

Alaska-Yukon  
Gazetteer

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POLK'S  
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**ALASKA-YUKON  
GAZETTEER**  
AND  
**BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

Containing Alphabetical Lists  
of Business Firms and Private  
Citizens of the Towns of—

Anchorage, Cordova, Dawson, Fairbanks,  
Juneau, Ketchikan, Mayo, Nenana, Nome,  
Petersburg, Seward, Skagway, Valdez,  
White Horse and Wrangell

Lists of Business Firms and  
Residents in the Towns and  
Villages of the Territories

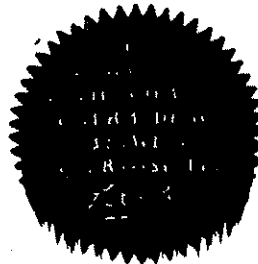
And a Complete Business Directory of Alaska  
and Yukon Territories

**COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY R. L. POLK & CO., Inc.**

(Member Association of North American Directory Publishers)

71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

Price



\$20.00

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# FOREWORD

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Volume XII of R. L. Polk & Co.'s, Inc., Alaska-Yukon Gazetteer and Business Directory is herewith presented to its friends and patrons with the belief that it fully measures up to former editions in completeness of information in its various departments; the efforts of the publishers to that end have been very careful and painstaking and they have been unsparing of expense in producing a work that will prove a source of pride to the citizens as well as to themselves.

The Directory is one of the foremost enterprises of any community. It is generally referred to by the press of the whole country as a semi-public institution of great value. The Directory is more than a mere list of names of residents—giving their various occupations and addresses—it is an invaluable guide to the community for its people and for the stranger within its gates. It not only deals with the people, but with the government, public institutions and various other organizations. It is a recognized standard work of reference, and becomes the most reliable history of the community and its citizens. As there is no other publication which gives the information contained in the Directory, there is probably no other publication in which all of the people are so vitally interested.

## DIRECTORY LIBRARY

A library of Directories of the principal cities of the United States and Canada is maintained by the publishers at 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash., for the free use of our patrons. As the latest Directories are issued they will be added to the library, thereby keeping it up to date from year to year. We extend a cordial invitation to each and every one of our subscribers to make use of this library and to consult the Directories on file here, either in person or by mail.

The publishers take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Alaska and Yukon Territory for the valuable assistance rendered in the way of furnishing information concerning themselves and friends for this Directory and also the public spirited and progressive, professional and business men for the support given in the way of patronage.

This Directory is placed in the Directory Libraries throughout the United States and Canada and in many of the larger hotels in New York, Chicago and other large cities, where it serves the public as a valuable book of reference and the community it represents as a splendid standing advertisement, for no other publication can convey such an idea of the community, its business interests and all the various institutions and organizations.

R. L. POLK & CO., INC., Compilers and Publishers,

71 Columbia Street, Seattle, Wash.

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lic—The Buyers—Twenty-four Hours a  
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## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The name "Alaska" is derived from the native word "Al-ay-ek-sa," thought to mean "The Great Land," or "Mainland."

This region was first visited in 1741 by two Russian officers, Bering and Chirikov. Following their visit came Russian traders and trappers, and in 1774 Spanish explorers came as far as the southeastern shore, and in 1778 an English expedition headed by Capt. James Cook made extensive coast surveys. Kadiak Island was the scene of the first settlement, made by the Russians in 1784, while they founded Sitka in 1804, and made it the capital in 1805.

In 1867 Alaska was purchased by the United States for \$7,200,000, but its development was limited until the discovery of gold in Yukon Territory in 1896 caused an influx of prospectors, and proved to the world that "Seward's Folly" had been a most intelligent purchase.

### GEOGRAPHY

Alaska lies between the meridians of 130° west longitude and 173° east longitude, and between the parallels of 51° and 72° north latitude. The Arctic Ocean is the northern boundary, while on the west are the Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait and Bering Sea. The southern boundary is the Gulf of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, and Yukon Territory and British Columbia adjoin it on the east.

The total area of the territory is about 590,884 square miles, or approximately one-fifth of the area of the United States. The price paid to Russia was less than two cents per acre. Alaska's coast line is 26,000 miles long, 7,860 miles greater than the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

The physical features are many and varied. Mountain and plain, barren wastes and fertile valleys, fields of ice and grass covered reaches, great rivers and lakes and multitudes of small creeks all go to make up the surface configuration.

Alaska contains the highest mountain in North America, Mt. McKinley, 20,400 feet high. Other high mountains are Mt. Wrangell, 19,000 feet; Mt. St. Elias, 16,000 feet, and Mt. Crillon, 15,000 feet.

The Yukon, the largest Alaskan river, is the fifth river in size in North America.

### CLIMATE

Alaska's geographic position and extent give it physical conditions which show great contrasts in climate between the various parts of the Territory. Three-quarters of its area lies within the North Temperate Zone, and one-quarter north of the Arctic Circle.

The portion lying adjacent to the Pacific Ocean has a heavy precipitation (averaging about 90 inches per year), a rather high mean annual temperature (35° to 48° F.), cool summers (mean temperatures 50° to 55° F.), and mild winters (mean temperatures 20° to 35° F.). The inland province lying beyond the coastal ranges has a semi-arid climate, with rainfall of but 9 to 15 inches, summers with temperatures of from 50° to 58° F., and cold winters, the mean temperature ranging from zero to 15° below. The third division includes that portion tributary to the Arctic Ocean, which records the smallest rainfall in the Territory, from 6 to 8 inches a year. The average summer temperature is from 40° to 45° F., while the winters range from 10° to 16° F.

## POPULATION

The government census of 1920 gave Alaska a population of 55,036. This shows an apparent decrease of 9,320 since 1910. These figures were taken as of January 1, the middle of winter, when only permanent residents could be enumerated, and the thousands who annually go to Alaska for employment in the summer, miners, cannery employees, and other workers are not included.

The growth of several of the cities since the last official census, the opening of The Alaska Railroad, with the new towns and settlements which follow transportation, and the increase shown in various industries warrant the statement that Alaska at present shows a substantial gain over the 1910 census figures.

## VALUE ALASKA PRODUCTS SINCE 1867

	1922	1867 to 1923
Minerals—		
Gold .....	\$ 7,730,000	\$ 335,394,993
Copper .....	9,833,444	144,733,810
Silver .....	730,000	8,399,589
Tin .....	4,650	943,622
Lead .....	36,120	746,438
Antimony .....		237,500
Coal .....	450,000	2,750,460
Miscellaneous .....	250,596	3,221,540
Total .....	\$19,034,790	\$ 496,427,950
Fish Products—		
Salmon .....	\$31,203,564	\$ 464,369,968
Halibut .....	746,758	17,247,894
Cod .....	132,100	10,226,703
Herring .....	2,448,726	9,809,351
Shellfish .....	325,344	1,211,982
Trout .....		115,990
Whalebone .....		1,104,832
Fertilizer .....	157,578	1,566,825
Oil .....	292,140	6,928,497
Miscellaneous .....	82,432	4,442,437
Total .....	\$35,388,647	\$ 517,014,479
Furs .....	3,561,291	97,382,359
Miscellaneous .....	231,529	2,531,025
Grand Total.....	\$58,531,025	\$1,113,355,813

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING

Although agriculture is something to which the ordinary person does not give much thought in connection with Alaska, it is nevertheless rapidly developing in several parts of the Territory.

The Department of Agriculture maintains five experiment stations, at Sitka (headquarters), Fairbanks, Rampart, Kodiak and Matanuska, where experiments to determine which species of grain, fruits or vegetables are best suited to the various localities, and to the different

climatic conditions are being carried on, and this work is doing a great deal to encourage agriculture in the Territory.

The principal areas where agriculture can successfully be conducted are the valleys of the Yukon and Tanana rivers in the interior, the Susitna and Matanuska valleys, extending from Cook Inlet toward the interior, some of the valleys along the Copper River, and on the west side of the Kenai Peninsula.

A hybrid strawberry, developed by the experiment station, has proven successful, while barley, winter rye and wheat have been grown in the interior wherever the snowfall is deep enough to protect the grain from the severe temperature. Spring wheat growing, with a species also produced by the experiment station, has been successfully undertaken in the Tanana and Matanuska valleys.

Native grasses for the most part provide the hay crops. The more common and hardier garden vegetables such as radishes, turnips, kale and lettuce can be grown nearly anywhere. Other vegetables grow along the coast and in the interior if care is used in selecting garden sites with reference to shelter and sun. So far, corn, beans, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc., have not been grown under ordinary conditions. The Fairbanks region alone produces about 10,000 bushels of potatoes yearly, enough to supply the local demand. Currants, raspberries, loganberries and gooseberries grow well, especially along the coast region.

Stock raising as yet is on a small scale, but the various experiment stations are introducing blooded cattle and sheep, the Galloway and Milking Shorthorn cattle proving the best to withstand climatic conditions. Hog and sheep raising is also being successfully followed, especially in the Tanana and Yukon valleys, where native grass and hay are easily produced.

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## FUR FARMING IN ALASKA

By ERNEST P. WALKER

Chief Fur Warden and U. S. Game Warden

Propagating land fur bearing animals in Alaska in captivity has developed an important industry in blue fox ranching on islands, a lesser industry in pen-raising of silver foxes, and an infant but promising industry in raising minks and martens in pens.

At the beginning of 1923 there were about 152 island blue fox farms, and during 1923 a number of others have been established. Islands of from 40 acres to 10 square miles along the southern coast are used for blue fox ranches. Here the animals run at liberty, choose their own mates, and make their own dens. One or more caretakers distribute feed to them daily. Fish—fresh, dried, smoked, or salted—constitutes the basic feed, supplemented in many instances with mushes of cereals and cracklings.

The raising of blue foxes in pens has not developed extensively, but is now being undertaken by a number of operators.

The blue fox babies sometimes number 14 to the litter and they average from 5 to 7. The animals are killed for their skins during November and December.

Two regions of Alaska have fox farmers associations, similar to the livestock associations of the states.



Silver foxes are raised in pens. In the summer of 1923 there were about 25 such ranches, with more starting. Selective breeding is improving the strain of the animals, and experience has been gained which bids fair to enable this to become an important industry.

Minks have been successfully raised in pens by two parties in Alaska. At the end of the 1923 summer there were four parties holding minks for propagating purposes and others are entering the business as soon as they can obtain stock.

The raising of martens in captivity has not been a marked success in Alaska, but at least four parties are engaging in the undertaking and others are entering as rapidly as breeding stock can be obtained.

Muskrat and beaver raising is being undertaken by some and contemplated by many.

## ALASKA'S WILD LIFE

By ERNEST P. WALKER  
Chief Fur Warden and U. S. Game Warden

There is no portion of Alaska that does not have one or more forms of game and fur. These resources have played an important part in the progress of the Territory and no little part with respect to the world at large. Much of the exploration and prospecting has been possible only by the fact that the presence of fur and game enabled the prospector, explorer and traveler to "live off the country."

The natives originally lived largely by game and fur, and since the white man has opened a market to them they have profited even more by the fur. Alaska annually produces land fur valued at about \$2,000,000.00.

The value of the game is not so easily computed, as it is consumed locally and does not materially enter the markets. The meat is an important item of food to all but the larger communities, which have ready access to domestic meat supplies, and even in these the meat markets feel a decided loss in patronage during the game season.

The recreational value of wild life to Alaskans is not so stressed as game in other regions, but as an attraction to the "outsider" for hunting, photographing, and studying it is unsurpassed.

For the purpose of describing the distribution of the wild life of the Territory and its accessibility to the visitor it is convenient to divide the region into seven divisions.

Southeastern Alaska comprises the Alexander Archipelago and the strip of mainland from Dixon Entrance to Yakutat. In this region are found the big brown, grizzly, and black bears, deer, mountain goats, beavers, minks, land otters, ermine, muskrats, foxes and wolves.

South Central Alaska is composed of the mainland for about 150 miles inland from Yakutat west to Cook Inlet, and adjacent islands. The same animals are found in this region as in Southeastern Alaska, and in addition moose, mountain sheep, and caribou occur in certain portions.

The Kodiak—Afognak Island group off the southern coast has the big brown bears, foxes, land otters and ermine.

The Alaska Peninsula has the brown and grizzly bears, caribou, foxes, land otters, minks and ermine.

The Aleutian Islands have no game with the exception of Unimak, which has the same animals as the Peninsula. The remainder of the chain has only red and blue foxes.

Interior Alaska embraces most of the Yukon and Kuskokwim River drainages. It has caribou, and moose in most portions, grizzly and brown bears, mountain sheep, foxes, land otters, beavers, minks, martens, muskrats and ermine.

Arctic Alaska as here used means the Arctic slope. Caribou, mountain sheep, grizzly and polar bears, red and Arctic foxes, wolverines and ermine occur in the region.

Waterfowl nest throughout the Territory, particularly in the northern half, where there are important breeding grounds. At numerous points along the sea coast are large colonies of sea birds. Various forms of ptarmigan and grouse are found, practically throughout the Territory, often in great abundance.

The brief sketchy outline of distribution given herein does not pretend accurately to bound the ranges of the animals, but rather merely to indicate the general region in which they may be found. Often there are considerable tracts within the general outlined range where—because of local conditions—the animals do not occur.

Queries regarding wild life subjects may be addressed to the Biological Survey, Juneau, Alaska.

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## THE U. S. GOVERNMENT RAILWAY IN ALASKA

By COLONEL JAMES GORDON STEESE, F. R. G. S.  
Chairman, The Alaska Railroad

The U. S. Government Railway Project in Alaska was originally reported upon by the Alaska Railroad Commission, appointed by President Taft in 1912, and headed by General Jay J. Morrow, now Governor of the Panama Canal. Upon receiving authority by the Act of March 12, 1914, to go ahead with location, construction, etc., the President placed supervision of the project under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and designated the Alaskan Engineering Commission as the construction agency to be permanently resident in Alaska to handle the work. After additional surveys and investigations, the President selected the route in the spring of 1915, and active construction continued since that date except for greatly curtailed activity during the World War. On the 15th of July, 1923, the late President Harding drove a golden spike at the north end of the Tanana River Bridge, Nenana, Alaska, thereby officially completing the construction of The Alaska Railroad.

### OPERATIONS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD

The distance from Seward to Fairbanks, over the operated line, is 470.3 miles. Spurs to the Eska, Jonesville, and Chickaloon coal mines in the Matanuska District, and to the Healy River coal mines in the Nenana District, aggregate an additional 46 miles of standard gauge. A four and one-half mile narrow gauge spur to the Moose Creek coal mines and a 39-mile narrow gauge branch from Fairbanks to the gold creeks as far as Chatanika bring the total operated mileage up to 560 miles. The Alaska Railroad also operates a River Boat Service on the Tanana

and Yukon Rivers between Nenana and Holy Cross, a distance of 750 miles, carrying passengers, mail, express, and freight.

It has through billing agreements covering freight service from Seattle or Tacoma to points on the Yukon River and its principal tributaries between the International Boundary at Eagle and Bering Sea at St. Michael. It also has an agreement covering automobile service on the Richardson Highway from Fairbanks to Chitina and Valdez, 410 miles. In addition, it operates telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, docks, power plants, hospitals, hotels, and commissaries.

In 1915, Seward and Fairbanks were flourishing towns, each being the distributing center for an immense hinterland. Seward received its supplies all the year round by ocean service from Seattle. Fairbanks received all its supplies by river boat during the open season of navigation. The country between was an almost uninhabited wilderness. The only overland route then in existence was the Richardson Highway, some 200 miles to the eastward of the route selected for the railroad. It was necessary therefore to develop and carry various agencies along with the actual railroad construction. Ocean docks, towns, and camps, machine shops, hospitals, schools, etc., all had to be provided. Rolling stock, construction equipment and supplies of all kinds had to be shipped in from Seattle. Such supplies were then carried inland by boat or pack-horse in summer and by horse-sled or dog-team in winter.

In the actual construction, clearing of right of way, grubbing, grading, excavation and other kinds of labor which could be standardized, were let out to station-men. All tools, powder, camp equipment, subsistence supplies, etc., were rented or sold to the station-men by the railway supply department. Building of bridges, snowsheds, laying of track, etc., were performed on force account. Several large steel bridges were fabricated and erected by contract, the piers and approaches being built on force account.

### TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

The entire transportation situation in the Territory has been changed by the completion of The Alaska Railroad. Whereas, heretofore it had been necessary for all supplies for an entire year to be shipped up the Yukon River during the short summer season, with the attendant heavy charges for interest on investment, insurance, storage, deterioration, and depreciation, it is now possible to distribute the same shipments throughout the entire year. Frequently shipments missed the last boat, causing great inconvenience and even distress.

For example, in the fall of 1920 an important bridge was ordered for a stream crossing about 28 miles out of Fairbanks. This bridge was shipped from Seattle to St. Michael in the summer of 1921 soon after navigation opened. It caught the last boat up the river. An early freeze-up caught this boat 200 miles short of destination. As it would have cost \$135 per thousand board feet for freighting over the snow, the bridge as well as all other supplies lay there till the summer of 1922, when it reached Fairbanks, was freighted overland and erected. Meanwhile, about \$1200 was spent on patching up the old bridge to carry the 1921 traffic. Last winter, a 250-foot highway bridge was taken down, using the ice as false-work, freighted three miles by bob-sled to The Alaska

Railroad, hauled about 400 miles over the Alaska Range into the interior, freighted 12 miles again over the snow by bob-sled and re-erected over another river, again using the ice as false-work, and all in less than 50 days.

In another case, a rush order of 200 tons of heavy mining equipment left Seattle in January of 1923. In sixty days, these supplies traveled 1600 miles by ocean freighter to Seward, 470 miles by rail to Fairbanks, and 86 miles by bob-sleds drawn by caterpillar tractors over the Richardson Highway and tributaries to final destination. Without The Alaska Railroad, that equipment would have landed in Fairbanks during the summer of 1923, where it would have lain till mid-winter of 1924 when snow conditions would permit it to be handled over the last 43 miles of sled-road tributary to the Richardson Highway.

### TOUR OF ALASKA

With the completion of The Alaska Railroad, a most remarkable circular tour through the interior of the Territory is now possible. This tour includes a 1600-mile ocean voyage from Seattle or Vancouver up the Inside Passage, then across the Gulf of Alaska, through Prince



SEWARD ON RESURRECTION BAY

William Sound, and up Resurrection Bay to Seward, touching at all Alaskan ports; then 470 miles over The Alaska Railroad to Fairbanks; then 320 miles over The Richardson Highway to Chitina; then 130 miles over the Copper River & Northwestern Railway to Cordova; and then a 1400-mile return ocean voyage through Prince William Sound, the Gulf of Alaska, and the Inside Passage. This tour was formally inaugurated last summer by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle party of 70 people, over half of them being ladies. The entire tour requires three weeks from Seattle back to Seattle and costs about \$350, all expenses included.

Leaving Seward, The Alaska Railroad crosses the Chugach Range through two passes amidst snow-covered mountains, glaciers, and lakes, then follows the shore of Turnagain Arm to Anchorage, Mile 114. It then follows Knik Arm, crosses the Matanuska Valley, and follows up the Susitna River to the summit of the Alaska Range through Broad

Pass, Mile 313, elevation 2337 feet. Several large glaciers are passed within a stone's throw of the track. There are tunnels, trestle spirals, and one complete loop where the track makes two reversed horse-shoe bends and then crosses under itself. The Susitna River is crossed upon a simple steel truss of 504-foot span. Hurricane Gulch is crossed upon a steel arch of 384-foot span, 300 feet above the creek.



WHERE MOUNTAINS AND OCEAN MEET ON TURNAGAIN ARM

After leaving Broad Pass, The Alaska Railroad follows down the north slope of the main Alaska Range, past Mt. McKinley National Park, through the Nenana and Healy River Canyons, and across the Tanana River bottom to Nenana. At Nenana the Tanana River is crossed on a 700-foot bridge, 45 feet above highest high water. The railroad then follows up the valley of Goldstream, across a low divide, and into Fairbanks.

## TERRITORIAL FISHERIES SKETCH

The important work of furnishing food for the nation's stomach and mineral wealth for her pockets are two of the main industries in which Alaska is engaged. From the depths of the ocean she brings the food and from the depths of the earth the gold and silver, and each year the wealth of the ocean grows larger till now the value of her products annually outshadows the value of the mineral production.

The largest center of the fishing industry in Alaska is Ketchikan on the Southeastern tip of the panhandle. To this growing port, year in and year out, a large fleet of fishing vessels, varying in size from the small one-man trolling boat to the large ocean-going schooners and steamers, bring their catches of delicious sea-food.

The hundreds of vessels which operate from Ketchikan all the year round are occupied mainly in the catching of halibut, but in the summer months many hundreds more go out in the search for the highly-prized salmon, millions of which are canned during the time they appear in the spawning season.

The halibut banks in Alaska are the most extensive in the world, covering as they do the territory from Cape Chacon, near Dixon's Entrance, to the Aleutian Islands on the westward. The smaller boats hover in the protection of the inside waters while the larger vessels venture far out from the protecting islands into the Alaskan Gulf and the Pacific Ocean.



HALIBUT, WEIGHT 480 POUNDS

In considerable contrast to the fishing fleets of other parts of the world, the Alaskan fishermen are almost wholly independent of sails for propulsion. All depend upon petroleum for the fuel to take them to the fishing grounds and return. For the purpose of economy and in order to extend their steaming radius the larger vessels are now installing the modern fuel-oil burning Diesel engines to replace the former gasoline and distillate motors.

The market at Ketchikan for halibut is a highly competitive one, with nearly all the prominent dealers represented. The fish, on arrival, are sold to the highest bidder by the auction system. There are two cold storage plants in Ketchikan. It is the Alaska home of the

New England Fish Company, which besides operating a large cold storage, handles many thousands of pounds of fish through its cannery, mild cure, and fresh fish plants. The cold storage, handling many millions of pounds of fish annually, is a source of interest and amazement to visitors.

The Ketchikan Cold Storage Company, owned by local capital, and catering to independent fish dealers and fishing vessels, operates another large plant in town. Besides their facilities for freezing and storing fish, the two companies have a large combined ice-freezing capacity. The ice is used by the fishing vessels to keep their fish in a fresh condition until they are sold and unloaded. In addition, the two cold storage plants freeze several million pounds of herring annually for bait.



ONE OF THE MANY FISH CANNERIES OF ALASKA

The halibut in a fresh state is shipped to the Pacific Coast, the Middle West and Eastern markets and in a frozen state goes to many countries besides the U. S. It is frozen in a most sanitary and careful manner in the summer months of plenty to provide for the times of decreased production during the winter.

Halibut fishing, at its height during the favorable weather of the warmer months, has been continued to a considerable extent during the winter spawning months to the unmistakable detriment of the industry. Taking note of this, the Canadian and U. S. governments have at last approved as have all persons engaged in the business, and taken steps to apply, a closed season on halibut fishing. This they hope, will materialize by 1924 and thus protect the future against depletion of the valuable resource.

Sablefish fishing is a growing branch of the fishing industry. This fishery is capable of great development. Heavy quantities can be produced, although at the present time the greater price brought by halibut has the effect of causing most of the fishermen to avoid the sablefish

banks, which are located north and south off Cape Ommaney, in preference to the grounds where halibut abound. It is salted, kippered, smoked or shipped in the fresh or frozen state.

Almost incomprehensible is the amount of salmon canned in Alaska each year. There are seven canneries in the city of Ketchikan and twenty-five more in the district adjacent to it, and there are scores of others distributed over the territory. Each cannery annually puts up a pack of from twenty thousand to two hundred thousand cases of salmon during the three summer months they operate.

The majority of the salmon canned is caught by traps, gill nets, seines, and some by trollers. Ketchikan is essentially a Pink salmon district. Great schools of these fish go up Ketchikan Creek, which runs through the city, on their way to the spawning grounds. A government hatchery has just been built on this stream to assist in the propagation of the salmon.

The salmon fishing industry is also in fear of depletion and its followers are looking forward to the creation of a reserve to perpetuate the supply and stabilize the business through government regulation and limitation of packs and the improvement of the quality by careful governmental inspection during the canning season.

About seven varieties of salmon are caught in Alaskan waters. Of these the King salmon is the most valuable commercially, bringing high prices in the Eastern markets in either a fresh or frozen state. The King salmon is the only variety that may be caught in any month of the year. In the Fall and Winter and early Spring they are found mainly in the inside passages and bays and in the late Spring and Summer in the open ocean off Baranoff and Prince of Wales Islands.

The mild curing of King salmon is carried on to a large extent during the summer months, when practically all of the largest and fattest Red King salmon are carefully salted in large tierces and shipped to the eastern United States. The King salmon is one of the gamiest fish that swim and the big ones, often weighing twenty-five to fifty pounds, put up merry battles with the trollers who seek to land them on the small lines with which they fish. Only a small percentage of King salmon are produced by traps.

The White King salmon, just as plentiful as the Red, and just as nutritious, bring a much lower price by reason of their lighter hue. This handicap of color also prevents their being mild-cured to any extent. The Alaskan mild-curers, though far from the eventual consumers of their product, are looking forward to the time when the large tonnage which is produced here, and the superiority of its quality will bring the jobbers to Ketchikan to inspect and purchase their requirements, thus bringing the article more directly to the eventual retail purchaser.

The herring industry is capable of enormous expansion. Used mainly for bait by the salmon and halibut fishermen, the abundant supply is cured for food purposes only to a comparatively small extent.

In addition to the fish mentioned as of considerable commercial importance, the Alaskan waters abound with Ling, Gray and Red Cods, Black Bass, and Soles. There are some large proven flat fish grounds near Ketchikan, at present practically untouched, but bound to be the basis of a business that will be of large proportions in future years.



## TIMBER RESOURCES

The high rugged range of mountains paralleling the southern coast of Alaska as far north and west as Cook Inlet is the dividing line between two distinct types of forest growth. The region south of the range is one of excessive rainfall and moderate temperatures and here is found the "Coast Forest," a dense growth of western hemlock, Sitka spruce and cedar of great commercial importance.



TYPICAL SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK STAND, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND,  
CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST

The region north of this range, which includes most of the Territory, has greater extremes of temperature and a moderate rainfall, and is only partially timbered. The forests consist of light stands of white spruce, black spruce, birch, cottonwood and larch, and are known as the "Interior Forests." The timber is small and will not come on to the general lumber markets in quantity, but will be used locally and to excellent advantage in connection with the development of the agricultural and mining resources of the broad regions over which it is found.

## THE COAST FOREST

This type of forest growth occurs in Southeastern Alaska and the Prince William Sound region, a coastal strip of mainland and adjacent island groups about 1,000 miles long. The commercial-sized timber is found from tidewater to an average elevation of 2,000 feet and as the country is mountainous it forms narrow strips and bands along the lower slopes of the mainland and hundreds of islands. The typical stand is a mixture of hemlock and Sitka spruce, together with small amounts of western red cedar or Alaska cedar, the hemlock forming 65 per cent and the spruce 20 per cent of the timber volume. The average merchantable volume per acre over wide areas is 20,000 board feet, but 50,000 board feet per acre for individual logging units is very common. Patches of pure Sitka spruce with volumes ranging to 100,000 board feet per acre are numerous and these supply the great bulk of the saw timber now being cut in Alaska.

Sitka spruce is the most valuable tree of Alaska and one of the best all-purpose woods of the United States. It has the best fiber for paper pulp of any Pacific Coast wood and the lumber is in good demand for many uses ranging from packing boxes to airplane construction. The trees are very large, having at maturity a diameter of about 6 feet and a height of 200 feet.

The hemlock in Alaska is smaller and of somewhat poorer quality than that found in Oregon and Washington and this, together with a longer freight haul precludes it from competing in the general lumber markets. Western hemlock is a very satisfactory pulp wood, especially for newsprint paper and the vast quantity found in Alaska is principally valuable for this use. Trees at maturity reach an average diameter of about 4 feet and a height of 150 feet.

The cedars are quite valuable for specialized forms of lumber, shingles and telephone poles. Alaska cedar or "yellow cedar" is little known in the lumber trade, but its qualities indicate it to be an excellent furniture and cabinet wood.

The timber of the coast forest is readily accessible, due to the hundreds of islands, the very sinuous coast lines and the network of sheltered sea channels in the region where it is found. Seventy-five per cent of the commercial timber is estimated to be within 2½ miles of navigable waters.

The estimated timber volume of the coast forest is as follows:

Species	Board Feet	Per Cent
Western hemlock .....	55,250,000,000	65
Sitka spruce .....	17,000,000,000	20
Western red cedar .....	4,250,000,000	5
Alaska cedar .....	4,250,000,000	5
Others .....	4,250,000,000	5
Total .....	85,000,000,000	100

Alaska has practically no patented timber lands. Most of the commercial forests of the coast region have been designated as National Forests, which are managed by the Federal Government on a basis of continuous forest productivity.

## NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forests of Alaska cover 20,700,000 acres, which is about 6 per cent of the total area of the Territory. The Tongass National Forest covers most of Southeastern Alaska, has an area of 15,500,000 acres and a total timber stand of 70,000,000,000 board feet.



TYPICAL STAND OF SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

The Chugach National Forest lies in the Prince William Sound region, contains 5,200,000 acres and has a total timber stand of 6 billion board feet. The total length of shore line of the two forests is 12,000 miles.

### ADMINISTRATION

The National Forests are administered by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The district forester stationed at Juneau, directs all forest service activities in the Territory. Forest supervisors stationed at Ketchikan and Cordova are in charge of the Tongass and Chugach forests, respectively, and forest rangers, who report to the supervisors, have headquarters in various coast towns where there is much forestry business with the public.

As all activities are immediately along the coast, eight sea-going launches are maintained by the forest service for the use of its personnel.

### USE OF FOREST RESOURCES

The timber and all other resources of the national forests are available for use. Timber can be purchased in practically any amount desired, water power can be developed under the general form of federal license, agricultural lands may be homesteaded and mineral lands prospected and patented, community centers can be alienated under the town-site laws, and lands can be occupied under permit for trade and industry with the provision that permanent industrial projects can secure title to lands so occupied.

The use made of National Forest resources and lands is indicated by the following:

550 million board feet of timber has been cut from the forests since 1909 for local use and for export as lumber from the Territory. The annual cut is constantly increasing and will exceed 45,000,000 board feet in 1923. Most of the commercial sawmills of Alaska secure their timber supply from the national forests.

20 permits and licenses for the development of water power for industrial use and public utility have been issued.

305 homesteads and numerous mining claims have been taken up.

137 small islands have been leased for the raising of blue foxes and other fur bearing animals.

89 canneries and other fishing establishments, the majority of which represent investments of \$100,000 to \$500,000, have been constructed on lands held under permit.

550 permits covering land occupancy for miscellaneous uses have been issued.

10 town sites and industrial sites have been patented.

The Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has constructed to date 153 miles of roads and trails at a cost of \$974,370.00, to assist in forest development. 600,000 acres of pulp timber has been cruised and mapped and 25 power sites surveyed to show the possibilities for the paper industry.

### STUMPAGE RATES

Timber is advertised for sale at its appraised value. The prices now being received are about as follows:

#### SAW TIMBER

Spruce.....	\$1.50 to \$2 per M
Cedar (either species) .....	1.50 per M
Hemlock .....	1.00 per M

#### PILING AND POLES

Any species .....	1c to 1½c per linear foot
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#### PULPWOOD

Spruce .....	60c per 100 cubic feet (1 cord)
Hemlock .....	30c per 100 cubic feet (1 cord)

### POLICY IN TIMBER DISPOSAL

The main features of the policies and regulations regarding the disposal of timber from the National Forests of Alaska are as follows:

1. The timber only is offered for sale, title to the land remaining in the United States to insure future timber growth.

2. Timber units exceeding \$100 in stumpage value are advertised for sale by sealed bids as required by law.

3. The timber is paid for in small installments as cutting proceeds and on the basis of a measurement of the cut material by a forest officer.

4. Logging areas are clear cut of all merchantable material except that not more than 5 per cent may be reserved by the forest service for reseedling purposes.

5. Small quantities of timber for current use can be purchased as needed or larger quantities commensurate with the operator's milling capacity can be placed under contract for cutting throughout a period of years.

The form of contract being offered to paper manufacturers provides a 30-year supply of timber, not exceeding 2 billion board feet, for the size of plant contemplated and the reserve of an additional 15-year supply to be placed on the market at the end of the 30-year period. The stumpage prices are to be readjusted at 5-year intervals to make them conform with the then prevailing prices being received for similar timber in the region.

6. The number of plants dependent upon national forest timber will be limited to conform to the timber growing capacity of the milling region, thus insuring permanency of industries by guarding against timber depletion.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR FOREST INDUSTRIES

The great future timber industry of Alaska is the manufacture of pulp and paper. The extensive forests are primarily valuable for this use and the Territory has other resources and natural advantages for the industry.

The local national forests can produce about 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood annually in perpetuity. This is sufficient to make 1,330,000 tons of newsprint, which is over one-half of the total present requirements of the United States.

### WATER POWER

An abundance of cheap power is of great importance to the development of the newsprint industry and this is available on the southern



CASCADE CREEK, THOMAS BAY, TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA

coast of Alaska in the form of water power. Investigations made to date of power resources indicate that the 450,000 horsepower necessary to mill the potential yearly supply of pulpwood is available and that

the greater part of it can be developed at a low unit cost. It occurs in units of 5,000 to 35,000 horsepower, the power house sites are located at the edge of tidewater and high lakes at short distances inland provide excellent water storage space.

### OTHER FAVORABLE FACTORS

An example of the better sites is Cascade Creek at Thomas Bay on the Tongass Forest. A lake with an elevation of 1,487 feet is located two miles inland from navigable water. 22,000 continuous horsepower can be developed without the use of a storage dam by tapping the lake 200 feet below the surface with a tunnel. The estimated cost of development is \$48 per horsepower.

In some cases power from two or more sites can be concentrated easily at one point. At the head of Speel River Arm of Port Snettisham, Tongass Forest, 4 large sites occur within a radius of 4 miles. Two of these sites with a capacity of 50,000 horsepower can be developed for \$40 per horsepower.

A systematic study is being made of the water power resources by the forest service. Fifteen stream gaging stations are maintained on important power streams and actual surveys of twenty-five sites have been completed to date. The estimated costs of development of the sites surveyed range from \$40 to \$125 per horsepower.

All power sites are on publicly owned land and can be licensed for a 50-year period under the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act.

Other local features conducive to the development of the paper industry in Alaska are:

1. The mills will be located on tidewater with the advantage of cheap water transportation for logs to the plant and for the product to market. Prince Rupert, British Columbia, the western terminus of the transcontinental Grand Trunk Railroad, is only 45 miles by sheltered waterways from the south boundary of Southeastern Alaska. Seattle is only 600 miles distant by water.
2. The cost of logging is low, as much of the merchantable timber can be reached from tidewater without constructing expensive logging improvements.
3. The climate permits of logging for 8 to 9 months and of mill operation and shipping throughout the year.
4. The region is readily accessible to such large centers for mill and woods labor as Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

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## MINING RESOURCES

The word "Alaska" has been synonymous with "gold" for many years. However, in the mining developments of the past few years, gold has been overshadowed by copper.

The total production of gold in 1922 was \$7,730,000, while that of copper was \$9,833,444, these two metals making approximately 92 per cent of the total mineral production for the year.

At Juneau successful methods of treating low-grade gold ores have been worked out, and these are now handled in large quantities. The Chichagof mine on Chichagof Island is maintaining its normal output

of high-grade gold ore. The opening of The Alaska Railroad has quickened interest in several districts adjacent to the road, and many properties are expected to develop rapidly from now on. This is especially true of the Willow Creek district.

Gold ore of high grade, free milling qualities has been found in the Hope district in the Turnagain Arm region.

A small production of gold is had in the Fairbanks region from some small quartz mines. As in other places, this district has been held back by lack of adequate transportation, and the opening of the Alaska Railroad will result in a revival of extensive operations here.

In some parts of the interior gold dredges are operating successfully, and extraction of the precious metal by this process is a growing feature of the industry.

The silver yield so far has come from ores whose chief value has been their gold or copper contents. In the Kantishna region, north of Mt. McKinley, is a district which holds good prospects as soon as a means of adequate transportation is found.

Another important silver district is at Hyder, at the head of Portland Canal.

Small amounts of lead, platinum and quicksilver have been produced, incidental to operations in other metals.

Copper ore in very extensive reserves has been found at many points, and in the near future Alaska will rank second to none as a copper-producing land. The Kennecott mine at Kennecott is now ranked as one of the larger producing mines of America, while Latouche Island has been a proven field for several years.

The Seward Peninsula, of which Nome is the commercial and supply point, is a land rich in mineral resources, and one which has not yet nearly reached the maximum of production. Gold dredges are operating successfully on placer ground, and several hydraulic plants are also working.

In the Port Clarence region are the largest known deposits of tin in America.

Coal is a new industry, which, like the others, is being aided by the new means of transportation. The Matanuska and Nenana fields, both located on The Alaska Railroad, are now producing high-grade coal in commercial quantities, and other fields will soon be developed.

Indications of oil are visible in many different districts, notably in the Cold Bay region, on the Alaska Peninsula, where several large companies are now drilling. Other promising fields are at Katalla, where several producing wells are in operation, and in the Yakataga field.

In the district surrounding Point Barrow, oil indications are very prevalent, but the great distance and lack of facilities for transportation are holding up development for the present time.

### PRINCIPAL MINING DISTRICTS OF ALASKA

**ARCTIC MINING DISTRICT:** Located across the divide from Cape York, and commencing at the mouth of the Arctic River. The principal creek on which gold has been found is Tuttle Creek.

**BONANZA MINING DISTRICT:** Commences at Nome and runs 22 miles along Norton Sound. There are four rivers in this district, viz., Flambeau, Eldorado, Bonanza and Solomon; all of these rivers.

including the many creeks tributary thereto, show gold deposits. Solomon is the p o and shipping point.

**BRISTOL BAY MINING DISTRICT:** Located on a bay of same name, 700 miles se of Nome. Nushagak is the p o and shipping point of the district.

**CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT:** Extends e and w of Nome, along the Bering Sea, and into the interior. The Nome, Sinrock and Snake are the rivers that run through the district; all of which, including their tributaries, have gold deposits. Among the noted creeks on which gold has been found are Anvil, Dexter, Lindbloom, Glacier, Sunset, Snowgulch and many others. Nome is the shipping point and p o of the district.

**CHICHAGOF ISLAND:** Here are located the Chichagof mines, one of the largest high-grade gold ore producers in the Territory. The development of other properties nearby is also anticipated.

**COPPER RIVER MINING DISTRICT:** Along the Copper River and n of Valdez, the p o. Gold, copper and coal are found in considerable quantities, and petroleum springs have been located where the oil floats out in paying amounts. The oil can be piped to shore, or even to ships. The coal is semi-anthracite in quality, and excellent for steaming purposes. Mail and steamer communications at Valdez, with Alaska and States points.

**COUNCIL:** This mining district is the oldest on the Seward Peninsula, with the one exception of the Fish River mining district organized in 1881, which took in the whole of the Seward Peninsula. Ophir Creek, the principal creek in the district, is twenty-five miles long, with numerous tributaries. The principal tributaries are Crooked Creek, Dutch Creek, Oxide Creek, Sweetcake Creek and Guy Creek. The most notable of the other streams in this district are Melsing Creek, which empties into the Neukluk at Council City; the Casa-de-Paga, twenty-five miles long and tributary of the Neukluk, coming in about eighteen miles above Council. Among the others are Gold Bottom Creek, Camp Creek, Mystery Creek, Warren Creek, Elkhorn Creek, Richler Creek. All these creeks are producers or prospect well, but are mostly low grade and require machinery or the high line ditch to work.

In addition to gold the Council district has galena, copper, talc and tin.

**CRIPPLE MINING DISTRICT:** Is located w of the Cape Nome district, extending along the Bering Sea and into the interior. The Cripple and Rodney Rivers flow through the district into the Bering Sea. Nome is the p o and shipping point.

**DUTCH HARBOR MINING DISTRICT:** Includes Unalaska and other islands of the Alaska Peninsula. P O and shipping point of the district is Unalaska.

**EAGLE:** Is on American Creek and its tributary, Discovery Fork.

**FAIRHAVEN MINING DISTRICT:** Embodies the district of the north slope of the Arctic watershed of the Seward Peninsula, lying south of Good Hope Bay. The principal rivers are the Immachuck, Good Hope, Keewalik and Candle Creek.



**FORTY MILE:** The Forty Mile mining region is roughly described as 350 miles in length and 200 miles in width, extending as it does from the Yukon watershed to the Alaska range on the south, and for a long distance east and west. As considered in this article, it includes practically all of the Nebesna River region and the White River country. In those parts of the territory, however, the overshadowing prospect is not gold, but copper. The producing creeks are Chicken, Jack Wade, Squaw Canyon, Steel and Franklin.

**GOOD HOPE MINING DISTRICT:** Is located at the head waters of Good Hope River and includes several smaller tributaries which show rich gold deposits.

**GOODPASTER MINING DISTRICT:** Comprises the district lying east of the headwaters of the Charley River and Forty Mile, and extending as far as the Tanana River. The principal creeks are Michigan, Grande, Bear, Solly, Monte Cristo, Wisconsin, Caribou, Capital and Big Swede, all tributaries of the south fork of the Goodpaster River.

**HOT SPRINGS MINING DISTRICT:** Lies west of the Tanana district. The producing creeks are Eureka, Glen Gulch, Seattle Bar, Skookum, Sullivan, Thanksgiving, What Cheer Bar, Woodchopper, American and Big and Little Boulder, discovered in 1916. Hot Springs is the postoffice and distributing point.

**HYDER:** New developments have placed this district, located at the head of Portland Canal, among the important silver districts of the Territory.

**JUNEAU:** The Juneau mining district is distinctly quartz. Annually the properties within this portion of Alaska are becoming greater producers.

Several famous properties are located in this district and exemplify instances of what can be done in the way of developing rich Alaska quartz properties with the proper capital and judicious management. They have demonstrated that low-grade ore propositions may, by judicious handling, be made to pay large profits. Day after day, operations continue unceasingly in these big mines and thousands of people are sharing indirectly in the big profits that are being obtained.

**KENAI PENINSULA:** Gold mining on Kenai Peninsula is at the present time still in its infancy, although since 1896 it has been producing, and even before that time the presence of gold was known to many prospectors.

The most important gold producing creeks within the district are: Resurrection Creek, Bear Creek, Sixmile Creek, Glacier Creek, Copper Creek and Falls Creek. At the head of Falls Creek there are some promising quartz prospects.

**KENNECOTT:** Many good copper properties are being developed near Kennecott and McCarthy, while the Kennecott mine bids fair to become the greatest American copper producer in a short time.

**KETCHIKAN:** In the Ketchikan mining district copper is the most important metal. Gold and silver values are the next. Both the latter are found separately and in connection with the copper ores. Other metals, such as lead, zinc and nickel, are found but will be mined, if at all, only as by-products.

On the south side of Hetta Inlet, the south slope of Copper Mountain, on the north slope of Copper Mountain and other points within the district there has been much development of copper properties.

Although gold is not extensively mined within the district it has been found in the vicinity of the town of Dolomi, thirty-six miles west of Ketchikan, at Hollis, Gravina Island, Dall Island, Revillagigedo Island and at other points in the vicinity of the town of Ketchikan.

**KOUGAROK:** Great future is in store for the Kougarok mining district, according to well posted mining men from Alaska.

The best gold-bearing creeks are: Arizona, Coffee, Canyon, Coarse Gold, Dahl, Discovery, Garfield, Iron, Kougarok, Macklin, North Fork, Quart, Taylor, Turner, Virginia, Windy, Winter and Winona.

**KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT:** On river of same name and to the north of Tanana. Among the creeks on which the richest deposits have been found are Myrtle, Slate, Alder, Gold, Rosy, Hungarian and Twelve Mile, but many others show good results. The gold is found in gravel and on the bedrock, which is mostly slate. Tanana is the nearest postoffice and shipping point, on the Yukon River.

**McKINLEY:** McKinley Lake gold mining district is twenty-three miles from Cordova on the Copper River & Northwestern Railway. It is three miles from Alganik to the heart of the mining district. A good water route also offers from Cordova via Eyak Lake through connecting sloughs and rivers across a portion of the Copper River flats.

**MANOOK MINING DISTRICT:** Lies between the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, 600 miles northwest of Dawson, Y. T. The creeks in the region along which gold has been found are Eureka, Big Manook, Little Manook Jr., Garnet and Hoosier. The postoffice and shipping point of the district is Rampart.

**MATANUSKA:** The opening of The Alaska Railroad is expected to greatly further the development of the Matanuska coal fields, which are already producing in commercial quantities. Anchorage is the supply and banking point for this district.

**NENANA:** The Nenana field, near Healy, is producing a good supply of coal, and the completion of The Alaska Railroad, which runs through the field will do much towards bringing this field to the front.

**NOME AND SEWARD PENINSULA:** Seward Peninsula embraces one of the best gold producing camps in Alaska. Very often we hear of Seward Peninsula and the Nome mining district spoken of as one, while in reality the Nome district covers a very small portion of Seward Peninsula.

**NORTON BAY MINING DISTRICT:** Is located on Norton Bay to the east of Nome. Some prospecting has been done, and in nearly every instance gold has been found. The country is heavily timbered and there is a sufficiency of water for sluicing purposes. The nearest postoffice is Golovin.

**PORT CLARENCE:** The largest district in area on the Seward Peninsula is the Port Clarence. It has varied mineral resources, and considerable prospecting work is being done. The famed tin country is within the confines of this district, and beyond doubt producing tin mines will soon be operated there. Other mineral resources are cinabar, galena and copper.

The most noted gold creeks of this district are: Alder, American, Bluestone, Dease, Gold Run and Sunset.

**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND:** Prince William Sound and the country around Valdez is one of the coming copper bonanza fields of the world. On all of the sound shores and islands the metal outcrops, and each year's prospecting and development expand the extent of the known ore deposits. Latouche Island and Knight Island seem to be permeated with copper ore, and other islands, while they have been less explored, are known to be of similar formation and to carry copper lodes. The mainland on all sides of the sound is also streaked with copper deposits.

**RAMPART:** The Rampart region is in the central part of Alaska, near the intersection of the one hundred and fiftieth meridian and the sixty-fifth parallel. It is in the western part of the large area—embracing approximately 40,000 square miles—delimited by the Yukon and Tanana Rivers and by the international boundary, 300 miles to the east, and is located where the distance in a north and south direction between the two rivers is hardly 50 miles.

**SINROCK MINING DISTRICT:** Is located on the Bering Sea, west of the Cripple district, and extends along the sea from Cape Rodney to Cape Wolly. The Sinrock is the principal river flowing through the district. Nome is the postoffice and shipping point.

**SITKA:** The Baranof and Chichagof Islands, the two most westerly islands of the Alexander archipelago, form what is known as the Sitka mineral district. This is essentially a quartz district.

**SUSITNA:** Prospecting in the upper Susitna region has produced visible results in several localities, but the territory is so vast that much of it is wholly untouched, although miners have explored it for a decade.

Valdez Creek, an east tributary of the Susitna, above "The Forks," where the Chulitna from the west and the Talkeetna from the east unite with the main Susitna River, is the best creek so far found.

Near the source of the Chulitna, northeast of Mt. McKinley, apparently rich quartz deposits of gold and copper have been found, besides coal. No remarkable placer discoveries have been reported in that district, but it has been prospected very little.

On the Tokositna, south of Mt. McKinley, several promising discoveries have been made. The work done indicates that the deposits are very rich. This district lies just over a low, narrow divide from the creeks of the upper Kahiltna.

**TANANA:** The district is a rich one, offers ample scope for the operations of practical mining men, a good field for the capitalist, and many opportunities await thrifty business men there.

Fairbanks is the principal town in the district.

The creeks discovered in the early history of the camp are all panning out well, and among those which show up rich and extensive in placers are Dome Creek, Little Eldorado, Bear and Ester, near Fairbanks; the Delta, about 80 miles above Chena, and the Kantishna, a tributary of the Tanana River about 80 miles below Chena, indicating that the district is an extensive one.

The advent of the government railroad and consequent tapping of the Nenana coal fields makes it possible to develop many low grade propositions which could not be profitably worked under former conditions.

**TOLOVANA MINING DISTRICT:** Comprises the headwaters of the Tolovana River and its tributaries, of which the most promising are Livengood, Mike Hess and Olive creeks. Pay in this district was discovered in the fall of 1914.

**TOPKUK MINING DISTRICT:** Lies between Golovin Bay and Nome River, taking its name from the Topkuk River, on a branch of which, Daniels Creek, the discovery of gold was first made.

**VALDEZ:** The belt of slaty, gold-producing rocks in which the mines of this region occur is of great extension east and west, lying north of and more or less parallel to the coastal copper belt. From Valdez, where it is well exposed, it can be traced easterly to and across the Copper River Railway about mile 90, and up the valley of Bremner River; westerly it skirts the northern shores of Prince William Sound, with promising prospects at the Susitna and Willow Creek, a distance of 200 miles. It is a difficult region to prospect. The long rock slopes reach high up the hillsides and are usually covered with a dense growth of brush, where not also timbered, so that rock exposures are often few and far between. As a usual thing the veins are of comparatively small size, but with high gold values. Promising locations have been made to the east and west of Valdez, which town boasts the Cliff Mine, which has paid dividends from the first run of the mine and has been self-sustaining from the start.

**WRANGELL:** The Wrangell mining district extends from Cape Fanshaw to Bradfield Canal and includes Kuiu, Kupreanof, Mitkof, Zarembo, Etelin, Wrangell and several of the smaller islands. To the present time there has not been any general prospecting of this section, and for this reason little development work has been done with the exception of at the Olympic mine.

At the head of Duncan Canal are several copper prospects and gold-bearing ledges.

**YENTNA:** Yentna is the name given to the placer mining district lying south of Mt. McKinley and embracing generally several thousand square miles. The name is taken from the chief river of the region which forms a direct route into the gold fields from Cook Inlet—by boat in summer, on snow-covered ice in winter.

**YUKON:** In this belt are many localities which are known to be gold-bearing. The general features of the occurrence of gold placer in the various camps of this field are similar, though the local variations are sufficient to bring about differences in mining values. Thus, in the Klondike, the high bench gravels, or "white channel" as they are called locally, have proved large producers. The high gravels in the Chicken Creek basin of Forty Mile have also yielded considerable gold, but those of the Rampart region, up to the present time, have not been found to carry mining values under the present conditions. Forty Mile probably has advantage over the Klondike in the water supply, but its placers have thus far proved not nearly so rich.

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 Surveyor General and Territorial Secretary—Karl Theile  
 Attorney General—John Rustgard  
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 Commissioner of Education—L D Henderson

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 Division 2. John Sundback, ex-officio register, Nome  
 Division 3. Included in Division 1  
 Division 4. Robert W Taylor, ex-officio register, Fairbanks

### United States Bureau of Mines

Supervising Mining Engineer for Alaska—B D Stewart, Anchorage

### United States Bureau of Education

Commissioner of Education—J J Tigert, Washington, D. C.  
 Superintendent of Education for Alaska—W T Lopp, Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

### Alaska Road Commission

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 Secretary and Disbursing Officer—Lieut Pierre Agnew, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Juneau

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 Chief Engineer—Maj J C Gotwals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Anchorage

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 Assistants—G W Gasser, Fairbanks; W T White, Kodiak; B L  
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 Assistant in grazing investigations and Fur Warden—H W  
 Johnston  
 Field Assistant Alaska Reindeer investigation—Elmer T Fors-  
 ling, Nome  
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 alaska  
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 Supervisor Chugach National Forest—W J McDonald, Cordova

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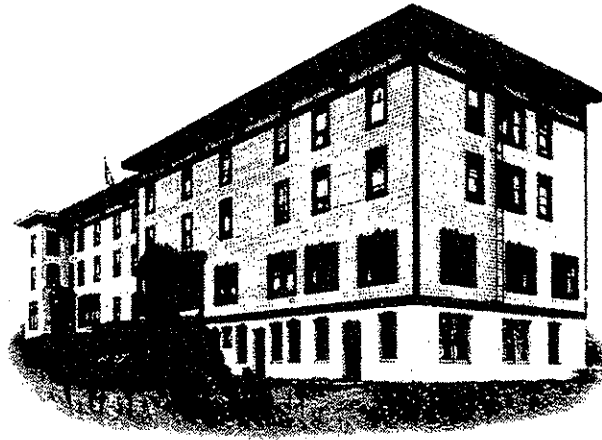
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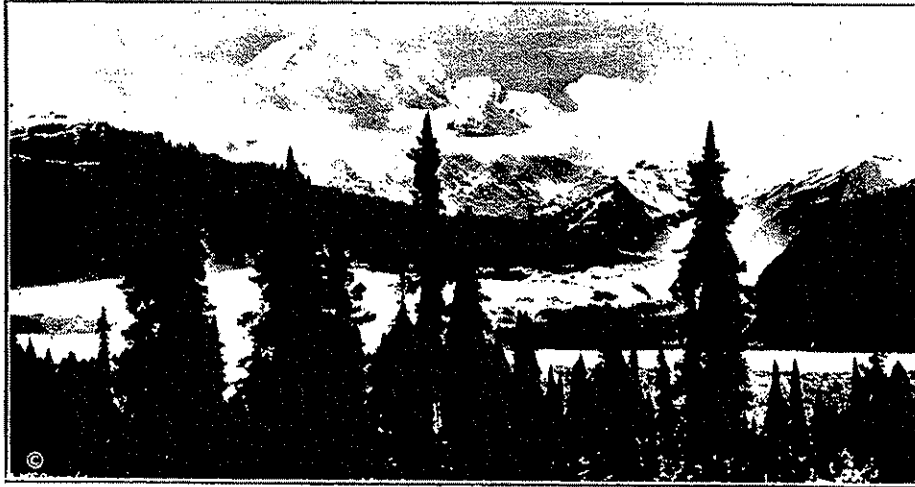
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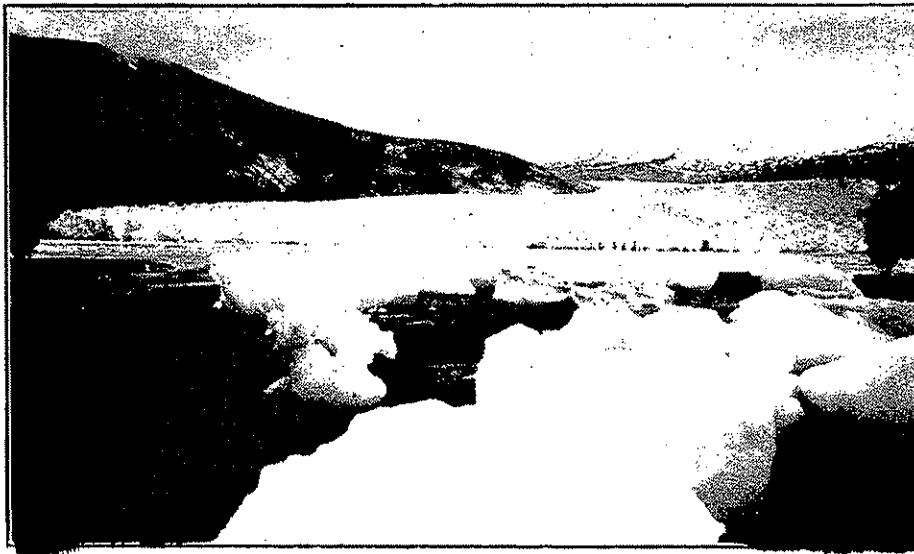
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