.—Hybrid Barley, No. 19B, Grown at Fairbanks Station.

Fig. 2.—Oat Field, Borden Ranch, Fairbanks.

Fig. 3.—Threshing Wheat, Borden Ranch, Fairbanks.
Fig. 1.—Grain Field, Smith Higgins' Homestead, Matanuska.

Fig. 2.—Canadian Oats Cut for Feed, Matanuska Station.
Fig. 1.—Potato Growing on New Land, F. Isaacson’s Ranch near Fairbanks.

Fig. 2.—Digging Potatoes on Ranch near Fairbanks.
This act was amended by an act approved July 8, 1916 (Public No. 146, 64th Cong.), the amount of land that might be acquired being reduced from 320 to 160 acres. Homesteads legally initiated before July 8, 1916, are not curtailed in area. Agricultural lands lying within the National Forests of Alaska may be entered only under the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233), and acts amendatory thereto. Intending settlers should apply either to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., or to one of the United States land offices in Alaska (at Juneau, Nome, and Fairbanks) for information relating to the acquisition of land in the unreserved public domain or to the District Forester, Juneau, for information regarding taking up agricultural lands in the National Forests.

The following is a statement by Frank A. Boyle, register, United States Land Office, Juneau, Alaska, concerning the general features of the law in regard to locating homesteads in Alaska:

Any person who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become one, may locate or enter, under the provisions of the general homestead laws, as amended by the act of May 14, 1898, and March 3, 1903, 160 acres of the vacant public land in the Territory. The fact that an entry has been perfected in the States is no bar to a second entry in Alaska.

Where the public system of surveys has been extended, a homestead must be entered at the United States Land Office for the district in which the land is situated. Where the land is not surveyed, a location must be made of it, by marking on the ground the land desired, and posting a notice of the location in a conspicuous place thereon. This notice must be filed within 90 days in the office of the recorder for the district in which the land is situated. Residence must be established within six months and must be continuous for at least seven months out of each year for three years. Before the end of the second year, one-sixteenth of the land must be cultivated and one-eighth cultivated before the end of the third year, unless this requirement is reduced under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. As soon as the homestead locator has resided on the land for a time sufficient to entitle him to patent and has cultivated and improved it, he may secure a survey of the land at the expense of the Government, or he may have it surveyed at his own expense, upon making a showing of his qualifications, which should be sufficient to entitle him to patent.

Land in the National Forest may be entered under the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906, upon the elimination by the Forest Service of the land to entry. Applicants for this land should apply to the district forester for permission to make entry. If the Forest Service is satisfied that the land is more valuable for agriculture than for timber, favorable action will be taken upon the application and the land will be restored to entry through the Interior Department.

Homesteaders under the general homestead law and under the forest homestead act are required to establish residence within six months from the date of filing in the land office and to maintain that residence for seven months out of each year for three years. The same requirements as to cultivation exist as under the Alaskan law. Final proof on all homesteads must be submitted before the end of five years from the date of the location or from the date of filing in the land office, except where the claim is on unsurveyed land, and the survey has not been completed at the end of the 5-year period. All homesteads located on unsurveyed lands must be rectangular in shape, with lines running according to the true directions, except where a line follows navigable waters or meanderable streams, when that line may follow the meanders of the said waters.

No homestead can be located covering more than 1 mile in length, and if located along the line of navigable waters the shore line is limited to one-half mile and a space is reserved between all agricultural claims upon navigable waters of 80 rods. The restriction as to shore line may be relieved by the action of the Secretary of the Interior in any case in which it can be shown that the shore line that is reserved is not needed by the public for any purpose.

At the end of 14 months residence a homesteader may, except where the land is included within the National Forest, submit commutation proof and may secure patent to the land upon payment for it at the rate of $1.25 an acre. Before the proof
will be accepted it will be necessary for the homesteader to show that he has a
habitable house on the land and has cultivated as much as would be required under
the provisions of the homestead law.

The following fees are required of all persons attempting to make homestead entry
in the Territory of Alaska. For every homestead of less than 80 acres a fee of $5 and
commission at the rate of 3½ cents per acre are charged. Where more than 80 acres are
taken, the fee is $10 with commission at the same rate. At the time final proof is sub­
mitted each homesteader must pay to the land office commissions at the rate of 3½
cents per acre and testimony fees at the rate of 22½ cents per 100 written words in­
cluded within the testimony presented by the locator in support of his entry.

The law requires that all payments in connection with public matters must be
made either in cash, by post office money order, or certified checks; the latter, how­
ever, must be deposited for collection, and it is advisable where a payment is not
made personally that the fees and commissions be sent by post office money order.

The following is a statement by Chas. H. Flory, district forester,
Juneau, Alaska, concerning the general features of the law in regard
to obtaining homesteads within the National Forests.

Alaska has two National Forests covering the most heavily timbered sections of
the Territory. The Tongass National Forest has an area of 15,500,000 acres and is
located within and embraces the greater part of southeastern Alaska. The Chugach
National Forest has an area of 5,200,000 acres and is located on the shores of Prince
William Sound and on the south side of the head of Cook Inlet. The combined
area of these forests, 20,700,000 acres, is slightly less than 6 per cent of the total area
of the Territory.

The National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture, with local responsibilities vested primarily in a district
forester, with headquarters at Juneau, who delegates authority for more local admin­
istration to two forest supervisors, each in direct charge of a National Forest and
having headquarters at Ketchikan and Cordova for the Tongass and Chugach, respec­
tively. These two officials are assisted by a number of deputy supervisors and
rangers, who have headquarters in the principal centers of population and industry
within the forests.

These forests largely comprise rough mountainous land chiefly valuable for timber
production, and they are therefore administered primarily for their timber resources
and by methods that will provide for continuous forest productivity. However,
isolated areas valuable for agriculture are frequently found, and provision is made
for allowing such lands to be put to this higher use. Most of these areas occur near
the mouths of streams and are often sufficiently large for one or a small group of
homesteads.

The act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233), known as the National Forest homestead
act, provides for the acquisition by qualified entrymen of agricultural lands within
National Forests not needed for public use. This act is the essential difference of the
general provisions of the homestead laws to agricultural lands within National Forests
with the essential difference that the land must be classified by the Secretary of
Agriculture as chiefly valuable for agriculture.

Three hundred and six homesteads have been so classified and opened to entry
on the National Forests of Alaska to date.

Application for the classification of the particular area desired for a homestead
may be made to the district forester through the nearest administrative forest officer.
Such officers are located at Juneau, Sitka, Petersburg, Ketchikan, and Craig on the
Tongass Forest, and Cordova, Katalla, and Anchorage on the Chugach Forest.

Upon receipt of an application the land is examined by the local forest officer,
and if found most valuable for agriculture and not needed for public use it is listed
with the Secretary of the Interior for settlement and entry. Thereafter it is subject
to the general laws applicable to Alaska and is under the jurisdiction of the local
land office, through which entry is made and final proof offered. The original appli­
cant to the Forest Service has a preference right of entry during a period of 60 days.

As very little land within these National Forests has been covered with rec­
tangular public land surveys, a preliminary survey of the individual tract to be
opened to settlement is made by the forest officer at the time the land is being
examined for classification. This survey is used as a basis for entry by the settler.
Before the date on which final proof must be submitted the very exact survey
required as a basis for patent is made by a skilled surveyor working under the super­
vision of the Forest Service.

The land examination and surveys are made without cost to the settler.
The boundaries of homesteads within the National Forests need not extend in cardinal directions when on lands not covered by rectangular public-land surveys. This frequently permits the inclusion of a higher percentage of tillable land in the homestead than would be possible otherwise.

The general restriction on the extension of agricultural and other claims along the shores of navigable waters of Alaska do not apply to lands classified and listed for entry under the National Forest homestead act.

Use of timber.—A settler may cut without charge or permit such timber from his claim as is necessary to clear his land for cultivation and to construct his farm improvements. He may also avail himself of the privilege granted settlers, miners, prospectors, etc., of taking free of charge 10,000 board feet of saw timber and 25 cords of wood per year from the National Forests for his personal use. No permit is required except for green saw timber. In case additional timber is needed for domestic use, he can purchase mature dead and down material which can be cut without injury to the National Forest at the actual cost to the Forest Service of making and administering the sale.

Timber for commercial purposes as distinct from domestic use can be purchased from the forests in practically any quantity desired upon the payment of appraised stumpage prices.

Roads and trails.—The roads and trails built by the Forest Service for the general development of the National Forests frequently serve to make existing agricultural settlements and potential agricultural areas more accessible.

TRANSPORTATION.

The cost of transportation should be considered by the intending settler. Passenger rates and freight rates in Alaska are high. He should communicate with several steamship companies which operate in Alaska and ascertain the cost of the trip before he starts, and if he wishes to ship household furniture, utensils, implements, or domestic animals he should be sure that he knows what it will cost to land them at the desired port.

The Government railway is now completed and in operation from Seward to Fairbanks. It is no longer necessary to make the long roundabout trip via Skagway and down the Yukon to Tanana in order to reach the Tanana Valley. One can take the train at Seward and in 24 hours reach Fairbanks at the heart of the valley. Although rates have been much reduced on the Government railway for the benefit of settlers, one should not undertake this trip before communicating with transportation officers, both of steamboat companies and the railway at Seward or Anchorage, for complete information.

The Tanana Valley contains the largest area of agricultural land that can be reached at reasonable expense in the interior, and the whole stretch of the Tanana Valley from Fairbanks to Tanana is available for settlement. At Tanana, at the junction of the Tanana River with the Yukon, there is a considerable settlement, and some farmers are located in the region. The main settlement between Fairbanks and Tanana is at Nenana, which will be the center of a considerable farming region in years to come.

The lower Yukon Valley can be reached by way of the Government railway to Fairbanks and down the Tanana to the Yukon. Transportation on the Yukon, however, has been much curtailed for several years past, and boats have not run on regular schedule since the Government railway has been completed. There are, however, large sections of the Yukon Valley which can be turned into excellent farming land. The Rampart Experiment Station is located in the Yukon Valley, where farming has been carried on successfully from 1900 to 1921.
The Copper River Valley can be reached by taking boat to Cordova, and thence by the Copper River and Northwestern Railway to Chitina, where there are some agricultural lands. The railway does not run through the best sections of the Copper River Valley, and they will have to be reached by trails and wagon roads. Until transportation facilities are improved the valley is not likely to be settled up rapidly. An experiment station was maintained at Copper Center for six years. It was found that the rainfall during the growing season was light, and that killing frosts often occurred about the middle of August before any of the earliest varieties of grain were ripe.

The Kuskokwim Valley contains considerable areas of land that can be farmed, but as yet there are no farming settlers in that valley, chiefly because of lack of transportation facilities. The Kuskokwim is reached at present only by boat around the Alaska Peninsula and up to the Kuskokwim Bay, which is a long and expensive trip. There are, however, mining developments in portions of the Kuskokwim Valley which will undoubtedly create a market for farm produce in the course of a few years.

The section tributary to the Government railway from Anchorage to Fairbanks affords by far the best transportation facilities, and, inasmuch as this road opens up the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys and part of the Tanana Valley, these sections will undoubtedly receive the greater number of settlers. Prospective settlers are advised to investigate these several sections before they start for Alaska with family and household supplies. It is not wise to decide upon a location from a study of the map. The settler, whether single or a family man, should come to Alaska and look over the advantages and disadvantages of the several sections before he makes a decision as to the particular place in which it is best to locate.

THE CHANCES FOR WORK AND WAGES PAID.

For some years past the largest employer of labor in Alaska has been the United States Government, the laborers being employed in the construction of the railway from Seward to Fairbanks. The railway was completed in 1922 and the number of men now employed is limited to the work required for maintenance. Placer mining in various places in interior Alaska has also largely been abandoned and comparatively few men are employed in that line of work at present. Mining is still the industry that employs the greater number of men, but the mines are scattered over a wide area and in no one place are more than a few hundred men employed, and in most instances the men can be numbered by scores instead of hundreds. The Treadwell mine near Juneau has been closed, the Alaska-Gastineau mine, which for years employed a large number of men, has been abandoned, and the Alaska-Juneau mine now operating at Juneau employs only a few hundred men. At Willow Creek in the Matanuska district a number of small mines are active, but none of them employs many laborers. In the Kuskokwim some mining is in progress. Men are employed in southeastern Alaska in a few sawmills, and at least one paper-pulp mill is active making pulp from Alaska timber. The building of other similar mills is in contemplation, but there is, on the whole, no such demand for labor as was the case before the war. The war itself and the economic conditions which it developed caused closing out of many
enterprises, especially placer mining where the ground was not very rich. Both material and wages increased, and as a consequence enterprises were either abandoned or held in abeyance until such time as economic conditions would improve. The net result of all this was that during the period of the war approximately 10,000 people left Alaska. The farmers in Alaska are not employers of labor to any extent.

The country has declined in population, but there is a general feeling that things are improving. Mining is recommencing to some extent, especially on low-grade ground, due largely to the completion of the Government railway and a consequent reduction in freight rates. Wages for common labor advanced during the war and there has been but a slight reduction. As an illustration it may be stated that the pay for farm labor at the Fairbanks Experiment Station was $6 a day. During the war it went to $7 or more, and at present it is $6.40 a day. Wages do not include board in any case. Board in the interior will cost on the average about $2 a day. At the Matanuska Station the wages are $5 a day, and at the Sitka Station $4 a day. These figures represent about the average paid in the several regions where the stations are located. There is no need of an influx of labor to Alaska at present. This does not mean that young, active men who are willing to work can not find something to do. It means that there is no large enterprise under way anywhere which has created a large market for labor.

Alaska needs settlers. The country awaits development. The soil, which has never been touched since the Creation, is ready to respond to the efforts of the settler. Bona fide farmers who will take up homesteads and develop them can always make a living and in time become independent. The markets for farm produce are yet only local, and intending settlers must not expect to make a fortune in a few years by raising large crops and receiving high prices for them. The farming industry will be a natural growth which will keep pace with the general development of the country. The development of mines will open local markets, which are best supplied by near-by settlers. Mining is and for many years to come will continue to be the leading industry, and the encouragement of mining is likewise an encouragement of agriculture. The two industries must grow together.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of the necessities of life varies greatly in Alaska. Where water and rail transportation is available, there is a normal increase in prices averaging approximately one-third above those prevailing in the coast States. Beyond readily accessible points the cost of necessities advances rapidly according to distance and trail facilities.

A very large proportion of the men in Alaska do their own cooking, and under those circumstances they usually confine themselves to substantial but very plain fare, in which bacon and ham, beans, and sour-dough bread are the leading articles of diet. Under such conditions a man can live on $1 a day at almost any point in Alaska. The fact that game and fish are plentiful in nearly all sections of the country helps materially to decrease the cost of living.

The following prices prevailing at Fairbanks in 1923 will give a general idea of the cost of living at rail points in Alaska.
### Circular 1, Alaska Experiment Stations.

#### Cost of staple supplies in Alaska in 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beans (white or bayo)</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (evaporated)</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk (fresh from local dairies)</td>
<td>Quart</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour (hard wheat)</td>
<td>100 pounds</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour (soft wheat)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (granulated)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene (Elaine)</td>
<td>Case 10 gallons</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene (Pearl)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose meat (when in season)</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>0.20 to .25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber (native, rough)</td>
<td>1,000 feet</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay (outside baled)</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats (outside feed)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes (native)</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>.03 to .05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food prices on the coast are about the same as at Fairbanks, but the cost of more bulky merchandise, like lumber, hay, and feed, is considerably less on account of the shorter haul.

### WHAT CROPS CAN BE GROWN.

This question is, of course, one that interests every homesteader. In general terms it can be answered by saying that all the hardy grain crops, most of the cultivated grasses, and all of the cultivated root crops can be successfully grown in Alaska—that is to say, they can be grown in certain regions.

The Tanana Valley, the Matanuska Valley, most of the Yukon Valley, the Copper River Valley, the Susitna Valley, and the Kuskokwim Valley will all produce grain crops. Among these grain crops barley takes first place, oats second, spring wheat third, and then winter rye and winter wheat.

Corn can not be grown anywhere in Alaska. Certain small, rapid-growing varieties have been matured at Haines, Alaska, in favorable seasons, but this is unusual, and many attempts to grow corn at the agricultural experiment stations in the interior have invariably been failures.

Alaska gives promise of becoming a wheat country. Certain early varieties of spring wheat can be matured in normal seasons in all of the interior valleys. The growing season is practically limited to about 100 days, and only early varieties of grain can be matured in that time. A Siberian variety of spring wheat was introduced by the Alaska Experiment Stations some years ago, and it has been the leading variety in the Fairbanks district. The experiment stations are engaged in developing varieties of spring wheat and other grains which will mature in a shorter period of time than those now grown in the States or in Canada. Early varieties of barley can be matured everywhere in normal seasons. In certain regions and in certain seasons when the summers are wet and cold even barley may fail, but this is rare; and to obviate this trouble the experiment stations have developed hybrid barleys that mature in a shorter season than any variety cultivated in the States. Oats can, in like manner, be grown in any part of the Territory, but oats require from 10 to 12 days longer in which to develop than barleys do, and in certain localities subject to early frosts barley may ripen when the oat crop
is killed before it is fully matured. Hardy winter wheat can be matured in seasons when the snowfall is not less than 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet deep. When the snowfall does not reach that depth, a severe winter may kill the wheat. It is rarely the case, however, even under the most favorable circumstances, that there has been more than a 50 per cent stand of winter wheat in the spring. Winter rye, on the other hand, will stand a greater amount of cold weather and will survive and mature a crop when the snowfall is only 18 inches deep.

Buckwheat has been grown for many years at the interior stations. Late blossoms are always caught by frosts because buckwheat blooms for a long time; but the earliest blossoms always mature, and buckwheat will perpetuate itself from year to year from seeds that shatter in the process of harvesting.

Red clover has never survived the winters in the interior even under a thick blanket of snow, but white clover will survive for years.

Certain hardy yellow-flowered varieties of alfalfa, introduced from Siberia by N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, who was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to search for hardy species of alfalfa, have survived and promise to be of untold value for Alaska. At Rampart Station, in latitude 65° 30' N., it matures seed freely, and it is only a matter of time when enough seed will be produced to seed large portions of the interior suited to alfalfa culture.

Of the tame grasses all will grow, but none of them does so well as smooth brome grass (\textit{Bromus inermis}). This is the grass par excellence, both for hay and pasture, for interior Alaska. Field peas and vetches can also be successfully grown wherever grain crops are grown.

The foregoing applies to the interior. In the coast region the climatic conditions differ so widely that the same crops can not be grown with equal success. As already explained, the rainfall is so great in the coast region, and particularly during the latter part of the summer when grain crops mature, that growth is prolonged much beyond its normal season. In normal years the rainfall begins to increase by the middle of August, the period during which grain crops mature. This is accompanied by a fall in temperature, and grains that are not already ripe have but little chance to mature. There may be large heads of plump grain, but the grain remains soft because it never dries out. Moreover, the grain plants sprout from the roots in wet seasons all through the summer, and by September 1 nearly every plant, whether barley or oats, wheat or rye, will have heads in all stages of development.

These conditions suggest that the coast region is more particularly suited to the production of cattle feed, and the writer predicts that in the future large quantities of grain will be grown for silage on which to feed stock through the winter. These same conditions are also conducive to a luxurious growth of grasses and clovers. Red, white, and alsike clovers all do well almost anywhere in the coast region, but alfalfas, on the other hand, have so far not been a success. Peas, vetches, root crops, kale, etc.—in short, every form of hardy feedstuff—can be grown with marked success throughout this region, and the same holds true of all sorts of vegetables. The coast region is therefore preeminently adapted, first, to market gardening, for which the numerous eminently small tracts at the base of the mountains can
be utilized; and, secondly, to stock raising and dairying, for which the larger areas are adapted.

**CROP FAILURE IN 1922.**

The first crop failure on record in the 25 years during which the Alaska Experiment Stations have been in existence occurred in 1922. Practically no grain was matured in the Fairbanks and Rampart districts. Farther south in the Matanuska district some grain matured, and the coast region, where no grain is grown, suffered nothing from crop failure, vegetables and berries being normal crops. The failure was due to excessive rains during the growing season, particularly in the months of July and August. Grain fields grew with abnormal vigor until the latter part of August—the regular season for harvesting—when the temperature dropped to 25°F. or below, in places and prevented the grain from maturing. This wave was followed by milder weather way into September, but the damage had been done and the grain fields were cut for hay. In 1921 some 3,500 bushels of spring wheat were grown in the Fairbanks district. The local agricultural association had erected a mill where wheat was converted into flour for the interior markets and coast towns. The prospects of Alaska agriculture must not be discounted by this one failure. In regions in Canada, 10° south of the main Alaska farming district, crops are frequently destroyed by frosts, and such failures occasionally occur below latitude 49° in parts of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and even as far south as Oregon in elevated regions. A similar disaster may not occur again for many years, and in view of past experience it will not occur frequently. Nowhere in the country are farmers secure from crop failures. They occur in nearly every section of the States, if not from frosts, from pests, drought, hailstorms, or other natural causes. Interior Alaska does not suffer from hailstorms or destructive insect pests, nor even from widely spreading fungous diseases which attack grain fields and cause part or complete failure.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle have been kept at Kenai, on the Kenai Peninsula, and at the settlements of Ninilchick ever since the Russians were the owners of the country, but these cattle deteriorated by inbreeding and by the lack of proper selection. Shortly after work was begun at the Kenai Experiment Station, in 1899, a few head of cattle were purchased from this native stock, and experiments in dairy practices were undertaken in a small way. The cows were small and inferior milkers and it soon became evident that nothing of value could be developed from this stock.

After due consideration of the merits of the various available breeds, it was finally decided that the Galloway was better adapted to the cool, rainy climate than any other known breed, and a few head of this breed were purchased in 1905 and brought to the Kenai station. They did well, and other purchases were made. All were maintained wholly on the native forage. They were pastured from the beginning of May until late in October. In winter they were fed on hay and silage made from the grass, for haymaking is often precarious in this region, owing to much cloudy weather and frequent rains.
Fig. 1.—Hyde's Homestead near Fairbanks.

Fig. 2.—Hinkley's Dairy, near Fairbanks.
Fig. 1.—Milking Shorthorn Cows, Matanuska Station.

Fig. 2.—Sheep in Pasture, Matanuska Valley.
The snowfall in winter at Kenai averages from 3 to 4 feet, and it is therefore necessary to provide a good stock of winter feed. In the spring of 1908 the Kenai Experiment Station was closed and the cattle transferred to Kodiak, where the grazing season was longer and where the shipping facilities were better. Since then the Galloway herd has increased normally, and as fine individuals have been developed as can be found anywhere in the States. What can be done at Kenai and Kodiak can be done anywhere along the coast and on the islands where suitable pasture can be had.

In an endeavor to meet the demand for a breed of hardy family cows the Alaska Experiment Stations are making reciprocal crosses between Galloways and Holstein-Friesians. Galloway cows are hardy and desirable in every respect except that they are poor milkers. It is planned to develop a breed combining the Galloway characteristics with the milking qualities of the Holsteins. Progress is being made in this line of work, and if continued an all-purpose breed can be developed.

Milking Shorthorns have been introduced at the Matanuska Experiment Station, and they promise to be adapted to that section of the country.

Sheep can be successfully reared in Alaska, but only the long-wooled breeds should be selected for the coast region. The short-wooled breeds, and especially the Merinos, are not adapted to the climate. It rains often. The short, close wool holds the water like a sponge, and the sheep are weighted down so that, at times, they can not get up when they lie down. The long-wooled breeds, on the other hand, shed the rain, and they are, moreover, heavier boned and have sturdier constitutions. There is no doubt that flocks of long-wooled sheep can be maintained in scores of places throughout the coast region of southwestern Alaska.

Duroc-Jersey and Hampshire pigs have been bred at the Fairbanks Experiment Station. The latter breed appear to be well adapted to the country. The Duroc-Jerseys suffered from rheumatism and were not as thrifty as could be desired.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POPULATION.

The last census taken, that of 1920, showed a population in Alaska of 54,899, which shows a decline of 9,657 inhabitants in the last decade. The World War was directly responsible for this decrease. Large numbers of able-bodied men enlisted in the Army, and another contingent left Alaska for the higher wages which prevailed in shipyards and other places in the States. Few of these men have come back. Moreover, a severe influenza epidemic diminished the population, particularly the Indians, who are counted in the census. It is safe to say that the population is now slowly increasing, and that the pre-war healthy normal growth of the Territory is being resumed.

JUDICIAL DIVISIONS.

For judicial purposes the Territory of Alaska is divided into four divisions, known by numbers.

Division No. 1 is all that part of Alaska lying east of longitude 141° W., comprising all of southeastern Alaska and the coast region
as far west as Cape St. Elias. The headquarters of this division are at Juneau.
Division No. 2 comprises western Alaska north and west of the Kuskokwim River. The headquarters of this division are at Nome.
Division No. 3 has its headquarters at Valdez, and comprises all of the region from longitude 141° westward to the Aleutian Islands and as far north as the Kuskokwim River.
Division No. 4 has its headquarters at Fairbanks, and comprises the greater portion of the region generally known as the interior, running north to the Arctic Ocean.

TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES.

The telegraph lines in Alaska are owned by the Government and are under the supervision of the War Department. The main cable has been laid between Seattle and Sitka, where the main cable office is located. From Sitka cables are laid to Juneau, Haines, Ketchikan, and westward to Cordova, Valdez, and Seward. The telegraph line connects the cable office at Valdez with Fairbanks in the interior, and it reaches the more important points throughout that region. These cable and telegraph lines are supplemented by several wireless stations. The wireless stations on the coast are under the supervision of the Navy Department, while those in the interior are, like the telegraph lines, operated by the War Department.

RAILROADS.

The White Pass and Yukon route runs through American territory from Skagway to the summit of White Pass, 20 miles distant, and continues thence through Canadian territory to White Horse, 110 miles from Skagway.
A railway known as the Copper River Northwestern has been built from Cordova on Prince William Sound to the copper mines at Kennecott. It is 197 miles in length.
A short line has been built from Yakutat for a distance of 20 miles, wholly for the purpose of tapping salmon streams and for the conveyance of salmon to the fish cannery at Yakutat.
A railroad extends from Nome into the mining fields for a distance of 75 miles. This road has recently been acquired by the Government.
The Government railway from Seward to Fairbanks, completed in 1922, was built at a cost of approximately $56,000,000. It skirts Turnagain Arm and Knik Arm to Anchorage, and thence follows the valleys of the Matanuska, the Susitna, and the Tanana Rivers to Fairbanks. A branch line from Matanuska to Chickaloon taps the Matanuska coal fields. The Government has also acquired a privately owned line from Fairbanks to Chatanika, which serves the principal mining districts for a distance of 45 miles.

SCHOOLS.

The school system of Alaska comprises three classes of schools: First, schools in incorporated towns, which are supported jointly by the respective municipalities and the Territory; second, schools for children of white and mixed blood, outside of incorporated towns,
which are supported by certain Territorial funds. The school system in Alaska is now under the supervision of a Territorial commissioner of education with headquarters at Juneau, from whom further information can be obtained. Of the third class, there are schools for native Indians, supported by appropriations from Congress and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education in Washington, D. C.

GAME AND FUR LAWS.

Homesteaders in Alaska will need information on the game and fur laws of the Territory. They will constantly come in touch with these laws, and for their benefit the following is copied from Circular No. 8, issued by the governor of Alaska, January 1, 1923.

**Open seasons:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Dates Inclusive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bull moose, caribou, sheep (rams only south of Arctic Circle)</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Dec. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer with horns 3 inches long</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Nov. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain goat, east of Cook Inlet and Susitna River and in southeastern Alaska, east of longitude 141°</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Oct. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
<td>Apr. 1–Feb. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown bear (north of latitude 62° unprotected)</td>
<td>Oct. 1–July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse, ptarmigan</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck, goose, brant, Wilson snipe, black-bellied and golden plovers, yellowlegs, coot, gallinule</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Dec. 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No open season:**

- Walruses and sea lions; females and young of deer, and mountain sheep, mountain goat kids, fawns of caribou, south of Arctic Circle; swans, wood duck, eider ducks, anlets, little brown crane, fulmars, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, terns, and all shore birds (except Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, black-bellied and golden plovers, and yellowlegs).

**Bag limits and possession:**

It is unlawful for any person in any one year to kill more than 2 moose, 3 deer, 3 caribou, 3 sheep, 3 goats or 3 brown bears; or to kill or have in possession in one day more than 25 grouse or ptarmigan; or to kill more than 25 ducks, 8 geese, or 8 brant or have more than 25 in all combined in possession in one day; or to kill more than 15 in the aggregate of black-bellied and golden plovers and yellowlegs, or more than 25 Wilson snipe, or have more than 25 shore birds in the aggregate of all kinds in possession in one day, or to kill more than 25 in the aggregate of coots and gallinules in one day.

Ducks, geese, brant, coots, gallinules, and shore birds may be possessed only during the open season and in the first 15 days of the closed season.

**Sale:**

Sale of migratory birds and the hides, heads, and skins of all protected game is prohibited at all times; it is also unlawful to serve deer meat in any boarding house, café, cannery, eating house, hotel, mess house, or restaurant in southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141°; or moose, caribou, sheep, or goat meat in any such place south of the Chugach or Coast Range Mountains, including Alaska Peninsula, Kenai Peninsula, and east to longitude 141°; or to serve any deer or caribou meat on vessels in the waters of the south coast of Alaska between Unimak Pass and Dixon Entrance.

No carcasses or parts thereof of game animals shall be accepted for shipment from any point in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of owner that it was not purchased and is not intended for sale.

**Permitted:**

Carcasses of all game (except migratory birds and deer, moose, caribou, and sheep as above stated) may be sold during the open season and 15 days thereafter.
Export:
Export prohibited on deer, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, bear, or hides of these animals; wild birds, except eagles, or any parts thereof; Provided, Specimens may be exported under restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture and trophies of big game under licenses issued by the governor.

Prohibited:
Hiring of hunters.
Hunting deer or moose with artificial lights.
Killing of game animals or game birds to feed foxes or dogs or for bait.
Use of dogs in pursuit of game animals and permitting dogs to run at large on Kenai Peninsula.
Use of shotguns larger than 10 gauge or other than one which may be fired from the shoulder in killing game birds.
Use of boat other than that propelled by oars or paddle in the pursuit of game animals or birds.
Wanton destruction of game animals or birds or the nests or eggs of protected birds.

LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Open seasons:
(District No. 1.—The Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula and neighboring islands, and southeastern Alaska, mainland and islands, from Yakutat Bay to Dixon Entrance.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Dates Inclusive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Dec. 1-Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten (American sable)</td>
<td>Nov. 16-Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat</td>
<td>Dec. 16-Apr. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land otter, mink, weasel (ermine)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox (except blue fox) lynx</td>
<td>Dec. 1-Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue fox, in the Aleutian Islands</td>
<td>Dec. 1-Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(District No. 2.—The mainland and islands from Yakutat Bay, Gulf of Alaska, Illiamna Lake, and Bristol Bay, northward to the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.)

(District No. 3.—The region drained by the streams entering the Arctic Ocean north of the sixty-eighth parallel of north latitude.)

Beaver, marten (American sable), land otter, mink, weasel (ermine) ........................................ Nov. 16-Mar. 31
Muskrat .............................................................. Nov. 16-Mar. 31
Fox (except blue fox) lynx ........................................ Dec. 1-May 31
Blue fox, District No. 2, north of latitude 62 .......................... Dec. 1-May 31
Blue foxes may be killed by fur farmers or their authorized agents on their own land at any time.

Sea otter (throughout the Territory) ......................... Killing prohibited.
Bear (black, glacier, and cinnamon), wolf, wolverine, squirrel, marmot, varying hare (rabbit), and Arctic hare ....... Unprotected.

For further information, apply to the Governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska.