

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

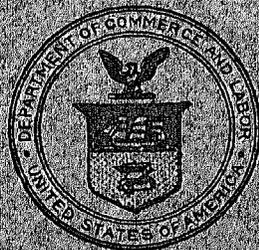
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1910

STATISTICS FOR ALASKA

CONTAINING STATISTICS OF POPULATION,
AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND
MINING FOR THE TERRITORY,
DISTRICTS, AND CITIES

REPRINT OF THE SUPPLEMENT FOR ALASKA PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS



WASHINGTON
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THIRTEENTH CENSUS PUBLICATIONS.

The results of the Thirteenth Decennial Census will be published in two forms: A comprehensive report in 12 volumes, and a condensed report, the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census, which is being issued with Supplements for the different states.

The material contained in the Supplements embraces for each state all of the census results published concerning the state, its counties, cities, and other civil divisions, except as to occupations. This material is bound up in one volume with the Abstract of the Thirteenth Decennial Census. The result is a series of editions of the Abstract each with a different State Supplement, with the purpose of furnishing those who receive the Abstract with the statistics of the state in which they reside.

The material contained in the various State Supplements will also be printed by subjects in the final reports. The chapters relating to Population for all of the states will be assembled in two volumes of the final report on Population; those relating to Agriculture, in two volumes of the final report on that subject; those relating to Manufactures, in one volume of the final report on Manufactures; and those relating to Mining, in the final report on Mining.

The present pamphlet is a reprint of the State Supplement. It contains no material which is not available in the bound volume of the Abstract for the state to which it refers, or in the complete final report of the Thirteenth Census, and has been issued in a very limited edition for special purposes.

SUPPLEMENT FOR ALASKA



POPULATION
AGRICULTURE
MANUFACTURES
MINES AND QUARRIES

94564°—18—37

(565)

CHAPTER 1.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

Date of enumeration.—At the Thirteenth Census the date of enumeration in Alaska generally was December 31, 1909, or a time as near that date as conditions permitted. A midwinter date was determined upon, after careful consideration of the conditions under which the field work must be done, as being on the whole more favorable for census taking in Alaska than April 15, 1910, the date of the general enumeration in the United States. The great extent of Alaska's territory, however, and the varying conditions prevailing in different sections at any given season of the year, as well as the inaccessibility of certain regions, and the wide dispersion of a small population over a large area, made strict adherence to any one date impracticable, if an accurate count of the population was to be achieved. In some localities, therefore, where the field work could not advisedly be undertaken on or immediately following December 31, the enumeration was begun prior to that date, while in others it was deferred until late in the winter, or until early spring. The specific conditions which were taken into account in determining upon the date of enumeration in the several localities are indicated in some detail in the section giving an account of the field work in 1910. At the census of 1900 enumerators went into some portions of the territory as early as July, 1899, and the work of enumeration continued till October, 1900, a period of 15 months being required for its completion.

Topics covered for 1910.—The accompanying tables present statistics for the territory as a whole relating to number of inhabitants, increase of population,

color or race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, marital condition, state of birth of the native population, country of birth and year of immigration of the foreign-born population, males of voting and militia ages, citizenship, school attendance, illiteracy, inability to speak English, and number of dwellings and families. Statistics relating to sex and age for Indians of full blood and of mixed blood, by stocks and tribes, are also given in a separate table. All topics covered by the Thirteenth Census are included except occupations and ownership of homes. In the general table (Table 31) on page 592 statistics relating to number and characteristics of population are given in detail for the four judicial districts, and in Table 32 detail is given for the 11 largest towns in Alaska.

Earlier censuses.—The census of 1910 was the fourth enumeration of the population of Alaska by the United States Government. Although the territory was purchased from Russia in 1867, no enumeration was made of its population at the census of 1870. The Superintendent of the Tenth Census—that of 1880—designated special agents to canvass the territory, and make such an enumeration as might be possible. At that census the population of all accessible settlements was enumerated, and this partial count was supplemented by estimates—based mainly upon records, or upon the personal knowledge of missionary priests—for those regions which could not be visited by the special agents. The returns were tabulated for six census districts. At the census of 1890 the territory was divided into seven census districts and the area actually canvassed by agents of the Census

HISTORICAL NOTE.—Alaska derives its name from an English corruption of the native word *Alay-ek-sa*, probably meaning "The great land" or "Mainland."

The region now known as Alaska was first explored by the Russian officers Bering and Chirikov in 1741. Russian traders and trappers soon entered the country and through their activity other nations became interested in this region. Spanish expeditions in 1774 and 1775 visited the southeastern shore, and in 1778 the English explorer, Capt. James Cook, made extensive surveys of the coast for the British Government.

The first settlement was made by the Russians at Three Saints on Kodiak Island in 1784, and in 1804 the Russian-American Company founded Sitka, making it the seat of government in the following year.

In 1799 the trade and regulation of the Russian possessions in America were given over to the Russian-American Company for a term of 20 years, which was afterwards twice renewed for similar periods.

In 1821 Russia attempted by *ukase* to exclude foreign navigators from Bering Sea and the Pacific coast of her possessions, which caused a controversy with the United States and Great Britain. The question was settled by a treaty with the

United States in 1824 and one with Great Britain in 1825, by which the boundaries of the Russian possessions in America were permanently fixed.

In March, 1867, Alaska was purchased by the United States for the sum of \$7,200,000 in gold, and in October of the same year the formal transfer was made at Sitka. From 1867 to 1877 Alaska was governed by the War Department, although the customs were from the beginning collected by the Treasury Department, and with the latter the control rested from 1877 until the passage of the act of 1884. This act extended over Alaska the laws of the state of Oregon so far as they were applicable, created a judicial district and a land district, put in force the mining laws of the United States, and gave the country an administrative system.

The influx of settlers after the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896 rendered more adequate laws necessary. In 1899 and 1900 Congress made provisions for a code of civil and criminal law, and in 1903 passed a homestead act. In the meantime a serious boundary dispute had arisen between the United States and Canada regarding the interpretation of the treaty of 1825. This was settled in 1903 by an agreement whereby the seacoast of Canada extended no farther north than 54° 40'. By an act of May 7, 1906, Alaska was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress.

Office was more extensive than the area canvassed in 1880. The returns for 1890 were published as a separate report of 282 pages on the population and resources of Alaska. In his letter of transmittal for this report, the Superintendent of the Census comments briefly as follows upon the difficulties encountered by the census enumerators in Alaska:

This remote portion of our territory presents difficulties in the way of enumeration scarcely conceivable in the older portion of the country. On an estimated area greater than that of all the states north of Tennessee and east of the Mississippi there is a population less than in most single counties of the populous east. Let one imagine that all railroads and wagon roads, all vehicles and horses, were here wanting; let him imagine that enumerators could only reach this eastern section by a coasting vessel or pierce its interior by the Ohio River; let him imagine this section pushed north till its upper portion was in almost perpetual frost and its one navigable river was open but a few weeks in a year, and he can begin to measure the obstacles met in mountainous Alaska.

A part of the people are migratory, and the same band is liable to be reported from two places, or a spot correctly reported as populated is liable to be found desolate when visited later.

In 1900 two special agents, well equipped for the service by previous residence in the territory and by personal knowledge of the places and people within their respective districts, were appointed to supervise the enumeration. In this year, owing to the greatly increased facilities for communication, consequent in part upon the opening up of the lately discovered gold-fields, conditions were more favorable, and the census was more nearly complete and accurate than either of the two preceding enumerations.

Conditions of the field work in 1910.—Under discretionary authority given to the Director of the Census by the act providing for the Thirteenth Census, the territory of Alaska was divided for purposes of enumeration into four census districts. These are not, however, shown in the tabulation of the returns, since they were defined merely for administrative purposes, and did not entirely correspond with the four civil divisions permanently established in 1909, namely, the judicial districts of Alaska. A chief special agent was appointed to supervise the work in each of the census districts. By special arrangement with the United States Commissioner of Education, a local district school superintendent was given charge of the work in each of the first three districts, and a representative of the Census Bureau was designated to act in a similar capacity in the fourth district. The organization of the field work in 1910, and the conditions prevailing in the several districts, are briefly indicated in the following paragraphs.

The first census district, with headquarters at Juneau, was in fact coextensive with the first judicial district, and embraced the southeastern coast region lying west of British Columbia and extending north from latitude 54° 40' to the meridian constituting the Yukon boundary. The work of enumeration in this district was begun on December 27, 1909, and on February 4, 1910, the chief special agent in charge reported

the work practically completed. Twenty-one of the 26 subdistricts into which this general district was divided embraced each a town or village with its immediate vicinity. The 21 enumerating agents appointed to these subdistricts had little or no traveling to do. Five subdivisions covered the remaining area, and the five agents assigned to these sections were traveling constantly, for the most part in gasoline launches. Every mining, logging, or fishing camp was reached, and all fishermen on the halibut boats were enumerated either at their headquarters or at the fishing grounds.

The enumeration of the Indian population in this section of Alaska was all practically done by teachers, and largely during the Christmas holidays. As this season is the great feasting time for the Indians, they were very nearly all of them at home. The few that were in camp were enumerated by the traveling special agents. As the older Indians commonly do not know their ages by years, an approximately correct statement of age could be made only by resort to some such expedient as is described in the following account taken from an enumerator's report:

I resorted to the following devices to fix the age and birth month. Every native I have found remembers some great event in his child life and can tell me how big he was at the time—"as large as that"—indicating some child of known age. These dates I have fixed as follows: (1) A great war between the Sitka Indians and the Russians at Sitka (1855); (2) a war between the Sitka Indians and the Wrangell Indians at Sitka (1851); (3) the opening of the ——— mines (1883); (4) the founding of Juneau (1881); (5) the going of the Russians from Sitka, and the coming of the United States soldiers and gunboats (1867); (6) the solar eclipse (1869); (7) the great earthquake (date not given); (8) the recent smallpox epidemic in Hoonah (1902); (9) the great smallpox epidemic over all Alaska (1839); (10) the coming of Mr. McFarland and wife to Hoonah (1884); (11, 12, and 13) the building of the church and of the school and the death of Mr. McFarland.

This enumerator reported a calendar of birth months, in which April is the month of "sea otter hunting;" May, the month of "make gardens;" June, the month of "salmon first run in bay;" July, the month when "seal babies come," and "first berries ripen;" August, the month of "plenty berries;" October, the month of "first snow—about." January and February are mainly identified as the time following Christmas; and other months by Indian names for certain seasons.

Similar devices were employed in other sections. The chief special agent in the third census district reported that the year of birth of natives was often identified with reference to "some epochal event"—"the big sickness, the wreck of a whaler, etc.," and the month of birth by some such question as "Was it in squirrel time?" "When the ptarmigan begin to turn white?" The report of the agent in the fourth census district observes that the Indians compute time by "suns" and "snows." As regards marriages, births, and deaths, enumerators were obliged to convert this natural calendar into years and months.

Except that it did not include the recorder's district of Nabesna, the second census district, with headquarters at Seward, was coextensive with the third judicial district. The first and second census districts thus embraced the whole extent of the Alaskan-Pacific coast region from the point farthest south to the ultimate western point located in the Aleutian Islands. The second district alone embraced more than 2,000 miles of coast, dotted with settlements, some accessible in winter by dog sled, some by water in winter, and some only by water in summer. The inland region of this section is for the most part a snow-bound expanse in winter, without trail. Traveling across rivers and valleys from one settlement to another, the enumerator encounters open streams, dangerous storms, snowslides, and sudden changes in the weather, from wet to intense cold, as the winds swing from the open sea to the interior. Since large areas are, in fact, accessible only to the experienced arctic traveler, and since there is no section in the district where work could safely be intrusted to inexperienced travelers, it was not deemed advisable to employ teachers as enumerators. The best man available for each section was selected and his work carefully watched. Subdivisions were created in the second census district according as the areas could best be covered by dog sled or by boat, and according as most accurate returns could be secured in winter or in summer. In five of these subdivisions the census was taken as of December 31, 1909, and in thirteen of them as of April 15, 1910. For the interior sections enumerators were detailed to begin work in January. In other sections work was begun at such later dates as would afford greatest speed of work and most accurate returns.

The interior of Alaska is inhabited largely by miners and by the native Indian tribes; the coast, by fishermen. Many miners leave Alaska in the fall and return during the late winter or early spring months—that is, from February to the break-up of the ice and the opening of navigation. Along the coast are located many canneries, and the fishing fleet for these canneries is arriving from March until June. The construction of a railroad, in progress at the date of the Thirteenth Census, at Cordova, had caused an influx of laborers who were temporarily residing in the Valdez district.

The population of the second district thus embraced, in addition to the settled population, a large proportion of migratory miners en route to the interior, of fishermen who were generally at sea, and of men temporarily employed in railroad construction work. As is pointed out by the chief special agent in charge of the field work in this district, accurate enumeration of these classes called for the exercise of unremitting vigilance. The coast, the fleets, and the inland country must be so canvassed as to miss none either of the transient or of the resident inhabitants on land or water, and yet avoid duplication in the enumeration of a shifting population.

In accordance with instructions from the central office special agents were placed at each of the ports of entry, and all arrivals on vessels were enumerated. These arrivals were credited, on separate sheets, in each case to the community reported as the destination of the traveler. By this distribution of the arrivals, the population of the Alaskan communities during the business season of the year was determined accurately, those individuals who make their living in Alaska but spend more or less regularly some portion of the year in the United States being added to the settled population of the several communities.

Of persons employed in the canning industry only those were enumerated who were, on April 15, 1910, in Alaskan ports, or on the high seas Alaska-bound. Thus those who were in San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, or other ports on April 15 were omitted from the census of Alaska, while all others were enumerated. In this way duplication was avoided, and Alaska was credited with about one-third of the population found there in the summer employed in the canning industry. About two-thirds, or approximately 6,000, of the persons employed in this industry, were resident in the United States on April 15 and were so enumerated.

Among the foreigners coming in for railroad work were many who were suspicious of the census, conceiving it to be a canvass preliminary to the assessment of some tax. These men avoided the enumerator by shifting from one lodging house to another, and in two instances arrests were made as the only means of securing the information required. As it became impossible for one man to enumerate these arrivals in the Valdez district during the short time that they remained in town, a second enumerator was placed on the trains to complete the enumeration.

The extreme hardships borne by some of the enumerators in the territory may be illustrated by the following instance, noted among others by the chief special agent in charge of the second census district:

Enumerator No. 12 was caught in one of those severe storms which occasionally sweep the passes from the Pacific to the Bering Sea. In this treeless coast region there was no shelter, and no wood available for fuel. After three days, during which a blinding snowstorm continued, a start was determined upon, since the supply of food for the dogs had been exhausted and it was feared that the dogs would freeze in their state of exhaustion and hunger. On the way to the nearest camp the party was blown off a slope into an open mountain creek. The sled had to be rolled over to get it out of the stream and to free the baggage of water. Some of the baggage was spilled in the upset, and since life depended upon speed in the race to make a distant camp before freezing, the lost baggage, which included the census pouch, was not missed until the sled was unpacked. With clothing frozen stiff and various parts of the body frosted the little party succeeded in reaching the isolated camp for which they had set out. Three attempts were made subsequently to retrace their steps in order to recover the pouch but the storm was too severe to face. The agent enumerated the camp on some waste paper and returned about 200 miles for more census supplies.

This agent's next experience was in the mountains, where he found one of the survivors of the wrecked steamer *Farallon*,

who had been living on native food, had frozen his fingers, and had himself cut off one gangrenous member with his knife. The enumerator could not leave a fellow being in this condition, and conveyed him to the nearest settlement, which was fully 60 miles away. At another place one of the men in his party stepped into the water and froze his foot, which turned black, but afterwards recovered without serious consequences. The agent making this circuit had been over all of the route before, but had never encountered such severe storms. His first landing was delayed 10 days, and he was driven 300 miles in storms.

The following itinerary, as reported by one special agent, indicates the extent of territory covered by some of the men and the modes of traveling:

I left Valdez March 12, 1910, and proceeded (by dog teams, with about 1,000 pounds of provisions, camp equipment, and supplies, and one guide) over Thompson Pass, an altitude of about 3,000 feet; thence to Tonsina River (77 miles north from Valdez); thence down Tonsina River (30 miles) to Copper River; thence down Copper River, enumerating the men employed by the railroad company and Indians along Copper River, down as far as the mouth of the Bremner River.

Copper River is a large stream, being from 1 to 2 miles wide in many places, and I found the river open and running a deep channel of water in numerous places, making it very dangerous and difficult to travel upon. In some places we had to climb precipitous cliffs from 100 to 200 feet high, to get around the channels of open water, dragging dogs, sled, and supplies with us.

I also put in a good deal of time in hunting up men at work on the steep mountains, who were cutting ties and timber for the railroad construction; the deep snow also making it slow and hard traveling.

After finishing enumerating on Copper River, in my district, I proceeded down the river to Miles Glacier, and from there took the train into Cordova, thence by boat to Valdez, arriving in Valdez on May 8.

I then enumerated the town of Valdez and vicinity, and left Valdez May 18 at 9 a. m., with a gasoline launch and engineer, to enumerate Fort Liscom, Ellemar, Tetilek, and other points on the easterly side of Prince William Sound.

I covered a distance of several hundred miles, being compelled to travel to the heads of several bays and inlets, for a distance of 15 to 20 miles, to find the scattered miners and prospectors. There were no special difficulties encountered in this work, aside from the long distances traveled to reach a few persons.

I arrived in Valdez at 6 p. m. on May 28, 1910, and on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May completed my work in and around Valdez, getting various information and finding certain people whom I had been unable to find before leaving Valdez, and on the evening of May 31 I completed and closed my work.

In certain sections of the coast region large boats could not enter the ports, and men experienced in operating a "bidarky," or three-holed skin boat, had to be secured for the work. Other sections were canvassed with the aid of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service. Without the courtesy of this service, no accurate census of the Aleutian Islands could have been taken. For this work the exclusive use of a cutter for several days was extended to the census agent, and every assistance possible was given by the officers of the service.

The chief special agent in charge of the field work in the third census district—which, with headquarters at Nome, embraced the second and part of the fourth judicial districts, covering the extreme northern portions of the mainland and the western coast regions—reported an exceptionally severe winter. In Nome

lower temperatures prevailed than had ever before been officially recorded. "Besides the unusually low temperature," to quote from the agent's report, "the winter was an endless series of severe blizzards. In this vicinity (that is, about Nome) there were several cases of death by freezing. But, owing to the fact that the men appointed special agents were experienced, trail-hardened men, I am glad to report that none of them suffered any serious results, although several report narrow escapes."

The fourth census district, with headquarters at Fairbanks, embraced a large section of the central interior of Alaska. The conditions prevailing in this area in 1910 differed materially from the conditions reported at the census of 1900. In 1900 the greater portion of the population was reported from well-defined camps, comparatively easy of access, while in 1910, as shown by the schedules, the population was distributed along the creeks and rivers of the district to such an extent that the agents employed in the enumeration were obliged to cover every stream and the intervening country as well. As compared with the summer, the winter is much the more favorable season for traveling throughout this entire region. The following account of the work in the district is taken from the report of the chief special agent in charge:

The work was performed during the severest winter known in this part of Alaska by the oldest settlers there, and the men kept consistently and conscientiously at it until completed. There did not appear to be a man who did not have a pride in his work, an anxiety to create a record for traveling time, a desire to enumerate all the people in the district assigned to him, and to have to his credit less loss of time because of extreme weather than any of the other agents.

That the service lost none of the men from freezing to death, and that every man returned safely is a matter of congratulation and good fortune, from the fact that there were in this part of Alaska more deaths from the weather this past winter than the total recorded in all previous years—cases in which those who met such deaths did not begin to go through the sacrifice and privation that these agents of the service did.

All of the men in the service other than those employed in the Fairbanks district covered hundreds of miles, over the ice and snow, in weather ranging from 30° to 70° below zero, the average temperature being probably about 40° below.

Because of the absolute lack of beaten trails and the fact that the snow lies on the ground loose like so much salt, no matter what the depth may be, it was necessary throughout all of their work to snowshoe ahead of their dog teams; and when one considers their isolation, often traveling for days without shelter other than a tent and fur robes, it can be understood to what sacrifice some of these men went to visit some of these far-away prospectors' cabins and claims. However, no man who travels in this part of the country ever considers there is any hardship unless there is loss of life, and they take their work stoically and good-naturedly, though they drop in their tracks at the end of the day.

I am thoroughly convinced that it would have been a physical impossibility to have made an enumeration of the people in this district at any other season of the year than that in which it was made. During the months of April, May, and June it is impossible to travel across country except where there are Government roads, and they are few in number and located only in the vicinity of Fairbanks. This is true also of the months of August and September. In June or July the only method of travel about the

country is by water and in boats, making it absolutely impossible to reach any persons who are not located on the navigable streams. The time in the summer season would not permit of the canvass and if undertaken with a sufficient number of men would have been at least 400 per cent more expensive. The added numbers of persons who could be enumerated as bona fide residents of the territory during the summer over the winter months would be decidedly negligible in quantity. There are, it is true, several hundred more persons in the district in question in the summer months than in the winter, but they can not by the greatest stretch of the imagination be called bona fide residents from the fact that they return to the states every winter and do not in any sense make their "home" in Alaska.

During the winter season when the ground is covered with snow from 3 to 20 feet in depth it is possible to travel with dog teams over the frozen streams and across country from the headwaters of one to another. Also, men are to be secured during the winter season for the salary and allowances allowed under the law to perform the work, since it is a season when they are not so actively employed and there is a chance for their dogs to be revenue bearing. During the summer months men will not take employment at such rates, for the reason that ninety-five out of every hundred men are in the country seeking gold, and the preferable time for the seeking is the summer. Those who do get employment at wages receive from \$5 to \$10 and board (\$3 to \$4), and there would not be a chance of securing men who would pole a boat up and down streams in the summer season for less than \$15 to \$18 per day wages.

During the months of April and May it is impossible to travel anywhere with any degree of safety, because of the thawing of the snow, the overflows in the creeks, and the sloughing away of the ice in the rivers. Travel in these months is considered to be absolutely dangerous, and will not be undertaken by the men in this country even for their own purposes.

It would have taken four times as many men and certainly four to six times as much money to have made the canvass in the summer season.

In addition, the canvass made in the summer would have given to certain localities an erroneous population existing at these localities four months in the year as against eight months elsewhere. Particularly is this true of the typical prospector and the Indian. The former will be found in the summer where gold is sought or mined and the latter where there is a chance to secure a winter supply of fish for himself, his squaw, or "woman," and for his children, or "chickens," although his principal endeavor seems to be along the line of securing a sufficient supply of fish to make dog feed for the winter. Both of these elements among the people return to a stated locality each winter season and make it their home.

I have been unable to find a man in Alaska or out of it who has any knowledge of the conditions there who will acknowledge that a summer census would have been a better one from the standpoint of legitimate enumeration of her people than a winter one.

It is true that the census taken this particular winter did in a measure lose a few people who were out of the territory because of the exposition at Seattle last fall and who remained out for the winter. This was remedied in a measure by the systematic effort on the part of the agents to secure the information for people known to be outside. From the beginning of my stay in Alaska and from the close of navigation every person leaving Fairbanks was enumerated by me personally. From the time of the beginning of the enu-

meration I understand the chief special agents located on the coast adopted a system whereby each incoming person was enumerated at his entrance to the territory. There was also sent out to all persons who had left Alaska during the summer season and whose forwarding addresses were in the possession of the postmasters in the fourth district, some 700 circular letters, many of which have been returned and I assume the people counted. These plans carried on as they were with one end in view, should, I believe, result in the enumeration of every bona fide resident of the territory, even though he may have been temporarily absent.

Since the completion of the work of enumeration there has been a stampede into a part of Alaska, for which had the people been counted in the summer, or in the present season, there would have been an erroneous number reported amounting to several thousand.

In his account of the work of individual enumerators in the fourth census district the chief special agent notes briefly some of the hardships encountered. The enumerator for the Chandalar district crossed and recrossed the Arctic Range, traveling above the timber line for 18 hours at each crossing. At no time after he left Fairbanks did the thermometer rise above 30° below zero. Two of his dogs froze to death, and he himself froze portions of his face several times, and at one time dropped into 6 feet of open water, nearly losing his life. He traveled in many places where no white man had ever been before. The enumerator for the Koyukuk district with his guide, together with the mail carrier and two Indians, was at one time lost in a storm for three days, and was found at the end of that time by a rescue party which came out to locate the mail. Regarding the work in the Tanana district, the chief special agent makes the following statement:

There was probably more difficulty encountered in this district during the course of the canvass than in any of the others for the reason that there was an almost incessant storm and blizzard during the entire time the agent was on the work.

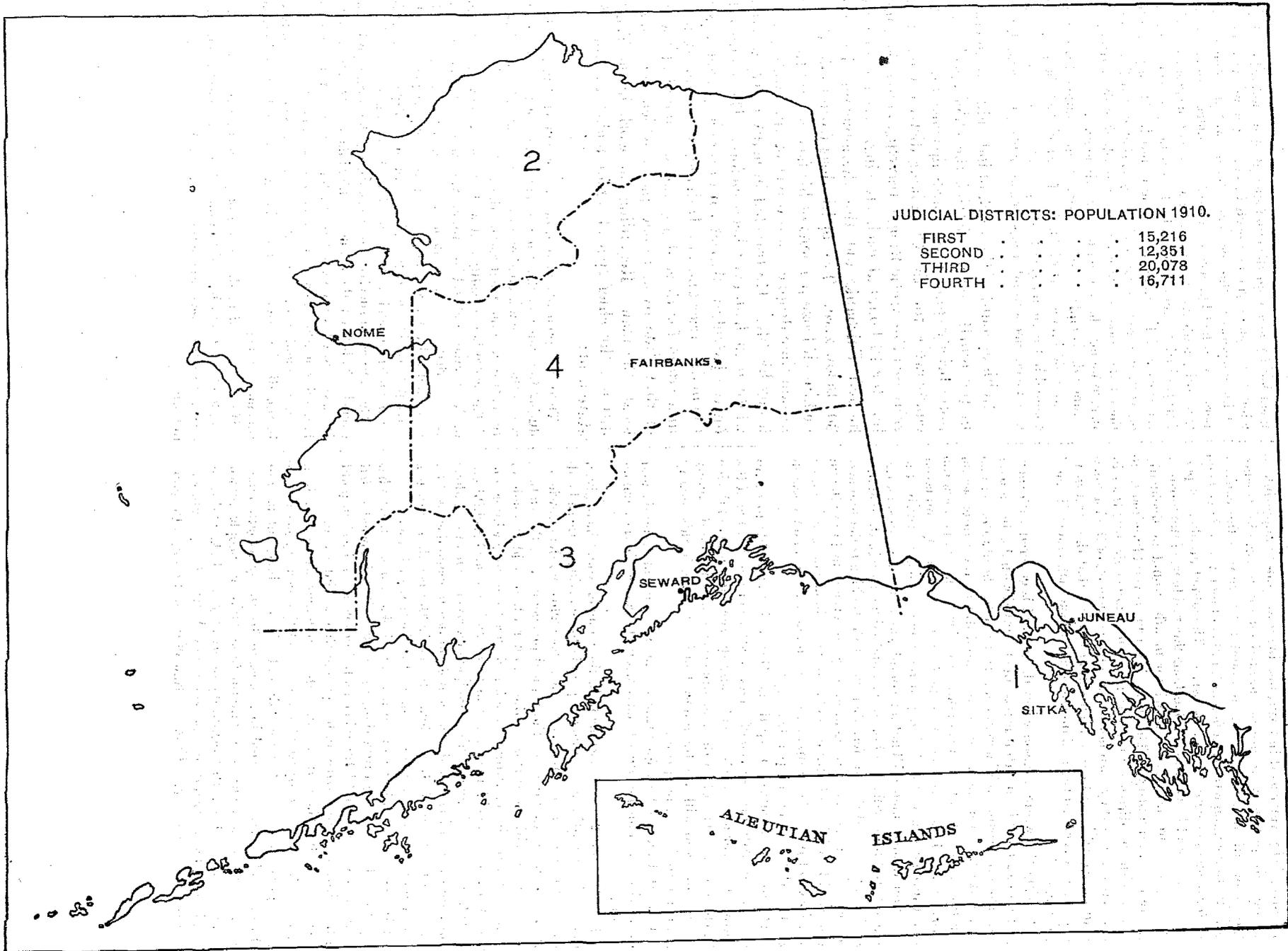
This agent kept steadily at it without loss of a day's time because of the weather and did so without the aid of a guide or assistant. Not less than four times this man was found by other travelers in an exhausted condition and assisted to a stopping place. He lost three dogs during the trip, replacing them from spare dogs carried for the purpose, and several times froze his own face.

That this agent survived the work during the stormy period and came back alive was the wonder of older inhabitants in the country. He was secured for the work after efforts had been made to secure half a dozen other men who refused the assignment.

Six men and two women, more than ever has been known before in this district, were frozen on the trails in the locality in which this man worked.

He also assisted in the course of one of his trips in rescuing a couple of trappers who had run out of food and nearly starved in getting to a road house where they were able to eventually get back to town.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ALASKA.



(572)

ALASKA

TOTAL POPULATION, INCREASE, AND DISTRIBUTION.

Population of the territory.—The population returned for Alaska at each of the last four decennial censuses, with the decennial increase or decrease, is given in Table 1. The population returned for 1880 and that for 1890 was, as has been previously noted, partly estimated. As returned at these censuses, the number of inhabitants decreased 1,374, or 4.1 per cent, during the decade preceding 1890. In the following decade, however, the rush of gold seekers to Alaska just

prior to the census of 1900 nearly doubled the population, which increased from 32,052 to 63,592, the increase being 31,540, or 98.4 per cent. Although a considerable number of those enumerated in 1900 did not settle permanently in the territory, and although the Indians and the Chinese decreased in number by more than 6,000 (see Table 5), there was nevertheless a slight increase in the total population (764, or 1.2 per cent) during the decade 1900-1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS. ¹	
		Number.	Per cent.
1910.....	64,356	764	1.2
1900.....	63,592	31,540	98.4
1890.....	32,052	-1,374	-4.1
1880.....	33,426		

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Judicial districts and minor civil divisions.—The population returned in 1910 for the four judicial districts into which Alaska was divided by the act of March 3, 1909, was as follows: First, 15,216; second, 12,351; third, 20,078; and fourth, 16,711. These districts are outlined on the accompanying map. Each judicial district is divided into recorders' districts,

which in the aggregate constitute the 42 primary minor civil divisions of the territory. In Table 2 the population of the judicial and of the constituent recorders' districts is given for 1910 only, since the population of these areas can not generally be accurately determined from the census reports for earlier years.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[District, except as otherwise stated, means recorder's district.]

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
First Judicial District.....	15,216			Second Judicial District.....	12,351		
Juneau district, including Douglas, Juneau, and Treadwell towns and Auke and Killisnoo villages.....	5,854			Cape Nome district, including Nome town, Sinuk village, and Fort Davis.....	3,924		
Auke village.....	218	261	324	Fort Davis.....	180		
Douglas town (incorporated).....	1,722	325	402	Nome town (incorporated).....	2,600	12,488	
Juneau town (incorporated).....	1,644	1,804	1,265	Sinuk village.....	117		
Killisnoo village.....	551	172	79	Council City district, including Council City village.....	680		
Treadwell town (incorporated).....	1,222	522		Council City village.....	239		
Ketchikan district, including Ketchikan town and Howkan, Kasan, Klwak, Klukwan, Metlakatla, Saxman, and Shakan villages.....	3,520			Fairhaven district, including Candle and Deering villages.....	543		
Howkan village.....	200	145	105	Candle village.....	204		
Kasan village.....	129			Deering village.....	100		
Ketchikan town (incorporated).....	1,613	459	40	Kougarok district, including Igloo village.....	308		
Klwak (Klawock) village.....	241	131	287	Igloo village.....	141		
Klukwan (Klunwan) village.....	118			Kuskokwim district (part of), including Bethel, Kashunuk, and Napakiak villages and Nunivak Island.....	2,201		
Metlakatla village.....	602	465	823	Bethel village.....	110		
Saxman village.....	154	142		Kashunuk village.....	117		
Shakan village.....	118	93		Napakiak (Napahaiagamute) village.....	108		
Sitka district, including Hoonah, Sitka, Sitka (native), Tenakee, and Yakutat villages.....	2,210			Nunivak Island.....	127		
Hoonah village.....	462	447		Total for Kuskokwim district in Judicial Districts 2, 3, and 4.....	2,711		
Sitka village.....	530	1,300	1,190	Noatak-Kobuk district, including Barrow, Kotzebue, Noatak, and Shungnak villages, Point Barrow, and Point Hope.....	2,262		
Sitka (native) village.....	500			Barrow village.....	446		
Tenakee village.....	128			Kotzebue village.....	193		
Yakutat village.....	271	247	308	Noatak village.....	121		
Skagway district, including Haines and Skagway towns, Chilkoot and Klukwan villages, and Fort Wm. H. Seward.....	1,980			Point Barrow.....	127		
Chilkoot village.....	48			Point Hope.....	245	223	301
Fort Wm. H. Seward.....	255			Shungnak village.....	210		
Haines town (incorporated).....	445	85		Port Clarence district, including Cape Prince of Wales, Fuller village, and King and Little Diomedes Islands.....	1,007		
Klukwan village.....	245			Cape Prince of Wales.....	337	396	
Skagway town (incorporated).....	372	3,117		Fuller village.....	125		
Wrangell district, including Petersburg and Wrangell towns and Kake village.....	1,652			King Island.....	119		
Kake village.....	232			Little Diomedes Island.....	60		
Petersburg town (incorporated).....	535						
Wrangell town (incorporated).....	745	803	316				

¹ Not returned separately in 1900 and 1890.

² Includes persons on vessels in port, the census having been taken during the rush to the gold-fields.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—Continued.

[District, except as otherwise stated, means recorder's district.]

Table 2—MINOR CIVIL DIVISION. Contd.	1910	1900	1890	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION.	1910	1900	1890
Second Judicial District—Continued.				Fourth Judicial District..... 16,711			
St. Lawrence Island district, including Gambell village.....	293			Chandalar district.....	368		
Gambell village.....	281			Circle district, including Circle village and Fort Yukon.....	799		
St. Michael district (part of), including St. Michael village.....	1,127			Circle village.....	144	212	
St. Michael village.....	416	857	101	Fort Yukon.....	321	166	
Total for St. Michael district in Judicial Districts 2 and 4.....	2,255			Eagle district, including Eagle town and Fort Egbert.....	543		
Third Judicial District..... 20,078				Fort Egbert.....	173	383	
Aleutian Islands district, including Iliulik village and St. George and St. Paul Islands.....	1,083			Fort Egbert.....	198		
Iliulik (Unalaska) village.....	281	428	317	Fairbanks district, including Chena and Fairbanks towns, and Chatanika, Chena (native), Dome, Esther, Garden Island, Graehl, and Nenana villages.....	7,675		
St. George Island.....	80			Chatanika village.....	193		
St. Paul Island.....	201			Chena town (incorporated).....	138		
Bristol Bay district, including Kanakanak, Kwiniak, and Nushagak villages.....	4,502			Chena (native) village.....	47		
Kanakanak (Chopung) village.....	166	116	53	Dome village.....	156		
Kulnak (Quinagak) village.....	111	201	109	Esther village.....	219		
Nushagak village.....	74	324	268	Fairbanks town (incorporated).....	3,541		
Cook Inlet district, including Kuk and Susitna villages.....	677			Garden Island village.....	217		
Kuk village.....	118			Graehl village.....	168		
Susitna village.....	233			Nenana village.....	190		
Copper Center district, including Copper Center village.....	553			Fort Gibbon district, including Mission of Our Saviour (native), and Tanana villages.....	858		
Copper Center village.....	91			Mission of Our Saviour (native) village.....	111		
Cordova district, including Cordova town and Orea village.....	1,779			Tanana village.....	398	186	203
Cordova town (incorporated).....	1,152			Forty Mile district.....	341		
Orea village.....	141	178		Hot Springs district, including Hot Springs village.....	372		
Iliamna district, including Iliamna village.....	271			Hot Springs village.....	101		
Iliamna village.....	131			Kantishna district.....	68		
Kayak district, including Katalla village.....	623			Koyukuk district, including Arotic village.....	455		
Katalla village.....	188			Arotic village.....	40		
Kenai district, including Kenai, Seldovia, and Seward villages.....	1,602			Kuskokwim district (part of).....	491		
Kenai village.....	250	200	204	[For total, see Judicial District 2.]			
Seldovia village.....	173	140	99	Mount McKinley district.....	232		
Seward village.....	534			Nulato district, including Kaltag, Kokrines, Koyukuk, and Nulato villages.....	785		
Kodiak district, including Afognak, Akhiok, Karluk, Kodiak, and Wood Island villages.....	2,448			Kaltag village.....	141		
Afognak village.....	318	307	400	Kokrines village.....	133		
Akhiok (Achiok) village.....	108			Koyukuk village.....	181		
Karluk village.....	549	470	1,123	Nulato village.....	230	221	118
Kodiak village.....	433	341	495	Ophir district, including Dishkakat and Ophir villages.....	562		
Wood Island village.....	198	220		Dishkakat village.....	145		
Kuskokwim district (part of).....	10			Ophir village.....	122		
[For total, see Judicial District 2.]				Otter district, including Otter and Richmond villages.....	1,234		
Nabesna district.....	103			Otter village.....	93		
Prince William Sound district.....	210			Richmond village.....	143		
Unga Peninsula district, including Chignik Bay and Unga villages.....	1,303			Rampart district, including Rampart, Rampart (native), and Stevens villages.....	370		
Chignik Bay village.....	666			Rampart village.....	83	211	
Unga village.....	108	175	159	Rampart (native) village.....	36		
Valdez district, including Valdez town, Ellamar and Tatitlek villages, Fort Lisicum, and Tikel Railroad Station.....	4,815			Stevens village.....	100		
Ellamar village.....	98			St. Michael district (part of), including Anvik, Koserefsky, and Unalaklik villages.....	1,128		
Fort Lisicum.....	182			[For total, see Judicial District 2.]			
Tatitlek village.....	152	149	90	Anvik village.....	151	160	191
Tikel Railroad Station.....	120			Koserefsky village.....	251	135	131
Valdez town (incorporated).....	810	315		Unalaklik (Unalakleet) village.....	247	241	175
				Tanana district.....	430		

Within the recorders' districts the population for 1910 is shown separately in Table 2 for 108 secondary divisions, comprising 14 incorporated towns, 89 unincorporated villages and settlements, and 5 forts. For 44 of these secondary divisions the population for 1900 is given, and for 29 of these 44 the population for 1890 also is shown. For 64 places separately reported in 1910, no population statistics relating to either 1900 or 1890 are contained in the census reports for those years. Classified according to their population in 1910, the distribution of these secondary divisions—that is, incorporated towns and unincorporated villages, settlements, and forts—was as follows:

Table 3 CLASS.	NUMBER OF PLACES AND SETTLEMENTS.		
	Total.	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
All classes.....	108	14	94
Population in 1910—			
Under 250.....	76	2	74
250 to 499.....	15	1	14
500 to 749.....	8	2	6
750 to 999.....	2	2	
1,000 or more.....	7	7	

Incorporated towns.—Table 4 shows the population in 1910 of the incorporated towns of Alaska, with their population in 1900 and 1890, so far as figures are avail-

able. Of the 14 incorporated towns 7 had, in 1910, 1,000 inhabitants or more. The population of Fairbanks, the largest of the towns, was 3,541; of Nome, the second largest, 2,600. The number of inhabitants returned for Nome in 1900 was 12,488; this return, however, included persons on vessels in port who had

been attracted by the discovery of gold in the territory. According to the returns, the population of Skagway, the second largest town in 1900, had decreased during the decade 1900-1910 from 3,117 to 872. In 1910 eight of the incorporated towns were in the first judicial district.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED TOWNS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

TOWN.	DISTRICT.		1910	1900	1890	TOWN.	DISTRICT.		1910	1900	1890
	Judicial.	Recorder's.					Judicial.	Recorder's.			
Chena	Fourth.....	Fairbanks.....	138			Ketchikan	First.....	Ketchikan.....	1,013	459	40
Cordova	Third.....	Cordova.....	1,152			Nome	Second.....	Cape Nome.....	2,000	12,488	
Douglas	First.....	Juneau.....	1,722	825	402	Petersburg	First.....	Wrangell.....	585		
Eagle	Fourth.....	Eagle.....	178	383		Skagway	First.....	Skagway.....	872	3,117	
Fairbanks	Fourth.....	Fairbanks.....	3,541			Treadwell	First.....	Juneau.....	1,222	522	
Haines	First.....	Skagway.....	445	85		Valdez	Third.....	Valdez.....	810	315	
Juneau	First.....	Juneau.....	1,044	1,804	1,253	Wrangell	First.....	Wrangell.....	743	808	316

Density of population.—The gross land and water area of Alaska is 590,884 square miles, which is nearly equal to one-fifth of the area (3,026,789 square miles) of the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions), and slightly exceeds the combined area of the three Pacific coast states—Washington, Oregon, and California—and Texas. Based upon gross area, the density of population, or number of inhabitants per square

mile of territory in Alaska, was 0.1 both in 1910 and in 1900. This is equivalent to an average area of 9.2 square miles, or 5,888 acres, to each inhabitant. The average number of inhabitants per square mile of territory in the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions), based upon the gross area, was 30.4 in 1910, while the average area to each inhabitant was 21.1 acres.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX.

Color or race and nativity.—Table 5 shows the population of Alaska, as returned at the censuses of 1910 and 1900, distributed according to color or race and nativity and for the white population according to parentage. In this and in other tables the term "native parentage" comprises persons having both parents born in the United States (including Alaska and other outlying territories or possessions), the term "foreign parentage" comprises persons having both parents born in foreign countries, and the term "mixed parentage" comprises persons having one parent born in the United States and the other foreign born. The aggregate native population embraces all persons living in Alaska who were born in the United States or in any of its outlying possessions. It therefore includes not only natives of Alaska but also many immigrants to Alaska from other sections of the country. The Indian population is almost entirely native. During the decade 1900-1910, the native population decreased from 50,931 to 43,921, the decrease of this element (7,010) being very nearly equal to the increase of the foreign born (7,774). The proportion native decreased from 80.1 per cent in 1900 to 68.2 per cent in 1910.

at the time of the 1900 census many were enumerated from steamship lists which supplied no information as to nativity or parentage. These were classified and tabulated, however, as native of native parentage, but as many of them, of course, were of foreign birth or foreign parentage the total native white population of native parentage, as shown in the report for 1900, was too high and the totals for the other white classes were correspondingly too small. The decrease between 1900 and 1910 in the number reported as native white of native parentage and the increases in the numbers reported for the other white classes are in large part attributable to this defectiveness of the 1900 classification. These inaccuracies in the classification by nativity and parentage would not, however, affect the completeness or comparability of the returns for the total white population. The total number of whites increased 5,907, or 19.4 per cent, during the decade 1900 to 1910, and the proportion of whites in the total population increased from 48 per cent in 1900 to 56.6 per cent in 1910.

Owing to the conditions under which the census of 1900 was taken, the figures representing the various classes of the white population at that census are defective and not comparable with those for 1910. Of the gold seekers who were rushing to Cape Nome

The Indian population decreased during the decade from 29,536 to 25,331, the decrease being 4,205, or 14.2 per cent. The proportion of Indians decreased from 46.4 to 39.4 per cent. The number of Chinese decreased from 3,116 to 1,209, the decrease being 1,907, or 61.2 per cent. The number of Japanese increased from 279 in 1900 to 913 in 1910, and the number of negroes from 168 to 209.

Table 5

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.		INCREASE: 1900-1910		PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	1910	1900 ²	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total	64,356	63,592	764	1.2	100.0	100.0
White.....	30,400	30,493	5,907	19.4	66.6	48.0
Indian.....	25,331	20,536	-4,205	-14.2	39.4	46.4
Chinese.....	1,209	3,116	-1,907	-61.2	1.9	4.9
Japanese.....	913	279	634	227.2	1.4	0.4
Negro.....	209	168	41	24.4	0.3	0.3
All other ³	294	.....	294	.....	0.5	.....
Total native	43,921	50,931	-7,010	-13.8	68.2	80.1
Total foreign born	20,435	12,661	7,774	61.4	31.8	19.9
Native white	13,426	21,709	-3,283	-15.1	28.6	34.1
Native parentage.....	10,993	17,494	-6,501	-37.2	17.1	27.5
Foreign parentage.....	4,760	2,676	2,084	77.9	7.4	4.2
Mixed parentage.....	2,673	1,530	1,134	73.7	4.2	2.4
Foreign-born white.....	17,974	8,784	9,190	104.6	27.9	13.8

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
² The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)
³ Includes 246 Filipinos, 35 Hawaiians, and 13 Koreans.

As shown by Table 6, the white population was one-half (50.6 per cent) native and one-half (49.4 per cent) foreign born. The Indian population was almost entirely native, the percentage native being 98.3. Of the Chinese, 11.7 per cent were natives; of the Japanese, 2 per cent; and of the negroes, 80.4 per cent.

Table 6

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION: 1910				
	Total.	Native. ¹	Foreign born.	Per cent native. ¹	Percent foreign born.
Total	64,356	43,921	20,435	68.2	31.8
White.....	30,400	18,426	17,974	50.6	49.4
Indian.....	25,331	24,890	441	98.3	1.7
Chinese.....	1,209	142	1,067	11.7	88.3
Japanese.....	913	18	895	2.0	98.0
Negro.....	209	168	41	80.4	19.6
All other.....	294	277	17	94.2	5.8

¹ Born in the United States or any of its outlying possessions, including Alaska.

Color or race and nativity, by parentage.—In Table 7 the native and the foreign-born population of Alaska is classified by color or race and by nativity of parents. As here classified, persons of mixed parentage are not necessarily of mixed racial descent, since all those

Table 7

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total.	Both parents native.	Both parents foreign.	One parent native and one foreign born.		
				Total.	Father foreign, mother native.	Mother foreign, father native.
Native	43,921	34,764	5,231	3,876	2,887	989
White.....	18,426	10,993	4,760	2,673	1,761	912
Indian.....	24,890	23,326	374	1,190	1,116	74
Chinese.....	142	3	139	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	18	13	3	2	2	.....
Negro.....	168	154	5	9	7	2
All other.....	277	275	.....	2	1	1
Foreign born	20,435	.....	20,207	228	132	96
White.....	17,974	.....	17,788	186	107	79
Indian.....	441	.....	405	36	23	13
Chinese.....	1,067	.....	1,066	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	895	.....	895	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	41	.....	36	5	2	3
All other.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....

reporting one parent native of the United States and one foreign born were classified as of mixed parentage even though both parents were of the same race. The proportion of mixed parentage was naturally very small among the foreign born. Of the 18,426 native whites, 10,993, or 59.7 per cent, were of native parentage; 4,760, or 25.8 per cent, were of foreign parentage; and 2,673, or 14.5 per cent, were of mixed parentage. Of this latter class, 1,761 reported foreign-born fathers and 912 foreign-born mothers. There were 374 native Indians, who reported both parents foreign born, and 1,190 who reported one parent foreign born and one native.

Indian population.—Data relating to the Indian population, as returned at the last four censuses, are summarized in Table 8. In 1880 the Indians numbered 32,996 and constituted 98.7 per cent of the total population. During the decade 1880-1890, according to the returns, the Indian population decreased 7,642, or 23.2 per cent, and during the following decade increased 4,182, or 16.5 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the figure for 1890 is probably an understatement of the number of Indians in the territory at that time, since for large portions of the interior no enumeration was made. The figure for 1880, although to some extent based upon estimates, is probably nearly accurate. It is apparent from the table that since 1880 the Indian population has considerably decreased, the decrease for the 30 years 1880-1910 amounting to 7,665, or 23.2 per cent. The decrease in the proportion of Indians in the total population was greatest between 1890 and 1900, which is, of course, explained by the influx of whites in the years 1898 and 1899. The proportion of Indians of mixed blood is shown to have increased from 8.5 per cent of the Indian population in 1900, to 15.3 per cent in 1910. A more detailed classification of the data for the Indians of mixed blood in 1910 develops the fact that 3,843, or 98.9 per cent, were of white and Indian blood, 43, or 1.1 per cent, of Asiatic and Indian blood, and 1 of unknown mixture.

Table 8

CENSUS YEAR.	Total population.	INDIAN POPULATION.				Per cent of Indians in the total population.	Per cent of mixed bloods in the Indian population.	
		Total.	Increase over preceding census. ¹		Full-blood.			Mixed blood.
			Number.	Per cent.				
1910.....	64,356	25,331	-4,205	-14.2	21,444	3,887	30.4	15.3
1900.....	63,592	20,536	4,182	16.5	27,037	2,499	46.4	8.5
1890.....	32,052	26,354	-7,642	-23.2	23,531	1,823	79.1	7.2
1880.....	33,426	32,996	.....	.....	31,240	1,756	98.7	5.3

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The distribution by sex and age of the Indians of Alaska in 1910, by linguistic stock and tribe, is given in Table 9.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE OF INDIANS OF PURE AND OF MIXED BLOOD, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LINGUISTIC STOCK AND TRIBE.

Table 9

STOCK AND TRIBE.	Total.	Male.	Female.	FULL-BLOODS.						MIXED BLOODS.					
				Total. ¹	Male.			Female.			Total. ¹	Male.		Female.	
					Under 20 years of age.	20 to 50 years of age.	51 years of age and over.	Under 20 years of age.	20 to 50 years of age.	51 years of age and over.		Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and over. ²	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and over. ³
Total	23,779	12,258	11,521	21,399	4,841	5,069	1,055	4,430	4,816	994	2,380	928	289	895	257
Alut stock	1,491	779	712	1,002	250	223	52	207	225	44	489	171	78	165	68
Algonquian stock	3	2	1	1		1					2		1	1	
Delaware.....	3	2	1	1		1					2		1	1	
Athapascan stock	3,916	2,009	1,907	3,642	797	921	157	777	861	129	274	105	29	118	24
Ahtena.....	207	161	136	293	64	74	20	58	66	11	4	2	1	1	
Hankutehin.....	127	79	48	127	37	31	11	24	23	1					
Kaiyukhotana.....	160	78	82	155	23	46	6	31	43	6	5	3		2	
Knaikhotana.....	697	380	317	672	165	166	33	151	136	21	25	13	3	7	2
Kutehin.....	359	188	171	349	80	85	19	74	78	13	10	3	1	6	
Nahane.....	8	6	3	2		1			1		6	3	1	2	
Natsikutehin.....	177	96	81	176	39	45	12	34	35	11	1			1	
Tenankutehin.....	415	216	199	396	87	96	21	83	96	13	19	10	2	6	1
Tukuthkutehin.....	6	1	5	3					3		3	1		2	
Unakhotana.....	193	98	95	170	30	54	5	36	41	4	23	7	2	14	
Vuntakutehin.....	5	2	3	5					3						
Tribe not specified.....	1,472	705	707	1,294	272	321	30	286	336	49	178	63	10	75	21
Eskimaun stock	12,652	6,559	6,093	11,865	2,760	2,829	492	2,485	2,665	496	787	348	65	302	72
Chugachmiut.....	326	180	149	289	85	66	14	57	65	12	27	15		12	
Ikogmiut.....	782	374	408	768	165	172	29	180	194	28	14	7	1	6	
Imakmiut.....	2	1	1	2		1			1						
Iprackmiut.....	4	3	1	4		2									
Kajallmiut.....	192	98	94	191	49	37	12	36	47	10	1			1	
Kakuakmiut.....	22	10	12	22	6	3	1	6	4	2					
Kangiallmiut.....	1			1					1						
Kaniagmiut.....	238	120	118	209	55	48	6	37	51	12	29	11		18	
Kokohabukmiut.....	32	16	16	32	6	9		5	10	1					
Kiniugmiut.....	594	330	294	576	148	148	26	108	120	20	18	8		10	
Kopagmiut.....	9	6	6	9					6						
Kovagmiut.....	561	301	260	546	133	141	19	107	125	21	15	8		7	
Kukpaungmiut.....	7	4	2	7					1						
Kunmiut.....	77	43	34	77	21	20	2	12	19	3					
Kusotrimmiut.....	133	82	51	125	42	32	3	18	25	5	8	5		3	
Kuskovakmiut.....	370	212	158	361	130	66	10	79	67	9	9	5	1	3	
Kuskowik.....	37	18	19	36	10	5	2	7	10	2	1				
Kuskwogmiut.....	1,480	741	739	1,447	328	342	55	322	348	54	33	18		15	
Mangmiut.....	376	176	200	376	85	79	12	103	80	17	10	10		0	
Malemuit.....	565	292	273	546	139	118	21	129	110	19	10	10		0	
Naparctoo.....	9	8	1	9		6			1						
Necohuktamiut.....	25	12	13	25	5	5		6	2						
Numalogniut.....	285	158	127	277	52	82	16	47	60	11	8	4	1	3	
Numivagmiut.....	301	161	140	299	68	80	12	53	75	11	2	1		1	
Nunochogmiut.....	158	73	85	158	32	38	3	36	39	10					
Nushagmiut.....	31	20	11	24	3	8	5	3	4	1	7	4		3	
Nuyukmiut.....	81	40	41	71	12	13	4	16	20	1	10	4	2	1	3
Pitukmiut.....	4	3	1	4											
Polazamiut.....	14	8	6	14		2		2							
Selawigmiut.....	258	140	118	258	54	79	7	43	65	10					
Sidarumiut.....	5	3	2	4		2			1		1	1			
Tikorammiut.....	320	159	161	300	54	83	15	53	70	23	20	6		14	
Toglagmiut.....	93	52	41	89	22	18	8	13	23	5	4	4			
Uklvokmiut.....	140	77	63	140	38	37	2	26	36	1					
Unalagmiut.....	441	221	220	421	121	74	16	91	102	17	20	10		10	
Utkiavinnmiut.....	123	63	60	119	30	20	3	21	35	1	4		1	2	1
Utukamiut (syn. Oloogmiut).....	127	65	62	116	18	34	5	19	32	8	11	8		3	
Yuit.....	292	149	143	290	60	71	17	54	63	25	2	1		1	
Southern Eskimaun.....	3,650	1,899	1,751	3,186	809	809	150	708	686	134	464	197	57	140	60
Tribe not specified.....	488	244	244	428	99	62	13	84	63	13	60	18	2	31	8
Haida stock (syn. Skitagetan)	530	281	249	377	88	83	29	81	72	22	153	55	23	49	24
Haida.....	530	281	249	377	88	83	29	81	72	22	153	55	23	49	24
Tlingit stock (syn. Kolutshan)	4,458	2,244	2,214	3,897	795	881	274	792	897	255	561	215	78	222	46
Auk.....	269	144	125	242	37	81	14	43	60	7	27	11	1	13	2
Chilkat.....	694	354	340	629	112	163	43	119	148	44	65	32	4	25	4
Hanya.....	214	114	100	192	41	45	15	44	38	9	22	9	4	8	1
Huna.....	625	303	322	590	127	122	36	120	141	43	35	14	3	16	2
Hutsuwu.....	536	268	268	498	111	100	36	107	108	36	38	20	1	16	1
Kake.....	325	164	161	276	63	47	31	54	61	20	49	17	6	21	5
Kiyu.....	29	17	12	29	4	10	3	6	4	2					
Sitka.....	608	295	313	527	97	104	47	118	109	51	81	34	13	26	8
Stikine.....	189	96	93	150	27	33	12	30	34	14	39	8	16	14	1
Taku.....	142	70	72	128	23	31	8	22	37	6	14	8		5	1
Tongas.....	184	88	96	156	33	35	8	40	31	9	28	9	3	12	4
Yakutat.....	307	143	164	276	59	64	8	59	77	9	31	11	1	19	
Tribe not specified.....	336	188	148	204	61	46	13	30	49	5	132	42	26	47	17
Tsimshian stock	729	384	345	615	151	131	51	138	96	48	114	36	15	40	23
Tsimshian.....	729	384	345	615	151	131	51	138	96	48	114	36	15	40	23

¹ Includes those of unknown age.
² Includes 21 males 51 years of age and over, as follows: 9 Aleut, 5 Southern Eskimaun, 2 Sitka, 2 Tlingit (tribe not reported), and 3 Tsimshian.
³ Includes 17 females 51 years of age and over, as follows: 1 Athapascan (tribe not reported), 6 Aleut, 1 Southern Eskimaun, 1 Haida, 1 Auk, 1 Chilkat, 1 Kake, 1 Stikine, and 4 Tlingit (tribe not reported).
⁴ Exclusive of 1,640 Indians not reported by stock or tribe, but inclusive of 88 Indians of Alaskan stock enumerated in the United States, as follows: 40 Aleut; 18 Eskimaun; 32 Tlingit.
⁵ Includes Aglemut, Chugachigmiut, Kaniagmiut, and Ugalakmiut.

Sex.—In the total population in 1910, as shown by Table 10, there were 45,857 males and 18,499 females, the number of males to 100 females being 247.9. In 1900 the ratio was 258.9 to 100. The number of males to 100 females in the white population in 1910 was 500.1; in the Indian population, 105.3. Among native whites it was 317.8; among foreign-born whites, 985.4; among native whites of native parentage, 344. The high proportion of males in the native white population is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of this element was composed of male immigrants from other sections of the United States. The Indian population presented a fairly normal distribution by sex, the number of males to 100 females being, however, somewhat higher than the corresponding number (103.5) for Indians in the United States.

Table 10 CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900 ¹		
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
Total.....	45,857	18,499	247.9	45,872	17,720	258.9
White.....	30,334	6,066	500.1	27,293	3,200	852.9
Indian.....	12,995	12,335	105.3	15,048	14,488	103.9
Chinese.....	1,206	3	(2)	3,113	3	(2)
Japanese.....	887	26	(2)	267	12	(2)
Negro.....	143	66	(2)	151	17	(2)
All other.....	292	2	(2)			
Total native.....	27,318	16,603	164.5	34,127	10,804	203.1
Total foreign born.....	18,539	1,896	977.8	11,745	616	1,282.2
Native white.....	14,016	4,410	317.8	19,171	2,538	755.4
Native parentage.....	8,517	2,476	344.0	15,806	1,688	936.4
Foreign parentage.....	3,599	1,161	310.0	2,185	491	445.0
Mixed parentage.....	1,900	773	245.8	1,180	359	323.7
Foreign-born white.....	16,318	1,656	985.4	8,122	662	1,226.0

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

² Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL CONDITION.

Age.—The age distribution of the color or race, nativity, and parentage elements, by sex, is given by five-year periods in Table 11, single years being shown for the population under 25. Except among the Indians, the proportion of children in each class of the population was low, and was lower for males than for females. The age distribution as well as the sex distribution thus reflects the immigrant character of the population, the proportion of immigrants being very large in these classes and greater among males than among females. Among native whites of native parentage 7.5 per cent of the males were under 15 years of age, and 24.1 per cent of the females; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, the corresponding percentages were 11.5 and 34.9, respectively; and for foreign-born whites, 0.5 and 5.4. The age distribution of the Indians was more normal, the percentage under 15 being 37.8 for males and 37.6 for females. Of the native whites of native parentage 60.8 per cent were 20 to 44 years of age; of the foreign-born whites, 77.4 per cent; of the Indians, 37 per cent. The percentage 45 and over for these classes was 21, 20.3, and 14.7, respectively. In the Indian population 16.1 per cent of the males and 16.5 per cent of the females were under 5 years of age, these percentages being somewhat above the corresponding percentages—14.9 and 15.5—for the Indian population in the United States proper.

In Table 12 the distribution by broad age periods of the Alaskan population in 1910 and 1900 is shown for the principal nativity and color elements. In 1900, 16,911, or 26.6 per cent, of the total population were returned as of unknown age. The proportion returned as of unknown age among the native whites of native parentage amounted to 58.3 per cent of this class, the proportion being even greater among the Chinese. For these classes especially, and for the total population in a lesser degree, the large proportion of unknown age in 1900 seriously invalidates any comparison of the 1900 with the 1910 data, either of absolute numbers or of percentages in each age group. When, as is the case with the 1900 data, the number for whom age is unknown is relatively very large, the number reported in the several age groups, and consequently the percentages for the several groups, are necessarily much smaller than they would be if the returns by age were complete. While, for example, it is probably true that the proportion of native whites of native parentage under 5 years of age was greater in 1910 than it was in 1900, the table does not enable one to measure the change. If it be assumed that those of unknown age in 1900 were in fact distributed by age in the same proportion as were those of known age, the proportion under 5 in this class would be for that year 3.9 instead of 1.6 as shown in the table.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

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DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	TOTAL POPULATION.			WHITE.			INDIAN.			CHINESE, JAPANESE, NEGRO, AND ALL OTHER.			NATIVE WHITE.					
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.		
													Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number.....	64,368	45,857	18,499	36,400	30,334	6,066	25,331	12,995	12,336	2,625	2,528	97	10,993	8,517	2,476	7,433	5,499	1,934
Under 5 years.....	5,363	2,705	2,658	1,228	614	614	4,127	2,087	2,040	8	4	4	557	288	269	622	307	315
Under 1 year.....	1,108	557	551	262	146	116	845	411	434	1	.....	1	119	73	46	138	71	67
5 to 9 years.....	4,026	2,044	1,982	862	435	427	3,160	1,608	1,552	4	1	3	388	204	184	397	192	205
10 to 14 years.....	2,876	1,510	1,366	621	302	319	2,250	1,206	1,044	5	2	3	289	145	144	286	132	154
15 to 19 years.....	3,534	2,001	1,533	927	611	316	2,497	1,285	1,212	110	105	5	362	218	144	337	205	132
20 to 24 years.....	6,317	4,570	1,747	3,661	3,113	548	2,325	1,138	1,187	331	319	12	1,034	798	236	610	444	166
25 to 29 years.....	8,121	6,238	1,883	5,564	4,717	847	2,104	1,090	1,014	453	431	22	1,389	1,064	325	894	651	243
30 to 34 years.....	8,141	6,323	1,818	5,910	5,050	860	1,875	929	946	356	344	12	1,545	1,218	327	1,016	800	216
35 to 39 years.....	7,223	5,043	1,580	5,297	4,533	764	1,670	875	801	250	235	15	1,437	1,164	273	1,011	817	194
40 to 44 years.....	6,168	4,895	1,273	4,522	3,928	594	1,405	739	606	241	228	13	1,274	1,037	237	843	701	142
45 to 49 years.....	4,584	3,752	832	3,223	2,897	326	1,073	670	503	288	285	3	941	821	120	508	515	83
50 to 54 years.....	3,263	2,697	566	2,117	1,947	170	863	470	393	283	280	3	670	600	70	456	417	39
55 to 59 years.....	1,785	1,407	378	1,081	978	105	543	270	273	161	161	.....	369	325	44	200	173	27
60 to 64 years.....	1,150	815	335	513	458	55	552	273	279	85	84	1	180	152	28	79	72	7
65 to 69 years.....	582	423	159	259	224	35	285	161	124	38	38	.....	88	79	9	32	20	6
70 to 74 years.....	319	204	115	104	88	16	206	108	98	8	8	1	34	28	6	16	15	1
75 to 79 years.....	142	91	51	41	37	4	99	62	47	2	2	.....	19	17	2	8	8	.....
80 to 84 years.....	77	37	40	4	4	.....	73	33	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
85 to 89 years.....	25	13	12	6	5	1	19	8	11	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	1	1	.....
90 to 94 years.....	17	5	12	.....	.....	.....	17	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95 to 99 years.....	12	6	6	3	1	2	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 years and over.....	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	622	473	149	457	394	63	164	78	86	1	1	.....	412	355	57	26	22	4
All ages, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	8.3	5.9	14.4	3.4	2.0	10.1	16.3	16.1	16.5	0.3	0.2	.....	5.1	3.4	10.9	8.4	5.6	18.3
Under 1 year.....	1.7	1.2	3.0	0.7	0.5	1.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	(1)	(1)	.....	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	3.5
5 to 9 years.....	6.3	4.5	10.7	2.4	1.4	7.0	12.5	12.4	12.6	0.2	(1)	.....	3.5	2.4	7.4	5.3	3.5	10.6
10 to 14 years.....	4.5	3.3	7.4	1.7	1.0	5.3	8.9	9.3	8.5	0.2	0.1	.....	2.6	1.7	5.8	3.8	2.4	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	5.5	4.4	8.3	2.5	2.0	5.2	9.9	9.9	8.2	4.2	4.2	.....	3.3	2.6	5.8	4.5	3.7	6.8
20 to 24 years.....	9.8	10.0	9.4	10.1	10.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.6	12.6	12.6	.....	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.2	8.1	8.6
25 to 29 years.....	12.6	13.6	10.2	15.3	15.6	14.0	8.3	8.4	8.2	17.3	17.0	.....	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.0	11.8	12.6
30 to 34 years.....	12.6	13.8	9.8	16.2	16.6	14.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	13.6	13.6	.....	14.1	14.3	13.2	13.7	14.5	11.2
35 to 39 years.....	11.2	12.3	8.5	14.6	14.9	12.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	9.5	9.3	.....	13.1	13.7	11.0	13.6	14.9	10.0
40 to 44 years.....	9.6	10.7	6.9	12.4	12.9	9.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	9.2	9.0	.....	11.6	12.2	9.6	11.3	12.7	7.3
45 to 49 years.....	7.1	8.2	4.5	8.9	9.6	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.1	11.0	11.3	.....	8.6	9.6	4.8	8.0	9.4	4.3
50 to 54 years.....	5.1	5.0	3.1	5.8	6.4	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	10.8	11.1	.....	6.1	7.0	2.8	6.1	7.6	2.0
55 to 59 years.....	2.8	3.1	2.0	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	6.1	6.4	.....	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	1.4
60 to 64 years.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	.....	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.4
65 to 69 years.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	.....	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
70 to 74 years.....	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
75 to 79 years.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....
80 to 84 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	0.3	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
85 to 89 years.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
90 to 94 years.....	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
95 to 99 years.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
100 years and over.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Age unknown.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	(1)	(1)	.....	3.7	4.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Year of age (1-24).																		
1 year.....	1,061	521	540	271	137	134	787	383	404	3	1	2	98	52	46	165	82	83
2 years.....	1,089	538	551	243	107	136	845	431	414	1	.....	1	120	48	72	115	56	59
3 years.....	1,069	538	531	242	108	134	825	428	397	2	2	1	119	61	58	112	43	60
4 years.....	1,036	551	485	210	116	94	825	434	391	1	1	.....	101	54	47	92	55	37
5 years.....	941	481	460	200	104	96	740	377	363	1	.....	1	96	50	46	86	45	41
6 years.....	866	442	424	202	100	93	664	333	331	.....	.....	.....	96	55	41	93	46	47
7 years.....	775	380	386	155	79	76	618	309	309	2	1	1	68	38	30	72	35	37
8 years.....	781	406	375	151	76	75	629	330	299	1	.....	1	70	38	32	65	31	37
9 years.....	663	326	337	154	67	87	509	259	250	.....	.....	.....	58	23	35	78	35	43
10 years.....	602	326	276	105	50	49	497	270	227	.....	.....	.....	47	25	22	50	27	23
11 years.....	503	252	251	122	57	65	370	194	185	2	1	1	59	30	29	55	23	32
12 years.....	626	337	289	144	72	72	482	265	217	.....	.....	.....	63	32	31	64	29	35
13 years.....	568	291	277	131	62	69	437	220	208	.....	.....	.....	58	31	27	70	31	39
14 years.....	577	304	273	119	55	64	455	248	207	3	1	2	62	27	35	47	22	25
15 years.....	643	355	288	131	69	62	509	284	225	3	2	1	61	31	30	61	34	27
16 years.....	642	348	294	144	78	66	492	265	227	6	5	1	67	35	32	61	34	27
17 years.....	630	346	284	140	91	49	467	232	235	23	23	.....	46	29	17	64	39	25
18 years.....	794	442	352	219	148	71	548	269	279	27	25	2	95	55	40	73	48	25
19 years.....	825	510	315	293	225	68	481	235	246	51	50	1	93	68	25	78	50	28

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE PERIODS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, AND BY EACH YEAR OF AGE FOR PERSONS UNDER 25: 1910—Continued.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

AGE PERIOD.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.			CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			NEGRO.			ALL OTHER.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All ages, number.....	17,974	16,818	1,656	1,209	1,206	3	913	887	26	209	143	66	294	292	2
Under 5 years.....	49	19	30				3	2	1	5	2	3			
Under 1 year.....	5	2	3							1		1			
5 to 9 years.....	77	39	38	1		1	1	1		1		1	1		1
10 to 14 years.....	46	25	21				1	1		4	1	3			
15 to 19 years.....	228	188	40	23	23		23	22	1	8	4	4	56	56	
20 to 24 years.....	2,017	1,871	146	35	35		158	151	7	21	16	5	117	117	
25 to 29 years.....	3,281	3,002	279	42	42		308	298	10	34	22	12	69	69	
30 to 34 years.....	3,340	3,032	317	98	98		204	201	3	30	22	8	24	23	1
35 to 39 years.....	2,840	2,552	297	95	93	2	113	110	3	28	18	10	14	14	
40 to 44 years.....	2,405	2,190	215	152	152		52	51	1	20	17	12	8	8	
45 to 49 years.....	1,684	1,561	123	244	244		23	23		16	13	3	5	5	
50 to 54 years.....	991	930	61	251	251		17	17		15	12	3			
55 to 59 years.....	512	478	34	150	150		8	8		3	3				
60 to 64 years.....	254	234	20	74	74		2	2		9	8	1			
65 to 69 years.....	139	119	20	35	35					3	3				
70 to 74 years.....	64	45	9	8	8					1		1			
75 to 79 years.....	14	12	2	1	1					1	1				
80 to 84 years.....	2	2													
85 to 89 years.....	1	1													
90 to 94 years.....															
95 to 99 years.....	3	1	2												
100 years and over.....															
Age unknown.....	19	17	2							1	1				
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years.....	0.3	0.1	1.8				0.3	0.2		2.4	1.4				
Under 1 year.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.2							0.5					
5 to 9 years.....	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.1			0.1	0.1		0.5			0.3		
10 to 14 years.....	0.3	0.2	1.3				0.1	0.1		1.9	0.7				
15 to 19 years.....	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.9		2.5	2.5		3.8	2.8		19.0	19.2	
20 to 24 years.....	11.2	11.5	8.8	2.9	2.9		17.3	17.0		10.0	11.2		39.8	40.1	
25 to 29 years.....	18.3	18.4	16.8	3.5	3.5		33.7	33.6		16.3	15.4		23.5	23.6	
30 to 34 years.....	18.6	18.6	19.1	8.1	8.1		22.3	22.7		14.4	15.4		8.2	7.9	
35 to 39 years.....	15.9	15.6	17.9	7.9	7.7		12.4	12.4		13.4	12.6		4.8	4.8	
40 to 44 years.....	13.4	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.6		5.7	5.7		13.9	11.9		2.7	2.7	
45 to 49 years.....	9.4	9.6	7.4	20.2	20.2		2.5	2.6		7.7	9.1		1.7	1.7	
50 to 54 years.....	5.5	5.7	3.7	20.8	20.8		1.9	1.9		7.2	8.4				
55 to 59 years.....	2.8	2.9	2.1	12.4	12.4		0.9	0.9		1.4	2.1				
60 to 64 years.....	1.4	1.4	1.2	6.1	6.1		0.2	0.2		4.8	5.6				
65 to 69 years.....	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.9	2.9					1.4	2.1				
70 to 74 years.....	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7					0.5					
75 to 79 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1					0.5	0.7				
80 to 84 years.....	(¹)	(¹)													
85 to 89 years.....	(¹)	(¹)													
90 to 94 years.....															
95 to 99 years.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.1												
100 years and over.....															
Age unknown.....	0.1	0.1	0.1							0.5	0.7				
Year of age (1-24).															
1 year.....	8	3	5				2	1	1	1		1			
2 years.....	8	3	5							1		1			
3 years.....	11	4	7				1	1		1	1				
4 years.....	17	7	10							1	1				
5 years.....	18	9	9							1		1			
6 years.....	13	8	5												
7 years.....	15	6	9				1	1					1		1
8 years.....	13	7	6	1		1									
9 years.....	18	9	9												
10 years.....	8	4	4												
11 years.....	8	4	4							2	1	1			
12 years.....	17	11	6												
13 years.....	3	3	3												
14 years.....	10	6	4				1	1		2		2			
15 years.....	9	4	5				2	2		1		1			
16 years.....	16	9	7	1	1		1	1		2	1	1	2	2	
17 years.....	30	23	7	6	6		3	3					14	14	
18 years.....	51	45	6	4	4		5	5		3	1	2	15	15	
19 years.....	122	107	15	12	12		12	11	1	2	2		25	25	
20 years.....	197	185	12	7	7		18	18		3	3		30	30	
21 years.....	320	296	24	6	6		25	27	1	3	3		25	25	
22 years.....	470	443	27	5	5		34	34		3	3		30	30	
23 years.....	438	406	32	9	9		39	37	2	5	4	1	18	18	
24 years.....	592	541	51	8	8		39	35	4	7	3	4	14	14	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD AGE PERIODS OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF THE POPULATION: 1910 AND 1900.

Table 12

AGE PERIOD.	ALL CLASSES.		NATIVE WHITE. ¹				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE. ¹		INDIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.	
			Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.									
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
All ages, number.....	64,356	63,592	10,993	17,494	7,433	4,215	17,974	8,784	25,331	29,536	1,209	3,116	913	279
Under 5 years.....	5,303	3,634	557	281	622	285	49	15	4,127	3,049	1	1	3	.....
5 to 14 years.....	9,902	7,187	677	535	683	363	123	65	5,410	6,223	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 24 years.....	9,851	7,853	1,306	1,069	947	703	2,245	853	4,822	5,059	58	33	181	72
25 to 44 years.....	20,653	20,631	5,045	4,211	3,764	2,401	11,884	6,081	7,060	7,119	387	691	677	95
45 to 64 years.....	10,782	6,607	2,160	1,131	1,333	427	3,441	1,519	3,031	3,074	719	443	50	4
65 years and over.....	1,183	704	148	70	58	29	213	68	717	586	44	11	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	622	16,911	412	10,107	26	7	19	233	164	4,426	.....	1,936	.....	108
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	8.3	5.7	5.1	1.6	8.4	6.8	0.3	0.2	16.3	10.3	.....	(3)	0.3	.....
5 to 14 years.....	15.7	11.3	6.2	3.1	9.2	8.6	0.7	0.7	21.4	21.1	.....	(2)	0.2	.....
15 to 24 years.....	10.3	12.4	12.7	6.1	12.7	16.7	12.5	9.7	19.0	17.1	4.8	1.1	10.8	25.8
25 to 44 years.....	46.1	32.4	51.4	24.1	56.6	57.0	68.1	68.7	27.9	24.1	32.0	22.2	74.2	34.1
45 to 64 years.....	16.8	10.4	19.6	6.5	17.9	10.1	10.1	17.3	12.0	10.4	59.5	14.2	5.5	1.4
65 years and over.....	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.8	2.0	5.6	0.4	.....	.....
Age unknown.....	1.0	26.6	3.7	58.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.6	15.0	.....	62.1	.....	38.7

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Table 13 a special classification of the Indian population of full blood and of mixed blood is given by broad age groups, comparable figures for Indians living in the United States being included. Among Indians of full blood, the proportion under 20 years of age was in 1910 very nearly the same in Alaska as it was in the United States, the percentages being 43.8 and 44.9, respectively. The percentage 20 to 50 years of age, inclusive, was higher, and the percentage 51 and over lower among Indians of full blood in Alaska than it was in the United States. Both in Alaska and in the United States the proportion under 20 was greater for Indians of mixed blood than it was for those of full blood. The percentage under 20 was higher among Indians of mixed blood in Alaska than it was in the United States—69.8 per cent as compared with 62.8 per cent. It was to be expected that a very large proportion of the Alaskan Indians of mixed blood should be in the younger age periods, since intermarriage with other races to any considerable extent has been possible for Alaskan Indians only within comparatively recent years.

Table 13

AGE PERIOD.	INDIANS REPORTING AGE—ALASKA: 1910					PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANS REPORTING AGE—UNITED STATES: ¹ 1910	
	Number.			Per cent distribution.		Full-blood.	Mixed blood.
	Total.	Full-blood.	Mixed blood.	Full-blood.	Mixed blood.		
All known ages.....	25,187	21,293	3,874	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 years.....	12,034	9,329	2,705	43.8	69.8	44.9	62.8
20 to 50 years.....	10,923	9,910	1,013	46.5	25.1	39.0	31.1
51 years and over.....	2,210	2,054	156	9.6	4.0	16.1	6.1

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

The sex distribution and number of males to 100 females is given by broad age groups for Alaskan Indians of pure and of mixed descent in Table 14. Among the full-blood Indians, males outnumbered females in each age group. Indians of mixed blood under 20 were very nearly evenly divided by sex, but there was a slight excess of males among those 20 to 50 years of age, inclusive.

Table 14

AGE PERIOD.	INDIANS REPORTING AGE—ALASKA: 1910						Males to 100 females.	
	Number.						Full-blood.	Mixed blood.
	Total.		Full-blood.		Mixed blood.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Full-blood.	Mixed blood.
All known ages.....	12,917	12,350	10,979	10,314	1,938	1,936	106.4	100.1
Under 20 years.....	6,186	5,848	4,839	4,490	1,347	1,358	107.8	99.2
20 to 50 years.....	5,596	5,327	5,082	4,828	514	499	105.3	103.0
51 years and over.....	1,135	1,075	1,058	996	77	79	106.2	(1)

¹ Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

Marital condition.—The statistics of marital condition for 1910 are given in Table 15 by color or race and nativity, sex, and age periods. In the white population 15 years of age and over, 70.6 per cent of the males were single and 19.9 per cent of the females. The percentage married in this class was 22.5 for males and 69.4 for females; the percentage widowed, 3.8 and 6.9, respectively. The number reported as divorced, comprising 455 males and 157 females, is believed to be too small, because of the probability that some divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed. Among native whites of native parentage 15 years of age and over, the percentage married was 26.5 for males and 68.9 for females; among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 23.2 and 69.2, respectively; and among foreign-born whites, 20.3 and 70; the percentage for females in each of these classes being decidedly higher than that for males. In explanation may be noted the great excess of males over females in the adult white population of each class. Among whites 15 to 19 years of age the percentage married was 16.8 for females and 1.3 for males; among those 20 to 24, the percentage was 60.8 for females and 4 for males; among those 25 to 34, 76.6 and 17.5, respectively. The disparity in the percentages was very marked also in each of the older age groups.

In the Alaskan population 55 years of age and over, 53.7 per cent, or more than one-half of the females were widowed, and 18 per cent of the males. In each of the

principal classes, as in the population as a whole, the percentage widowed for females exceeded that for males. In the white population the excess of males is a condition which might tend to make the proportion widowed as well as the proportion married lower for males than for females, even on the assumption that the marriage relationship is as often broken by death of the wife as by death of the husband. It is, however, undoubtedly true, since husbands are generally older than their wives, that the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife. Even in a population normally distributed by age and sex, therefore, the percentage widowed for

females generally exceeds that for males. Other things being equal the actual proportion widowed in any class is of course largely determined by the age composition of the class, tending to be relatively high where the proportion past middle life is relatively high.

In the Indian population 15 years of age and over, 62.2 per cent of the males and 72.6 per cent of the females were married. Of the 1,206 Chinese males 15 years of age and over 471, or 39.1 per cent, were married, and of the 883 Japanese males 145, or 16.4 per cent. There were in the population 15 years of age and over only 2 Chinese and 25 Japanese females.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 15 CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	MALE.									FEMALE.								
	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Unknown.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Total population	45,857	30,828	67.2	12,227	26.7	1,675	3.7	515	614	18,499	7,887	42.6	8,891	48.1	1,418	7.7	240	63
Under 15 years.....	6,259	6,258	100.0	1	(1)				614	6,006	6,001	99.9	5	0.1				
15 years and over.....	39,598	24,568	62.0	12,226	30.9	1,675	4.2	515	614	12,493	1,886	15.1	8,886	71.1	1,418	11.4	240	63
15 to 19 years.....	2,001	1,886	94.3	59	2.9		(1)	2	53	1,533	936	61.1	561	36.6	15	1.0	5	16
20 to 24 years.....	4,570	3,935	86.1	564	12.3		0.3	7	52	330	330	100.0	1,342	79.8	42	2.4	20	4
25 to 34 years.....	12,561	8,867	70.6	3,841	26.6		1.4	91	87	3,701	370	10.2	3,076	83.1	157	4.2	36	3
35 to 44 years.....	6,238	4,701	75.4	1,403	22.5		1.9	31	40	1,853	228	12.1	1,561	82.4	58	3.1	44	4
45 to 64 years.....	6,323	4,166	65.9	1,938	30.7		2.0	60	33	1,818	161	8.3	1,525	83.0	99	5.4	42	3
65 years and over.....	10,538	5,896	55.9	4,012	38.1		3.7	178	60	2,853	163	5.4	2,329	81.6	282	9.0	30	3
Age unknown.....	8,671	3,743	43.2	3,777	43.6		10.1	224	55	2,111	59	2.8	1,371	64.9	640	30.3	34	7
White.....	6,449	2,988	46.3	2,721	42.2		8.3	163	40	1,398	43	3.1	1,007	72.0	814	22.5	29	5
Under 15 years.....	2,222	2,222	100.0	1,080	48.6		15.1	61	15	713	16	2.2	364	51.1	328	45.7	5	2
15 years and over.....	784	171	21.8	387	49.4		26.4	15	4	399	5	1.3	123	30.8	271	67.9	5	2
Age unknown.....	473	70	14.8	86	18.2		1.5		310	140	24	16.1	84	56.4	11	7.4		30
White—Native parentage	30,334	21,800	71.9	6,522	21.5	1,111	3.7	455	446	6,066	2,298	37.9	3,264	53.8	324	5.3	157	23
Under 15 years.....	1,351	1,350	99.9	1	0.1				446	1,360	1,360	100.0						
15 years and over.....	28,983	20,450	70.6	6,521	22.5	1,111	3.8	455	446	4,706	938	19.9	3,264	69.4	324	6.9	157	23
15 to 19 years.....	613	596	97.5	8	1.3		(1)	3	23	316	263	83.2	53	16.8	6	1.1		
20 to 24 years.....	3,115	2,903	93.2	123	4.0		1.0	71	51	548	188	34.3	333	60.8	8	1.5		
25 to 34 years.....	9,767	7,844	80.3	1,708	17.5		0.5	19	28	1,707	301	17.6	1,308	78.6	44	2.6	51	2
35 to 44 years.....	4,717	4,056	86.0	592	12.6		1.4	22	25	647	175	20.7	634	74.0	13	1.5	24	1
45 to 64 years.....	5,060	3,798	75.0	1,116	22.1		1.4	62	23	860	126	14.7	674	78.4	31	3.6	20	1
65 years and over.....	8,461	5,550	65.6	2,428	28.7		3.3	169	45	1,358	127	9.4	1,065	78.4	105	7.7	60	1
Age unknown.....	4,401	3,300	75.0	2,110	33.6		10.2	213	12	658	46	7.3	440	68.4	136	20.7	23	1
White—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,434	2,659	185.4	1,604	114.8		8.6	155	10	406	36	7.3	360	72.0	79	15.9	9	2
Under 15 years.....	359	641	178.6	506	141.0		15.8	58	2	160	12	7.5	80	55.6	57	35.6	2	
15 years and over.....	1,075	1,498	139.3	1,098	102.1		26.2	9	1	58	3	5.2	24	41.4	31	53.1	1	
Age unknown.....	394	48	12.2	38	9.6		0.8		307	63	8		32		2			21
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	8,517	5,524	64.9	2,092	24.6	356	4.2	211	334	2,476	965	39.0	1,295	52.3	128	5.2	67	21
Under 15 years.....	637	637	100.0						334	597	597	100.0						
15 years and over.....	7,880	4,887	62.0	2,092	26.5	356	4.5	211	334	1,879	368	19.6	1,295	68.9	128	6.8	67	21
15 to 19 years.....	218	213	97.7	2	0.9				3	144	121	84.0	23	16.0				
20 to 24 years.....	798	743	93.1	44	5.5				8	236	82	34.7	134	56.8	2	0.8		
25 to 34 years.....	2,282	1,705	74.7	495	21.7		1.1	30	19	652	105	16.1	510	78.2	18	2.8	18	1
35 to 44 years.....	1,064	861	80.9	178	16.7		0.4	13	8	325	63	19.4	245	75.4	6	1.8	10	1
45 to 64 years.....	2,201	844	38.3	717	32.6		1.6	26	11	327	42	12.8	265	81.0	12	3.7	6	1
65 years and over.....	1,398	1,289	92.2	331	23.8		4.1	77	14	510	42	8.2	402	78.8	43	8.4	22	1
Age unknown.....	1,421	860	60.5	736	51.9		11.0	88	6	262	11	4.2	186	71.0	56	21.4	9	
White—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,777	676	14.2	542	11.3		9.4	65	4	196	5	2.6	146	76.8	31	10.3	8	
Under 15 years.....	123	184	150.0	194	157.0		15.5	23	2	72	6		40		25			
15 years and over.....	4,654	41	0.9	49	1.1		26.6	4		18	1		9		8			
Age unknown.....	355	36	10.1	35	9.9		0.8		284	57	6		31		1			19
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	5,499	3,978	72.3	1,128	20.5	249	4.5	110	34	1,934	934	48.3	872	45.1	79	4.1	48	1
Under 15 years.....	631	631	100.0						34	674	674	100.0						
15 years and over.....	4,868	3,347	68.8	1,128	23.2	249	5.1	110	34	1,260	260	20.6	872	69.2	79	6.3	48	1
15 to 19 years.....	205	200	97.6	3	1.5				2	132	112	84.8	20	15.2				
20 to 24 years.....	444	407	91.7	32	7.2		0.2		4	166	53	31.9	108	65.1	2	1.2		
25 to 34 years.....	1,451	1,121	77.3	288	19.8		1.7	13	5	459	69	15.0	357	77.8	12	2.6	21	
35 to 44 years.....	651	543	83.4	97	14.9		0.8	3	3	243	46	18.9	182	74.9	3	1.2	12	
45 to 64 years.....	800	578	72.3	191	23.9		2.4	10	2	216	23	10.6	175	81.0	9	4.1	9	
65 years and over.....	1,518	985	64.9	422	27.8		4.5	38	5	336	15	4.5	278	82.7	27	8.0	10	
Age unknown.....	1,177	607	51.6	370	31.4		11.9	68	2	155	9	5.8	104	66.7	35	22.4	8	
White—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	932	504	54.1	288	30.9		10.1	44	2	122	9	7.4	85	69.7	21	17.2	1	
Under 15 years.....	245	103	42.0	82	33.6		18.8	14		34	19		19		14			
15 years and over.....	51	22	43.1	18	35.3		16	1		7	4		4		3			
Age unknown.....	22	5	22.7	1	4.5		7.7		16	4	2		1					1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The 1900 figures relating to marital condition are compared with those for 1910 in Table 16. In 1900 the marital condition of 63.8 per cent, or nearly two-thirds of the native white males of native parentage 15 years of age and over, was reported as unknown, the corresponding percentage in 1910 being only 4.2. This largely accounts for the fact shown in the table that among the males of this class the percentage reported as single increased from 23.8 in 1900 to 62 in 1910, and at the same time the percentage reported as married, widowed, and divorced increased from 12.4 to 33.7. These percentages do not, of course, represent an actual change in the marital condition of the male population. Of the Chinese males 15 years of age and over, 71.4 per cent in 1900 and 4.6 per cent in 1910 were returned as of unknown marital

condition. The percentage of unknown marital condition for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage was 2.1 in 1900 and 0.7 in 1910; for the foreign-born whites 3.7 and 0.5, respectively; and for the Indians 1.9 and 1. In explanation of the large percentage of unknown marital condition for whites of native parentage in 1900, it may be noted that whites of unknown marital condition for whom no specific information as regards parentage or nativity was obtained in 1900 were generally classified as native of native parentage. Among the foreign-born whites—who in 1910 constituted the largest single class shown in the table—the percentage married, both for males and females, was slightly lower in 1910 than it was in 1900; among Indians the percentage married was higher for each sex in 1910 than it was in 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION: 1910 AND 1900.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CENSUS YEAR AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.							FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.	Total.	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.				Un-known.
			Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.				Total.	Married.	Wid-owed.	Di-voiced.	
1910														
All classes, number.....	39,598	24,568	14,416	12,226	1,675	615	614	12,493	1,886	10,544	8,888	1,418	240	63
Native white—Native parentage.....	7,880	4,887	2,659	2,092	356	211	334	1,879	368	1,400	1,295	128	67	21
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	4,868	3,847	1,487	1,128	249	110	34	1,260	260	999	872	79	48	1
Foreign-born white.....	16,235	12,216	3,041	3,301	506	134	78	1,567	310	1,256	1,087	117	42	1
Indian.....	3,094	2,395	5,622	6,037	628	67	77	7,700	926	6,735	5,687	1,078	70	30
Chinese.....	1,206	661	489	471	17	1	66	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
All classes, per cent.....	100.0	62.0	36.4	30.9	4.2	1.3	1.6	100.0	15.1	64.4	71.1	11.4	1.9	0.5
Native white—Native parentage.....	100.0	62.0	33.7	26.5	4.5	2.7	4.2	100.0	19.6	79.3	69.9	6.8	3.6	1.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	100.0	68.8	30.5	23.2	5.1	2.3	0.7	100.0	20.6	79.3	69.2	6.3	3.8	0.1
Foreign-born white.....	100.0	76.2	24.3	20.3	3.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	19.8	80.2	70.0	7.5	2.7	0.1
Indian.....	100.0	29.6	69.5	62.2	6.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	12.0	87.5	72.6	14.0	0.9	0.5
Chinese.....	100.0	54.8	40.5	39.1	1.4	0.1	4.6							
1900¹														
All classes, number.....	40,219	15,816	11,708	10,596	1,020	90	12,697	12,552	2,510	9,589	7,708	1,715	166	453
Native white—Native parentage.....	15,393	9,665	1,913	1,734	159	20	9,815	1,285	284	806	730	62	14	105
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	3,031	2,180	778	695	76	7	64	536	120	410	352	50	8	6
Foreign-born white.....	8,073	5,040	2,137	1,929	188	20	296	631	128	502	455	45	2	1
Indian.....	10,192	3,479	6,523	5,893	588	42	100	10,072	1,965	7,855	6,102	1,556	140	249
Chinese.....	3,112	673	316	300	6	1	2,223	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
All classes, per cent.....	100.0	39.3	29.1	26.3	2.5	0.2	31.6	100.0	20.0	76.4	61.4	13.7	1.3	3.6
Native white—Native parentage.....	100.0	23.8	12.4	11.3	1.0	0.1	63.8	100.0	22.1	62.7	56.8	4.8	1.1	15.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	100.0	72.2	25.7	22.9	2.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	22.4	76.5	65.7	9.3	1.5	1.1
Foreign-born white.....	100.0	69.9	26.5	23.9	2.3	0.2	3.7	100.0	20.3	79.6	72.1	7.1	0.3	0.2
Indian.....	100.0	34.1	64.0	57.8	5.8	0.4	1.9	100.0	19.5	78.0	61.2	15.4	1.4	2.5
Chinese.....	100.0	18.4	10.2	9.9	0.2	(?)	71.4							

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Table 17 the percentage married, by sex, for each of the principal classes in Alaska and in the United States is compared. The differences in the percentages for the two areas are largely accounted for by differences in the age and sex composition of the groups.

In the Alaskan population, except among the Indians, the sex composition is so abnormal, and varies to such an extent from class to class, that the percentage married is not generally significant of class tendency as regards marriage under normal conditions. In each of the principal classes, the percentage married for females was higher in Alaska than it was in the United States, and in each class except the Indians the percentage married for males was lower in Alaska.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE MARRIED IN THE POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910			
	Male.		Female.	
	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹
All classes.....	30.9	55.8	71.1	58.9
White.....	22.5	55.7	69.4	59.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	26.5	56.3	68.9	59.4
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	23.2	40.3	69.2	51.1
Foreign-born white.....	20.3	62.1	70.0	66.5
Indian.....	62.2	57.4	72.6	53.8
Chinese.....	39.1	41.1	(*)	63.2
Japanese.....	16.4	26.3	(*)	34.0
Negro.....	24.3	57.2	(*)	57.2

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

State of birth.—Table 18 shows for 1910 and 1900 the distribution of the native population according to state of birth. Of the total native population in 1910, which includes native whites, native Indians, and natives of other racial elements, 60.6 per cent were born in Alaska, 38.1 per cent were born in the United States proper, and 1.3 per cent in the Philippine Islands and other outlying territory of the United States. California contributed 3.7 per cent of the native population of Alaska. In 1900 the percentage born in Alaska (58.3) was somewhat lower, and the percentage born in the United States (41.6) somewhat higher than in 1910.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NATIVE POPULATION.			
	Number.		Per cent of total.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total.....	43,821	50,831	100.0	100.0
Alaska.....	20,619	29,681	60.6	58.3
United States, exclusive of outlying territory.....	16,732	21,180	38.1	41.6
California.....	1,606	1,023	3.7	2.0
New York.....	1,301	1,117	3.0	2.2
Illinois.....	1,078	742	2.5	1.5
Washington.....	970	555	2.2	1.1
Ohio.....	946	705	2.2	1.4
Wisconsin.....	882	502	2.0	1.0
Pennsylvania.....	873	708	2.0	1.4
Michigan.....	847	624	1.9	1.0
Iowa.....	835	480	1.9	0.9
Minnesota.....	721	308	1.6	0.6
Oregon.....	671	458	1.5	0.9
Missouri.....	591	341	1.3	0.7
Indiana.....	531	397	1.2	0.8
Massachusetts.....	483	454	1.1	0.9
Maine.....	393	332	0.9	0.7
Kentucky.....	381	212	0.9	0.4
Kansas.....	338	172	0.8	0.3
Nebraska.....	218	75	0.5	0.1
Texas.....	207	114	0.5	0.2
Tennessee.....	206	113	0.5	0.2
Virginia.....	190	115	0.4	0.2
Montana.....	155	65	0.4	0.1
New Jersey.....	143	100	0.3	0.2
Colorado.....	124	53	0.3	0.1
West Virginia.....	116	63	0.3	0.1
Maryland.....	105	92	0.2	0.2
Other states ¹	1,791	11,360	4.1	22.3
Philippine Islands.....	296	3	0.7	(²)
All other ³	274	67	0.6	0.1

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state not reported.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
³ Includes persons born in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam, at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

Country of origin.—Table 19 shows for 1910 and for 1900 the distribution, by country of birth, of white persons of foreign birth, and for 1910 the distribution, by country of birth of parents, of native whites having both parents foreign born.

According to Table 19, in 1910 there were enumerated in Alaska 22,734 whites, who were either foreign born or native born of foreign parentage (that is, having both parents foreign born). Of the 17,974 foreign-born whites, 15.1 per cent were born in Sweden; 14.4 per cent in Norway; 12.3 per cent in Canada; 8.6 per cent in Germany; 6.4 per cent in Ireland; 5.7 per cent in England; and 37.4 per cent in other countries. In

1900, as in 1910, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and Germany were the countries most largely represented in the foreign-born white population of Alaska. In 1910 there were in Alaska, in addition to the foreign-born whites shown in Table 19, 2,461 foreign-born colored inhabitants, of whom 1,057 were born in China, 897 in Japan, 418 in Canada, and 89 in other countries. Of the 4,760 native whites having both parents foreign born, 944 were of mixed foreign parentage (that is, having father born in one foreign country and mother in another), 937 reported both parents born in Ireland, 931 reported both parents born in Germany, and 1,948 reported some other country as the place of birth of both parents.

FOREIGN COUNTRY IN WHICH BORN, OR, IF NATIVE, IN WHICH PARENTS WERE BORN.	WHITE PERSONS EITHER OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR HAVING BOTH PARENTS FOREIGN BORN: 1910				FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: 1900		
	Total.		Foreign born.		Native, both parents foreign born.	Number.	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.			
All foreign countries.....	22,734	100.0	17,974	100.0	4,760	8,784	100.0
Austria.....	975	4.3	931	5.2	44	236	2.7
Belgium.....	(¹)	.....	159	0.9	(¹)	26	0.3
Canada.....	2,441	10.7	2,208	12.3	233	1,138	13.0
Denmark.....	567	2.5	492	2.7	75	260	3.0
England.....	1,279	5.6	1,023	5.7	256	674	7.7
Finland.....	(¹)	.....	976	5.4	(¹)	599	6.8
France.....	218	1.0	187	1.0	31	93	1.1
Germany.....	2,431	10.9	1,550	8.6	981	1,020	11.6
Greece.....	232	1.0	231	1.3	1	36	0.4
Hungary.....	250	1.1	247	1.4	3	8	0.1
Ireland.....	2,094	9.2	1,157	6.4	937	977	11.1
Italy.....	804	3.5	744	4.1	60	438	5.0
Mexico.....	(¹)	.....	219	1.2	(¹)	11	0.1
Montenegro.....	(¹)	.....	534	3.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Norway.....	2,940	12.9	2,597	14.4	343	1,237	14.1
Russia.....	655	2.9	612	3.4	43	210	2.4
Scotland.....	707	3.1	536	3.0	171	295	3.4
Sweden.....	3,002	13.2	2,717	15.1	285	1,444	16.4
Switzerland.....	191	0.8	159	0.9	32	80	0.9
Wales.....	116	0.5	84	0.5	32	41	0.5
All other countries.....	2,833	12.5	611	3.4	339	261	3.0
Of mixed foreign parentage.....	2,944	4.2	.....	.....	2,044	.....	.....

¹ Data not available; included with "All other countries."
² Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

Year of immigration of the foreign born.—The year of immigration refers to the calendar year of immigration to the United States or to some one of its outlying possessions, not necessarily to the year of immigration to Alaska. As shown by Table 20, there were among the 17,974 foreign-born whites enumerated in Alaska in 1910, 7,218 who reported as the date of their immigration to the United States a year subsequent to 1900 and 10,063 who reported 1900 or some earlier year. Of the 895 foreign-born Japanese, 491 had immigrated subsequently to 1900. Only 40 of the 1,067 foreign-born Chinese, 14 of the 441 foreign-born Indians, and 14 of the 41 foreign-born negroes had come into the country subsequently to 1900.

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CLASS OF POPULATION.	Total foreign born: 1910	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.										
		1910, to April 15.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1901 to 1904	1896 to 1900	1891 to 1895	1890 or earlier.	Year not reported.
Total	20,435	61	669	505	1,035	1,278	986	2,258	2,534	2,112	7,097	902
White	17,974	60	652	478	961	1,191	888	2,088	2,231	1,899	5,933	693
Indian	441		3	3	1	2		5	5	2	322	98
Chinese	1,067		1	4	6			15	34	151	760	82
Japanese	895	1	11	18	64	64	88	245	258	57	42	27
Negro	41		2	1	1	3	5		4	3	16	1
All other	17			1	2	9		1	2		1	1

MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGES.

Voting and militia ages.—The number of males of voting and militia ages is given by principal classes for 1910 and 1900 in Table 21. Males of voting age in 1910 numbered 36,901. Of these males 7,567, or 20.5 per cent, were native whites of native parentage, 4,601, or 12.5 per cent, were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, and 15,862, or 43 per cent, were foreign-born whites. The aggregate for white males 21 years of age and over was, therefore, 28,030, or 76 per cent of all males of voting age; in 1900 the corresponding percentage was 68.4.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MALES OF VOTING AGE— 21 YEARS AND OVER.				MALES OF MILITIA AGE— 18 TO 44 YEARS.	
	Number.		Per cent.		1910	1900
	1910	1900 ¹	1910	1900		
Total	36,901	37,956	100.0	100.0	28,621	19,703
White	28,030	26,953	76.0	68.4	21,714	13,329
Indian	6,513	8,525	17.6	22.5	5,275	5,367
Chinese	1,176	3,100	3.2	8.2	436	722
Japanese	843	237	2.3	0.6	827	154
Negro	133	141	0.4	0.4	98	141
All other	206		0.6		271	
Native white	12,168	18,001	33.0	47.4	8,915	6,999
Native parentage	7,567	15,146	20.5	39.9	5,404	4,431
Foreign or mixed parentage	4,601	2,855	12.5	7.5	3,511	2,508
Foreign-born white	15,862	7,952	43.0	21.0	12,709	6,330

¹ The classification of the white population by nativity and parentage in 1900 was defective. (See page 575.)

In 1910 there were 6,513 Indian males 21 and over; 1,176 Chinese; and 1,182 of other races. The percentage of Indians among males of voting age decreased from 22.5 in 1900 to 17.6 in 1910; of Chinese, from 8.2 to 3.2. Males of militia age—those from 18 to 44 years, inclusive—numbered 28,621, of whom 21,714, or 75.9 per cent, were whites, 5,275, or 18.4 per cent, were Indians, and 1,632, or 5.7 per cent, were of other classes.

Citizenship.—Of the 15,862 foreign-born white males of voting age in Alaska in 1910, as shown by Table 22, 6,390, or 40.3 per cent, were naturalized; 4,068, or 25.6 per cent, had taken out first papers; 4,716, or 29.7 per cent, were aliens; and for 688 the status as to citizenship was not reported.

CITIZENSHIP.	FOREIGN-BORN WHITE MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910	
	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total	15,862	100.0
Naturalized	6,390	40.3
Having first papers	4,068	25.6
Alien	4,716	29.7
Citizenship not reported	688	4.3

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

School attendance.—The statistics of school attendance for 1910 are based upon the answers to the inquiry as to whether the person enumerated had attended school at any time during the year 1909. Table 23 gives the number and proportion of persons attending school, as shown by the census of 1910. There were enumerated in 1910, 10,615 persons of school age—that is, 6 to 20 years, inclusive—of whom 4,466, or 42.1 per cent, had attended school at some time during the year 1909; in the same period also 218 children under 6 and 179 persons 21 and over had attended school. Among native whites of school age the percentage of school attendance was 54.3 for males and 68.5 for females; among foreign-born whites it was 13.1 and 52, respectively; and among Indians 41.7 and 36.9. In the white and in the Indian population

the percentage of school attendance for males did not differ materially from that for females for the ages 6 to 9 and 10 to 14; among whites 15 to 20 years, however, the percentage for females was higher than that for males, 38 as compared with 16.8, while in the Indian population of that age the percentage for females was lower than that for males, 18.6 as compared with 28.8. The number of children 6 to 9 and 10 to 14 among the foreign-born whites was too small to provide an adequate basis for percentages. The detail regarding school attendance by single years of age for the ages 6 to 20, as returned at the census of 1910, is given in Table 24. In the school population of Alaska the highest percentage of attendance was for the age 11 years, which is the age of maximum attendance also for the white and for the Indian elements.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 23

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	Total number of persons attending school.	PERSONS 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 6 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			OTHERS ATTENDING SCHOOL.	
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Under 6 years of age.	21 years and over.
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
Total population	14,863	10,615	4,466	42.1	3,085	1,493	48.1	2,870	1,925	66.9	4,654	1,058	22.7	218	179
Male.....	2,606	5,770	2,362	40.9	1,563	741	47.4	1,510	1,006	66.6	2,697	615	22.8	117	127
Female.....	2,257	4,845	2,104	43.4	1,522	742	48.8	1,366	919	67.3	1,957	443	22.6	101	52
White	1,499	2,633	1,385	52.6	662	498	75.2	621	576	92.8	1,350	311	23.0	60	54
Male.....	759	1,586	685	43.2	321	245	74.0	302	280	92.7	653	160	16.8	30	44
Female.....	740	1,047	700	66.9	341	253	76.4	319	296	92.8	697	151	38.0	30	10
Indian	3,356	7,806	3,073	39.4	2,420	984	40.7	2,250	1,345	59.8	3,136	744	23.7	158	125
Male.....	1,846	4,018	1,676	41.7	1,231	496	40.3	1,208	725	60.1	1,581	455	28.8	87	83
Female.....	1,510	3,788	1,397	36.9	1,189	488	41.0	1,044	620	59.4	1,555	289	18.6	71	42
Native white	1,367	2,103	1,276	60.7	603	456	75.6	575	536	93.2	925	284	30.7	55	36
Male.....	683	1,158	629	54.3	301	222	73.8	277	259	93.5	550	148	25.5	28	26
Female.....	684	945	647	68.5	302	234	77.5	298	277	93.0	345	136	39.4	27	10
Native parentage	681	1,078	630	58.4	292	213	72.9	289	267	92.4	497	150	30.2	29	22
Male.....	356	612	321	52.3	164	111	72.1	145	133	91.7	313	77	24.6	16	19
Female.....	325	466	309	66.3	138	102	73.9	144	134	93.1	184	73	39.7	13	3
Foreign or mixed parentage	686	1,025	646	63.0	811	243	78.1	286	269	94.1	428	134	31.3	26	14
Male.....	327	546	308	56.4	147	111	75.5	132	126	95.5	267	71	26.6	12	7
Female.....	359	479	338	70.6	164	132	80.5	154	143	92.9	161	63	39.1	14	7
Foreign-born white	132	530	109	20.6	59	42	.....	46	40	.....	425	27	6.4	5	18
Male.....	76	428	56	13.1	30	23	.....	25	21	.....	373	12	3.2	2	18
Female.....	56	102	53	52.0	29	19	.....	21	19	.....	52	15	.....	3	.....

¹ Includes 7 negroes and 1 Chinese reported as attending school.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 6 TO 20, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 24

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	PERSONS OF SPECIFIED AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL.																													
	6 years.		7 years.		8 years.		9 years.		10 years.		11 years.		12 years.		13 years.		14 years.		15 years.		16 years.		17 years.		18 years.		19 years.		20 years.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total population	307	35.5	384	49.5	399	51.1	393	59.3	398	66.1	357	71.0	418	66.8	387	68.1	365	63.3	343	53.3	270	42.1	170	27.0	148	18.6	75	9.1	52	4.6
Male.....	151	34.2	204	52.4	208	51.2	178	54.6	212	65.0	177	70.2	230	68.2	200	68.7	187	61.5	197	55.5	147	42.2	98	27.7	85	19.2	50	9.8	40	5.7
Female.....	156	36.8	180	46.6	191	50.9	215	63.8	186	67.4	180	71.7	188	65.1	187	67.5	178	65.2	146	60.7	123	41.8	74	26.1	63	17.9	25	7.9	12	2.8
White	112	55.4	122	78.7	123	81.5	141	91.0	98	93.3	117	95.9	129	89.6	125	95.4	107	89.9	104	79.4	87	60.4	47	33.6	39	17.8	25	8.5	9	2.1
Male.....	57	52.3	64	.....	62	.....	62	.....	54	.....	54	.....	65	.....	67	.....	49	.....	51	.....	41	.....	25	.....	19	12.8	17	7.6	7	2.0
Female.....	55	.....	58	.....	61	.....	79	.....	44	.....	63	.....	64	.....	58	.....	58	.....	53	.....	46	.....	22	.....	20	.....	8	.....	2	.....
Indian	195	29.4	202	42.4	275	43.7	252	49.5	300	60.4	238	62.8	289	60.0	262	60.0	256	56.3	238	46.8	182	37.0	123	26.3	108	19.7	50	10.4	43	6.7
Male.....	94	28.2	140	45.3	146	44.2	116	44.8	158	58.5	122	62.9	165	62.3	142	62.0	138	55.6	146	51.4	106	40.0	71	30.6	66	24.5	33	14.0	33	11.1
Female.....	101	30.5	122	39.5	129	43.1	136	54.4	142	62.6	116	62.7	124	57.1	120	57.7	118	57.0	92	40.9	76	33.5	52	22.1	42	15.1	17	6.9	10	2.9
Native white	106	56.1	111	79.3	113	81.9	126	92.6	90	.....	110	96.5	115	90.6	122	95.3	99	90.8	99	81.1	79	61.7	44	40.0	33	19.6	21	12.3	8	3.5
Male.....	54	53.5	58	.....	57	.....	53	.....	50	.....	51	.....	56	.....	67	.....	44	.....	50	.....	39	.....	24	.....	14	13.6	14	11.9	7	4.5
Female.....	52	.....	53	.....	56	.....	73	.....	40	.....	59	.....	59	.....	54	.....	55	.....	49	.....	40	.....	20	.....	19	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Native parentage	50	.....	53	.....	56	.....	54	.....	42	.....	57	.....	56	.....	54	.....	58	.....	49	.....	40	.....	21	.....	20	.....	12	.....	4	3.0
Male.....	22	.....	30	.....	32	.....	21	.....	24	.....	28	.....	28	.....	25	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	12	.....	7	.....	9	.....	3	.....
Female.....	28	.....	23	.....	24	.....	38	.....	18	.....	29	.....	28	.....	33	.....	33	.....	26	.....	21	.....	9	.....	13	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Foreign or mixed par	56	.....	58	.....	57	.....	72	.....	48	.....	53	.....	59	.....	68	.....	41	.....	50	.....	35	.....	23	.....	13	.....	9	.....	4	.....
Male.....	26	.....	28	.....	25	.....	32	.....	20	.....	23	.....	28	.....	30	.....	19	.....	27	.....	16	.....	12	.....	7	.....	6	.....	4	.....
Female.....	30	.....	30	.....	32	.....	40	.....	22	.....	30	.....	31	.....	38	.....	22	.....	23	.....	19	.....	11	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Foreign-born white	6	.....	11	.....	10	.....	15	.....	8	.....	7	.....	14	.....	3	.....	8	.....	5	.....	8	.....	3	.....	6	.....	4	3.3	1	0.5
Male.....	3	.....	6	.....	5	.....	9	.....	4	.....	3	.....	9	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female.....	3	.....	5	.....	5	.....	6	.....	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

For purposes of comparison with 1900 the returns for 1910 are summarized in Table 25 for the ages 5 to 20 years. The figures for 1900 represent the number for whom the length of school attendance during the year preceding June 1, or as near as possible, was reported. Among native white males 5 to 20 years of age the percentage of school attendance increased from 37.9 in 1900 to 51.6 in 1910; among native white females it increased from 50.2 to 65. In the Indian

population of that age the percentage for males rose from 20.1 to 39.7; that for females from 17.5 to 34.9. The decrease in the percentage of school attendance for the foreign-born whites as a class—from 26.4 in 1900 to 20.6 in 1910—is mainly accounted for by changes in the age composition of that class. The great majority of the foreign-born whites of school age were in the age group 15 to 20, in which, as compared with the younger age groups, the proportion of school attend-

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ance was small. The relative importance of this age group was considerably greater in 1910 than in 1900 and the effect upon the total was a reduction in the

percentage of school attendance. Taking the age group 15 to 20 by itself, the percentage of school attendance increased from 3 in 1900 to 6.4 in 1910.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910 AND 1900.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	Census year.	PERSONS 5 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 5 TO 9 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.			PERSONS 15 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.		
		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Total population.....	1910	11,556	4,631	40.1	4,026	1,648	40.9	2,876	1,925	66.9	4,654	1,058	22.7
	1900	11,408	2,513	22.0	3,977	1,046	26.3	3,210	1,067	33.2	4,221	400	9.5
Male.....	1910	6,251	2,448	39.2	2,644	827	31.3	1,510	1,006	66.6	2,697	615	22.8
	1900	6,049	1,365	22.6	2,037	556	27.3	1,749	505	28.3	2,263	234	10.3
Female.....	1910	5,305	2,183	41.1	1,982	821	41.4	1,366	919	67.3	1,957	443	22.6
	1900	5,359	1,148	21.4	1,940	480	24.7	1,461	502	34.4	1,958	160	8.5
White.....	1910	2,833	1,430	50.5	862	543	63.0	621	576	92.8	1,350	311	23.0
	1900	1,718	699	40.7	547	309	56.5	416	299	71.9	755	91	12.1
Male.....	1910	1,690	703	41.6	435	203	46.6	302	280	92.7	953	160	16.8
	1900	1,039	368	35.4	272	153	55.9	223	154	69.1	544	51	9.4
Female.....	1910	1,143	727	63.6	427	280	65.6	319	296	92.8	897	151	16.8
	1900	679	331	48.7	275	146	53.1	193	145	75.1	211	40	19.0
Indian.....	1910	8,546	3,193	37.4	3,160	1,104	34.9	2,250	1,345	59.8	3,136	744	23.7
	1900	9,634	1,814	18.8	3,430	737	21.5	2,793	738	27.5	3,411	300	8.8
Male.....	1910	4,395	1,744	39.7	1,608	564	35.1	1,206	725	60.1	1,531	455	29.8
	1900	4,057	997	24.6	1,705	403	23.8	1,525	411	27.0	1,907	183	9.6
Female.....	1910	4,151	1,449	34.9	1,552	540	34.8	1,044	620	59.4	1,555	289	18.6
	1900	4,677	817	17.5	1,665	334	20.1	1,268	357	28.2	1,744	126	7.2
Native white.....	1910	2,285	1,317	57.7	785	497	63.3	575	536	93.2	925	284	30.7
	1900	1,487	638	42.9	519	286	55.1	379	296	78.1	589	80	13.6
Male.....	1910	1,253	640	51.1	390	239	61.0	277	259	93.5	580	148	25.6
	1900	877	332	37.9	254	148	58.3	200	135	67.5	423	49	11.6
Female.....	1910	1,032	671	64.6	389	258	66.3	298	277	93.0	345	136	39.4
	1900	610	306	50.2	265	138	52.1	179	131	73.2	166	87	52.4
Native parentage.....	1910	1,174	651	55.5	383	234	61.1	289	267	92.4	497	150	30.2
	1900	878	365	41.6	297	155	52.2	238	154	64.7	343	56	16.3
Male.....	1910	662	330	49.8	204	120	58.8	145	133	91.7	313	77	24.6
	1900	517	188	36.4	137	75	54.7	133	80	60.2	247	33	13.4
Female.....	1910	512	321	62.7	184	114	62.0	144	134	93.1	184	73	39.7
	1900	361	177	49.0	160	80	50.0	105	74	70.5	96	23	23.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1910	1,111	666	59.9	307	203	66.2	286	269	94.1	428	134	31.3
	1900	609	273	44.8	222	131	59.0	141	112	79.4	240	30	12.2
Male.....	1910	591	316	53.5	192	119	62.0	132	126	95.5	267	71	26.6
	1900	360	144	40.0	117	73	62.4	67	56	83.6	176	16	9.1
Female.....	1910	520	350	67.3	205	144	70.2	154	143	92.9	161	63	39.1
	1900	249	129	51.8	105	58	55.2	74	57	77.1	70	14	19.7
Foreign-born white.....	1910	548	113	20.6	77	46	59.4	46	40	87.0	425	27	6.4
	1900	231	61	26.4	28	23	82.1	37	33	89.2	166	5	3.0
Male.....	1910	437	57	13.0	39	24	61.5	25	21	84.0	373	12	3.2
	1900	162	36	22.2	18	15	83.3	23	19	82.6	121	2	1.7
Female.....	1910	111	56	50.5	38	22	57.9	21	19	90.5	52	15	28.9
	1900	69	25	36.3	10	8	80.0	14	14	100.0	45	3	6.7

In Table 26 corresponding percentages of school attendance among the white classes and among the Indians are given for Alaska and for the United States. In the white population 10 to 14 years of age, the percentage attending school was slightly higher in Alaska than in the United States, 92.8 as compared with 91.1.

Illiteracy.—The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age and over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read. Table 27 gives for 1910 and 1900 the number and percentage of illiterates among the population 10 years of age and over. In the population of Alaska in 1910 there were 14,550 illiterates—that is, persons 10 years of age and over who were unable to write—constituting 26.5 per cent of the total population of that age. In 1900 the percentage of illiteracy was 41.6. For native whites of native parentage the percentage in 1910 was 0.9; for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 0.4; for foreign-born whites, 6.9; for Indians, 71.4; for Chinese, 15.5; for Japanese, 6.8; for negroes, 10.3.

Among males the percentage of illiterates in 1910 was 19.1; among females, 48.2. These percentages do not, however, indicate even approximately the relative illiteracy of males and females in the several classes of the population. Although the percentage

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE ATTENDING SCHOOL IN THE POPULATION OF SPECIFIED AGE: 1910							
	6 to 20 years.		6 to 9 years.		10 to 14 years.		15 to 20 years.	
	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹	Alaska.	United States. ¹
White.....	52.6	64.5	75.2	77.2	92.8	91.1	23.0	33.7
Native white.....	60.7	65.2	75.6	77.2	93.2	91.3	30.7	36.2
Native parentage.....	53.4	66.9	72.9	75.2	92.4	90.7	30.2	39.5
Foreign or mixed par.....	63.0	64.7	78.1	82.1	94.1	92.9	31.3	28.4
Foreign-born white.....	20.6	39.2	(²)	76.9	86.1	86.1	6.4	11.0
Indian.....	39.4	54.0	40.7	48.4	59.3	71.5	23.7	42.7

¹ Exclusive of all outlying possessions.
² Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

for females was higher than that for males in the Indian population, 75.1 as compared with 67.9, the difference was not marked, while among whites the percentage for females was lower than that for males, 2 as compared with 4.2. The disparity in the percentages by sex in the total population is occasioned mainly by the disparity in the proportion of Indians among males and females, respectively. The proportion of Indians—whose percentage of illiteracy is very high—was 63.1 per cent among females 10 years of age and over, and was only 22.6 per cent among males of that age.

In the white population 10 to 14 years of age the percentage of illiteracy in 1910 was 0.6; among whites

15 to 19 it was 4.3. Among Indians 10 to 14 it was 33.3 and among those 15 to 19 it was 50.7. The percentage of illiteracy in the Indian population increases from age period to age period, more than nine-tenths of the Indians 45 and over being returned as illiterate. Illiteracy among Indians, however, decreased during the decade for each age and sex group shown in Table 27, the decrease naturally being most marked in the younger age periods. Among Indian boys of 10 to 14 years, the percentage decreased from 68.5 in 1900 to 33 in 1910, and among Indian girls of that age, from 66.9 to 33.6. The decrease was marked also among Indians of both sexes aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years.

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910 AND 1900.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	1910									1900								
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
ALL CLASSES.....	54,987	14,550	26.5	41,108	7,867	19.1	13,859	6,683	48.2	55,981	23,311	41.6	41,988	13,124	31.3	14,013	10,187	72.7
10 to 14 years.....	2,876	753	26.2	1,510	401	26.6	1,366	352	25.8	3,210	1,903	59.3	1,749	1,040	60.0	1,461	854	58.5
15 to 19 years.....	3,534	1,322	37.4	2,001	646	32.3	1,533	676	44.1	3,154	2,034	64.5	1,692	1,009	59.0	1,462	1,025	70.1
20 to 24 years.....	6,317	1,793	28.4	4,570	908	19.9	1,747	885	50.7	4,704	2,202	46.8	3,122	1,074	34.4	1,582	1,128	71.3
25 to 34 years.....	16,262	3,844	23.6	12,561	2,200	17.6	3,701	1,038	28.1	11,330	4,042	35.7	8,447	2,135	25.3	2,883	1,907	66.1
35 to 44 years.....	13,391	2,945	22.0	10,538	1,602	15.2	2,853	1,343	47.1	9,301	3,375	36.3	7,331	1,957	26.7	1,970	1,418	72.0
45 to 54 years.....	7,847	1,957	24.9	6,449	1,097	17.0	1,398	860	61.5	4,808	2,294	47.7	3,558	1,286	36.1	1,250	1,008	80.6
55 to 64 years.....	2,935	1,104	37.6	2,222	570	25.7	713	534	74.9	1,799	1,003	55.8	1,281	612	47.8	518	451	87.1
65 years and over.....	1,183	713	60.3	784	381	48.6	399	332	83.2	764	605	79.2	457	309	67.6	307	296	96.4
Age unknown.....	622	119	19.1	473	56	11.8	149	63	42.3	16,911	5,793	34.3	14,331	3,093	21.6	2,580	2,100	81.4
White.....	34,310	1,336	3.9	29,285	1,234	4.2	5,025	102	2.0	29,305	785	2.6	26,720	625	2.3	2,645	140	5.3
10 to 14 years.....	621	4	0.6	302	3	1.0	319	1	0.3	416	11	2.6	223	5	2.2	193	6	3.1
15 to 19 years.....	927	40	4.3	611	35	5.7	316	5	1.6	527	38	7.2	372	30	8.1	155	8	5.2
20 to 24 years.....	3,661	241	6.6	3,113	220	7.1	548	21	3.8	2,968	106	3.6	1,801	84	4.7	297	22	7.4
25 to 34 years.....	11,474	637	5.6	9,767	608	6.2	1,707	81	4.8	6,964	252	3.6	6,108	211	3.5	856	41	4.8
35 to 44 years.....	9,819	254	2.6	8,401	233	2.8	1,358	21	1.5	5,679	184	3.2	5,199	163	3.1	480	21	4.4
45 to 54 years.....	5,340	102	1.9	4,844	90	1.9	496	12	2.4	2,365	80	3.4	2,162	62	2.9	203	18	8.9
55 to 64 years.....	1,694	42	2.6	1,434	37	2.6	160	5	3.1	712	51	7.2	649	38	5.9	63	13	.....
65 years and over.....	417	13	3.1	359	8	2.2	58	5	.....	172	27	16.2	152	18	11.8	15	9	.....
Age unknown.....	457	3	0.7	394	2	0.5	63	1	.....	10,437	16	0.2	10,054	14	0.1	383	2	0.5
Native white.....	16,462	112	0.7	13,025	78	0.6	3,437	34	1.0	20,624	193	0.9	18,624	116	0.6	2,000	77	3.9
10 to 14 years.....	575	3	0.5	277	3	1.1	298	.....	.....	379	11	2.9	200	5	2.5	170	6	3.4
15 to 19 years.....	699	9	1.3	423	5	1.2	276	4	1.4	416	9	2.2	293	6	2.0	123	3	2.4
20 to 24 years.....	1,644	12	0.7	1,242	7	0.6	402	5	1.2	1,356	28	2.1	1,140	13	1.1	216	15	6.9
25 to 34 years.....	4,844	35	0.7	3,733	31	0.8	1,111	4	0.4	3,741	40	1.2	3,149	26	0.8	592	20	3.4
35 to 44 years.....	4,565	20	0.4	3,719	12	0.3	846	8	0.9	2,871	34	1.2	2,540	23	0.9	331	11	3.3
45 to 54 years.....	2,655	22	0.8	2,353	14	0.6	312	8	2.6	1,198	20	1.7	1,066	14	1.3	132	6	4.5
55 to 64 years.....	828	7	0.8	722	4	0.6	106	3	2.8	320	23	6.4	320	13	4.1	40	10	.....
65 years and over.....	204	2	1.0	179	1	0.6	25	1	.....	99	14	.....	91	9	.....	8	5	.....
Age unknown.....	438	2	0.5	377	1	0.3	61	1	.....	10,204	8	0.1	9,825	7	0.1	379	1	0.3
Native parentage.....	10,048	89	0.9	8,025	67	0.8	2,023	22	1.1	16,916	141	0.8	15,526	84	0.5	1,390	57	4.1
10 to 14 years.....	289	3	1.0	145	3	2.1	144	.....	.....	238	11	4.6	133	5	3.8	105	6	5.7
15 to 19 years.....	362	8	2.2	218	5	2.3	144	3	2.1	244	7	2.9	172	5	2.9	72	2	.....
20 to 24 years.....	1,034	10	1.0	798	6	0.8	230	4	1.7	825	25	3.0	691	12	1.7	134	13	9.7
25 to 34 years.....	2,934	34	1.2	2,282	31	1.4	652	3	0.5	2,347	37	1.6	1,979	19	1.0	368	18	4.9
35 to 44 years.....	2,711	10	0.4	2,201	6	0.3	510	4	0.8	1,864	19	1.0	1,657	15	0.9	207	4	1.9
45 to 54 years.....	1,611	18	1.1	1,421	12	0.8	190	6	3.2	857	11	1.3	766	8	1.0	61	3	.....
55 to 64 years.....	549	3	0.5	477	2	0.4	72	1	.....	274	15	5.5	243	8	3.3	31	7	.....
65 years and over.....	146	2	1.4	123	1	0.8	18	1	.....	70	8	.....	65	5	.....	5	3	.....
Age unknown.....	412	1	0.2	355	1	0.3	57	.....	.....	10,197	8	0.1	9,820	7	0.1	377	1	0.3
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,414	23	0.4	5,000	11	0.2	1,414	12	0.8	3,708	52	1.4	3,088	32	1.0	610	20	3.3
10 to 14 years.....	286	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
15 to 19 years.....	337	1	0.3	205	.....	.....	132	1	0.8	172	2	1.2	121	1	0.8	51	1	.....
20 to 24 years.....	610	2	0.3	444	1	0.2	106	1	0.6	531	3	0.6	449	1	0.2	82	.....	.....
25 to 34 years.....	1,910	1	0.1	1,451	.....	.....	459	1	0.2	1,394	9	0.6	1,170	7	0.6	224	2	0.9
35 to 44 years.....	1,854	10	0.5	1,518	6	0.4	336	4	1.2	1,007	15	1.5	883	8	0.9	124	7	5.6
45 to 54 years.....	1,054	4	0.4	932	2	0.2	122	2	1.6	441	9	2.0	300	6	2.0	41	3	.....
55 to 64 years.....	279	4	1.4	245	2	0.8	34	2	.....	86	8	.....	77	5	.....	9	.....
65 years and over.....	58	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	29	6	.....	26	4	.....	3	.....
Age unknown.....	26	1	.....	22	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Foreign-born white.....	17,848	1,224	6.9	16,260	1,156	7.1	1,588	68	4.3	8,741	572	6.5	8,096	509	6.3	645	63	9.8
10 to 14 years.....	46	1	.....	25	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	14	.....
15 to 19 years.....	223	31	13.6	188	30	16.0	40	1	.....	111	29	26.1	79	24	.....	32	5	.....
20 to 24 years.....	2,017	229	11.4	1,871	213	11.4	146	10	11.0	742	78	10.5	661	71	10.7	81	7	.....
25 to 34 years.....	6,030	602	9.1	6,034	575	9.5	596	27	4.5	3,223	206	6.4	2,659	185	6.3	264	21	8.0
35 to 44 years.....	5,254	234	4.5	4,742	221	4.7	512	13	2.5	2,808	150	5.3	2,659	140	5.3	149	10	6.7
45 to 54 years.....	2,675	80	3.0	2,491	76	3.1	184	4	2.2	1,167	60	5.1	1,096	43	4.4	71	12	.....
55 to 64 years.....	766	35	4.0	712	33	4.6	54	2	.....	352	23	8.0	329	25	7.6	23	3	.....
65 years and over.....	213	11	5.2	180	7	3.9	33	4	.....	68	13	.....	61	9	.....	7	4	.....
Age unknown.....	19	1	.....	17	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	233	8	3.4	229	7	3.1	4	1	.....

SUPPLEMENT FOR ALASKA.

ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	1910									1900								
	Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.			Population 10 years of age and over.			Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years of age and over.		
	Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.		Total number.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Indian	18,044	12,882	71.4	9,300	6,311	67.9	8,744	6,571	75.1	23,057	20,015	86.8	11,717	9,980	85.2	11,340	10,035	88.5
10 to 14 years.....	2,250	749	33.3	1,206	398	33.0	1,044	351	33.6	2,793	1,892	67.7	1,525	1,044	68.5	1,268	848	66.9
15 to 19 years.....	2,497	1,265	50.7	1,285	594	46.2	1,212	671	55.4	2,600	1,988	76.5	1,293	971	75.1	1,307	1,017	77.8
20 to 24 years.....	2,325	1,515	65.2	1,138	651	57.2	1,187	864	72.8	2,459	2,070	84.2	1,186	974	82.1	1,273	1,096	86.1
25 to 34 years.....	3,979	3,128	78.6	2,019	1,525	75.5	1,900	1,603	84.3	4,080	3,668	90.0	2,061	1,803	87.5	2,019	1,865	92.4
35 to 44 years.....	3,081	2,643	85.8	1,614	1,323	82.0	1,467	1,320	90.0	3,039	2,766	91.0	1,553	1,370	88.2	1,485	1,396	93.9
45 to 54 years.....	1,936	1,767	91.3	1,040	921	88.5	896	846	94.4	2,107	1,979	93.9	1,061	989	93.2	1,045	990	94.6
55 to 64 years.....	1,095	1,015	92.7	543	487	89.7	552	528	95.7	967	917	94.8	513	479	93.4	454	438	96.5
65 years and over.....	717	684	95.4	377	358	95.0	340	326	95.9	686	668	97.4	294	281	95.6	292	287	98.3
Age unknown.....	164	116	70.7	78	54	69.2	86	62	72.1	4,426	4,167	94.1	2,231	2,069	92.7	2,195	2,068	94.2
Chinese	1,208	187	15.5	1,206	186	15.4	2	1	50.0	3,115	2,390	76.7	3,113	2,389	76.7	2	1	50.0
10 to 14 years.....	23	2	8.7	23	2	8.7	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years.....	35	3	8.6	35	3	8.6	3	3	100.0	25	5	20.0	8	5	62.5	1	1	100.0
20 to 24 years.....	140	15	10.7	140	15	10.7	1	1	100.0	159	109	68.6	159	109	68.6	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years.....	247	31	12.6	245	30	12.2	2	1	50.0	532	414	77.8	532	414	77.8	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years.....	495	79	16.0	495	79	16.0	1	1	100.0	324	232	71.6	323	232	71.8	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	224	42	18.8	224	42	18.8	1	1	100.0	119	95	79.8	119	95	79.8	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years.....	44	15	34.1	44	15	34.1	1	1	100.0	11	10	90.9	11	10	90.9	1	1	100.0
65 years and over.....	44	15	34.1	44	15	34.1	1	1	100.0	1,936	1,516	78.3	1,936	1,516	78.3	1	1	100.0
Age unknown.....	44	15	34.1	44	15	34.1	1	1	100.0	1,936	1,516	78.3	1,936	1,516	78.3	1	1	100.0
Japanese	909	62	6.8	584	58	6.6	25	4	16.0	279	135	48.4	267	124	46.4	12	11	91.7
10 to 14 years.....	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	19	3	15.8	19	3	15.8	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years.....	23	1	4.3	22	1	4.5	1	1	100.0	53	10	18.9	43	7	16.3	10	9	90.0
20 to 24 years.....	158	10	6.3	161	10	6.2	13	4	30.8	69	12	17.4	69	11	15.9	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years.....	512	30	5.9	499	32	6.4	4	4	100.0	26	8	30.8	25	7	28.0	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years.....	105	8	7.6	101	8	7.9	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0	4	2	50.0	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	40	4	10.0	40	4	10.0	1	1	100.0	108	94	87.0	108	94	87.0	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years.....	10	3	30.0	10	3	30.0	1	1	100.0	165	6	3.6	151	6	4.0	14	14	100.0
65 years and over.....	10	3	30.0	10	3	30.0	1	1	100.0	165	6	3.6	151	6	4.0	14	14	100.0
Age unknown.....	10	3	30.0	10	3	30.0	1	1	100.0	165	6	3.6	151	6	4.0	14	14	100.0
Negro	203	21	10.3	141	16	11.3	62	5	8.1	165	6	3.6	151	6	4.0	14	14	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	4	1	25.0	4	1	25.0	3	3	100.0	69	1	1.4	68	1	1.5	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years.....	21	3	14.3	16	3	18.8	5	5	100.0	58	1	1.7	51	1	2.0	7	7	100.0
20 to 24 years.....	64	7	10.9	44	3	6.8	20	2	10.0	23	3	13.0	22	3	13.6	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years.....	57	4	7.0	35	3	8.6	22	1	4.5	8	1	12.5	8	1	12.5	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years.....	31	4	12.9	25	2	8.0	6	2	33.3	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	12	2	16.7	11	1	9.1	1	1	100.0	4	1	25.0	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years.....	5	1	20.0	4	1	25.0	1	1	100.0	4	1	25.0	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0
65 years and over.....	5	1	20.0	4	1	25.0	1	1	100.0	4	1	25.0	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0
Age unknown.....	5	1	20.0	4	1	25.0	1	1	100.0	4	1	25.0	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0
All other	293	62	21.2	292	62	21.2	1	1	100.0	293	62	21.2	292	62	21.2	1	1	100.0
10 to 14 years.....	56	14	25.0	56	14	25.0	1	1	100.0	117	21	17.9	117	21	17.9	1	1	100.0
15 to 19 years.....	117	21	17.9	117	21	17.9	1	1	100.0	93	21	22.6	92	21	22.8	1	1	100.0
20 to 24 years.....	93	21	22.6	92	21	22.8	1	1	100.0	5	5	100.0	5	5	100.0	1	1	100.0
25 to 34 years.....	5	5	100.0	5	5	100.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
35 to 44 years.....	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
55 to 64 years.....	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
65 years and over.....	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0
Age unknown.....	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0	5	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	1	100.0

In Table 28 the percentage of illiteracy in each of the principal elements of the Alaskan population in 1910 may be compared with the corresponding percentage for the same population element in the United States. For each class except the Indians the percentage of illiteracy was lower in the Alaskan population than it was in the United States. In the Alaskan population, however, the large proportion of Indians, among whom the percentage of illiteracy is very high, raises the percentage for the population as a whole above that for the total population in the United States.

Table 28

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910	
	Alaska.	United States. ¹
Total	26.5	7.7
White	3.9	5.0
Native white.....	0.7	3.0
Native parentage.....	0.9	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	0.4	1.1
Foreign-born white.....	5.9	12.7
Indian	71.4	45.3
Chinese	15.5	15.8
Japanese	6.3	9.2
Negro	10.3	30.4
All other	21.2	39.9

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

Inability to speak English.—Table 29 shows for each of the principal classes of the population the number reported in 1910 as unable to speak English and the proportion which this number represented of the total.

In the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 there were 12,674 persons who were unable to speak English; of these, 10,212 were Indians, 1,212 foreign-born whites, 746 Chinese, 273 Japanese, and 231 of other classes. The non-English speaking element constituted 61.8 per cent of the Chinese population 10 years of age and over, 56.6 per cent of the Indian population, 30 per cent of the Japanese, 6.8 per cent of the foreign-born white, and 0.5 per cent of the native white.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Unable to speak English.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	54,967	12,674	23.1
White.....	34,310	1,300	3.8
Indian.....	18,044	10,212	56.6
Chinese.....	1,208	746	61.8
Japanese.....	909	273	30.0
Negro.....	203	11	5.4
All other.....	293	132	45.1
Native white.....	16,462	88	0.5
Native parentage.....	10,048	77	0.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,414	11	0.2
Foreign-born white.....	17,848	1,212	6.8

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building or structure in which one or more persons reside. The term "family" as here used means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, and also any person living entirely alone. As shown by Table 30, the number of dwellings in Alaska in 1910 was 16,612 and the number of families 17,809, the number of families to 100 dwellings being 107.2. The average number of persons per dwelling was 3.9, and the average num-

ber per family 3.6. In 1900 the average number of families to 100 dwellings was 127.4, the average number of persons per dwelling 6, and the average number of persons per family 4.7.

	1910	1900
Total population.....	64,356	63,592
Number of dwellings.....	16,612	10,565
Number of families.....	17,809	13,469
Persons to a dwelling.....	3.9	6.0
Persons to a family.....	3.6	4.7

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR THE TERRITORY AND ITS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 31 SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	JUDICIAL DISTRICT.				SUBJECT.	THE TERRITORY.	JUDICIAL DISTRICT.			
		First.	Second.	Thrd.	Fourth.			First.	Second.	Thrd.	Fourth.
POPULATION											
Total population, 1910.....	64,356	15,318	12,351	20,078	16,711						
1900.....	63,592										
COLOR AND NATIVITY											
White.....	38,400	8,707	4,711	10,688	12,294						
Indian.....	25,331	5,886	7,548	7,614	4,303						
Chinese.....	1,208	298	22	882	7						
Japanese.....	913	308	32	514	61						
Negro.....	209	26	37	101	45						
All other.....	294	13	1	279	1						
Native white—Native parentage.....	10,993	2,513	1,722	2,966	3,792						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	7,433	1,987	952	1,856	2,638						
Native white—Foreign parentage.....	4,780	1,250	621	1,140	1,740						
Native white—Mixed parentage.....	2,673	737	331	707	898						
Foreign-born white.....	17,974	4,207	2,037	5,896	5,864						
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.											
Native white—Native parentage.....	17.1	16.5	13.9	14.8	22.7						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	11.5	13.1	7.7	6.2	15.8						
Foreign-born white.....	27.9	27.6	16.5	29.2	35.1						
Indian.....	39.4	38.6	61.1	37.9	25.7						
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES											
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—											
Australia.....	98	20	9	27	42						
Austria.....	931	358	84	175	314						
Belgium.....	159	85	8	27	89						
Bulgaria.....	38	5	3	26	4						
Canada.....	2,208	476	214	368	1,150						
Central and South America.....	53	8	4	26	15						
Denmark.....	492	74	78	210	130						
England.....	1,023	287	123	248	367						
Finland.....	976	283	64	341	303						
France.....	187	31	23	48	85						
Germany.....	1,550	279	212	487	572						
Greece.....	231	60	42	94	35						
Hungary.....	247	100	3	121	23						
Ireland.....	1,157	222	212	250	473						
Italy.....	744	170	29	368	177						
Mexico.....	219	7	2	209	1						
Montenegro.....	534	252	25	149	108						
Netherlands (Holland).....	55	10	2	26	17						
Norway.....	2,697	781	264	908	644						
Pacific Islands.....	50	5	12	12	21						
Roumania.....	33	8	6	12	7						
Russia.....	612	61	155	203	193						
Scotland.....	536	159	40	134	203						
Spain.....	47	12	5	22	8						
Sweden.....	2,717	878	357	1,240	742						
Switzerland.....	159	27	21	32	79						
Turkey.....	87	12	10	45	20						
Wales.....	84	11	3	23	42						
Other foreign countries.....	150	41	22	37	50						
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—											
Austria.....	44	17	2	2	23						
Canada.....	233	53	23	51	106						
Denmark.....	75	17	10	24	24						
England.....	256	72	20	64	104						
France.....	31	3	4	8	16						
Germany.....	931	181	133	232	385						
Ireland.....	937	162	117	273	385						
Italy.....	60	18	11	21	10						
Norway.....	343	137	40	77	89						
Russia.....	43	13	9	8	8						
Scotland.....	171	37	21	44	69						
Sweden.....	285	79	43	73	90						
Switzerland.....	32	7	3	8	14						
Wales.....	32	4	3	12	13						
All others of foreign parentage.....	1,287	445	176	262	404						
SEX											
Total..... Male.....	45,857	10,073	7,748	15,224	12,812						
Female.....	18,499	5,143	4,603	4,854	3,899						
White..... Male.....	30,334	6,492	3,773	9,628	10,541						
Female.....	6,666	2,215	938	1,190	1,753						
Indian..... Male.....	12,995	2,975	3,899	3,938	2,133						
Female.....	12,836	2,891	3,649	3,676	2,120						
Chinese..... Male.....	1,208	295	22	882	7						
Female.....	3	3									
Japanese..... Male.....	887	293	30	507	57						
Female.....	26	13	2	7	4						
Negro..... Male.....	143	7	23	90	23						
Female.....	66	19	14	11	22						
All other..... Male.....	292	11	1	279	1						
Female.....	2	2									
MALES OF VOTING AGE											
Total number.....	36,901	7,693	5,532	12,403	11,273						
Native white—Native parentage.....	7,567	1,324	1,197	2,112	2,934						
Native white—For or mixed par.....	4,601	795	557	1,304	1,945						
Native white—Foreign par.....	3,076	495	378	900	1,302						
Native white—Mixed par.....	1,526	300	179	404	643						
Foreign-born white.....	15,862	3,464	1,741	5,402	5,195						
Indian.....	6,513	1,531	1,066	1,904	1,112						
Chinese.....	1,176	291	22	857	6						
Japanese.....	843	275	29	482	57						
Negro.....	133	7	20	83	2						
All other.....	206	6		199	1						
MALES OF VOTING AGE—Con.											
PER CENT OF TOTAL.											
Native white—Native parentage.....	20.5	17.2	21.6	17.0	26.0						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	12.5	10.3	10.1	10.5	17.3						
Foreign-born white.....	43.0	45.0	31.5	44.0	46.1						
Indian.....	17.6	19.9	35.5	15.4	9.9						
Chinese.....	3.2	3.8	0.4	6.9	0.1						
Japanese.....	2.3	3.0	0.5	3.9	0.5						
Negro.....	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2						
All other.....	0.6	0.1		1.6	(*)						
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.											
Naturalized.....	6,390	1,292	921	1,835	2,342						
Having first papers.....	4,068	768	384	1,377	1,539						
Alien.....	4,716	1,300	337	2,030	1,049						
Unknown.....	688	104	90	220	265						
ILLITERACY											
ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.											
Total number illiterate.....	6,607	1,166	1,806	2,462	1,173						
Per cent illiterate.....	17.9	15.2	32.6	19.9	10.4						
Native white, number illiterate.....	68	7	6	47	8						
Per cent illiterate.....	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2						
Foreign-born white, number illiterate.....	1,100	118	83	710	189						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.9	3.4	4.8	13.0	3.6						
Indian, number illiterate.....	5,143	949	1,711	1,508	976						
Per cent illiterate.....	79.0	62.0	87.0	79.2	87.7						
Chinese, number illiterate.....	183	69	3	111							
Per cent illiterate.....	15.8	23.7		13.0							
Japanese, number illiterate.....	66	21		34	1						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.6	7.8		7.1							
PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER.											
Total number.....	54,967	12,648	9,794	17,466	15,059						
Number illiterate.....	14,550	2,511	4,288	5,148	2,603						
Per cent illiterate.....	26.5	19.9	43.8	29.5	17.3						
Native white, number.....	16,462	3,603	2,370	4,449	6,040						
Number illiterate.....	112	14	9	78	11						
Per cent illiterate.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.2						
Foreign-born white, number.....	17,848	4,151	2,025	5,857	5,816						
Number illiterate.....	1,224	148	94	775	207						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.9	3.6	4.6	13.2	3.6						
Indian, number.....	18,044	4,256	5,314	5,954	3,090						
Number illiterate.....	12,832	2,250	4,177	4,072	2,383						
Per cent illiterate.....	71.4	52.9	78.6	75.6	77.1						
Chinese, number.....	1,208	297	22	882	7						
Number illiterate.....	187	70	3	114							
Per cent illiterate.....	15.5	23.6		12.9							
Japanese, number.....	909	303	31	514	61						
Number illiterate.....	62	24		37	1						
Per cent illiterate.....	6.8	7.9		7.2							
Negro, number.....	203	26	31	101	45						
Number illiterate.....	21	2	5	13	1						
Per cent illiterate.....	10.3			12.9							
All other, number.....	203	12	1	279	1						
Number illiterate.....	62	3		59							
Per cent illiterate.....	21.2			21.1							
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.											
Total number.....	7,530	2,077	1,636	2,526	1,288						
Number illiterate.....	2,557	240	712	1,149	456						
Per cent illiterate.....	34.0	11.6	43.4	45.5	35.4						
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE											
Total number 6 to 20 years, incl.....	10,815	3,012	2,339	3,428	1,786						
Number attending school.....	4,466	1,838	927	1,011	690						
Per cent attending school.....	42.1	61.0	38.8	29.5	38.6						
Number 6 to 9 years.....	3,085	935	760	902	498						
Number attending school.....	1,433	678	274	345	185						
Number 10 to 14 years.....	2,876	860	655	809	492						
Number attending school.....	1,925	758	386	401	321						
Number 15 to 17 years.....	1,915	490	446	558	321						
Number attending school.....	783	289	193	162	139						
Number 18 to 20 years.....	2,739	727	538	999	475						
Number attending school.....	275	113	75	43	44						
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.											
Total number.....	5,961	1,795	1,405	1,771	990						
Number attending school.....	3,408	1,436	659	806	507						
Per cent attending school.....	57.2	80.0	46.9	45.5	51.2						
Native white—Native parentage.....	581	250	74	154	103						
Number attending school.....	480	209	62	126	83						
Per cent attending school.....	82.6	83.0		81.8	80.6						
Native white—Foreign or mixed par.....	597	342	75	64	96						
Number attending school.....	512	299	71	63	79						
Per cent attending school.....	85.6	87.4									
Foreign-born white.....	105	30	15	10	44						
Number attending school.....	82	33	11	3	35						
Per cent attending school.....	78.1										
Indian.....	4,070	1,164	1,238	1,621	747						
Number attending school.....	2,329	893	513	613	310						
Per cent attending school.....	49.9	76.7	41.4	10.3	41.5						
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES											
Dwellings, number.....	16,612	3,760	2,942	3,717							

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR INCORPORATED TOWNS OF 500 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1910.

Table 32 SUBJECT.	TOTAL, TOWNS NAMED.	Cordova.	Douglas.	Fair- banks.	Juneau.	Ketchi- kan.	Nome.	Peters- burg.	Skag- way.	Tread- well.	Valdez.	Wrang- gell.
COLOR AND NATIVITY												
Total population, 1910.....	16,504	1,152	1,722	3,541	1,644	1,613	2,800	585	872	1,222	810	743
1900.....	20,458		825		1,864	469	12,488		3,117	522	315	868
White.....	14,456	1,090	1,344	3,456	1,486	1,184	2,311	424	802	1,175	765	419
Indian.....	1,060	14	346	31	112	375	235	149	61	3	25	249
Chinese, Japanese, negro, and all other.....	448	48	32	54	46	54	54	12	9	44	20	75
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,766	401	221	1,178	559	451	942	50	314	142	340	159
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,436	278	377	875	411	269	511	78	225	118	185	109
Foreign-born white.....	6,254	411	746	1,403	516	464	858	287	263	915	240	151
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES												
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE: Born in—												
Australia.....	35	2	5	12	2	3	5	1	2	2	1	.....
Austria.....	454	30	80	60	17	28	36	.....	9	185	8	1
Belgium.....	95	.....	47	5	.....	2	4	.....	3	31	3	.....
Canada.....	849	56	55	265	73	95	106	22	71	31	42	30
Denmark.....	138	16	5	24	15	11	28	8	9	5	13	4
England.....	432	22	60	102	56	52	55	.....	30	28	20	7
Finland.....	311	13	94	76	46	10	14	9	4	32	9	4
France.....	81	5	2	36	5	4	13	.....	2	5	8	1
Germany.....	623	40	35	176	48	40	87	8	33	18	29	9
Greece.....	96	16	6	3	13	.....	19	.....	2	36	1	.....
Hungary.....	115	7	23	11	5	.....	2	.....	.....	67	.....	.....
Ireland.....	374	29	19	95	39	37	70	3	34	21	17	4
Italy.....	219	10	56	33	12	.....	10	.....	6	84	8	.....
Montenegro.....	274	16	38	19	8	.....	6	.....	4	182	1	.....
Norway.....	869	33	63	125	76	107	99	208	16	49	36	55
Russia.....	267	25	4	90	7	10	110	1	4	10	5	1
Scotland.....	218	14	51	47	10	14	18	2	9	40	7	6
Sweden.....	657	54	73	162	62	32	132	21	17	60	22	22
Switzerland.....	53	2	7	19	9	.....	5	.....	2	4	4	1
Wales.....	29	3	3	14	2	.....	3	.....	3	2	1	1
Other foreign countries.....	165	18	17	28	11	19	30	4	6	23	5	4
NATIVE WHITE: Both parents born in—												
Austria.....	23	1	8	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canada.....	91	7	4	28	8	10	16	6	5	1	5	3
Denmark.....	32	3	.....	9	2	2	5	.....	6	.....	2	.....
England.....	130	10	13	41	16	12	12	3	5	11	7	.....
France.....	14	.....	.....	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Germany.....	414	40	27	129	40	33	72	5	21	6	32	9
Ireland.....	347	42	11	99	52	25	57	1	13	10	26	11
Italy.....	33	.....	7	5	1	.....	10	.....	6	4	.....	.....
Norway.....	169	7	19	35	14	8	16	35	8	.....	9	18
Russia.....	27	.....	.....	2	7	8	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Scotland.....	69	6	11	20	6	5	12	.....	3	.....	2	4
Sweden.....	145	5	21	30	13	3	28	3	8	20	10	4
Switzerland.....	13	2	1	4	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wales.....	13	2	1	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
All others of foreign parentage ¹	698	39	138	152	102	48	109	5	36	21	24	24
SEX												
Total. Male.....	11,889	891	1,116	2,670	1,077	1,129	1,810	437	529	1,094	641	495
Female.....	4,615	261	606	871	567	484	700	148	343	128	169	248
White. Male.....	10,706	844	920	2,622	985	872	1,650	352	494	1,049	615	302
Female.....	3,750	246	424	834	500	312	661	72	308	126	150	117
Indian. Male.....	795	8	171	11	54	204	117	74	30	1	7	118
Female.....	805	6	175	20	58	171	118	75	31	2	18	131
MALES OF VOTING AGE												
Total number.....	10,213	835	856	2,453	827	910	1,560	359	389	979	596	370
Native white—Native parentage.....	2,793	259	116	778	249	237	591	87	142	69	232	93
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,621	185	89	517	172	127	228	29	60	44	134	36
Foreign-born white.....	5,030	352	547	1,116	412	398	650	245	166	822	207	115
Indian.....	399	2	89	5	29	100	51	37	16	.....	4	66
Chinese, Japanese, negro, and all other.....	370	37	25	37	35	48	40	11	5	44	10	69
CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.												
Naturalized.....	1,978	128	160	520	216	175	321	92	88	101	128	49
Having first papers.....	1,162	101	150	298	97	75	109	88	39	144	28	33
Alien.....	1,657	100	228	232	84	139	167	55	31	573	21	27
Unknown.....	233	23	9	66	15	9	53	10	8	4	30	6
ILLITERACY												
Total number 10 years old and over.....	14,726	1,108	1,410	3,318	1,437	1,390	2,317	499	727	1,142	785	613
Number illiterate.....	928	62	184	116	59	64	181	57	32	67	17	99
Native white, number.....	6,974	641	404	1,858	800	608	1,256	104	416	188	492	207
Number illiterate.....	12	2	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Foreign-born white, number.....	6,178	411	724	1,385	514	460	847	236	236	907	240	148
Number illiterate.....	331	32	22	106	14	6	64	2	1	66	12	6
Indian, number.....	1,129	8	251	21	77	268	162	97	46	3	13	183
Number illiterate.....	532	3	161	9	30	42	112	53	28	1	3	90
Illiterate males of voting age.....	535	43	82	94	26	40	105	27	12	56	9	41
SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE												
Total number 6 to 20 years, inclusive.....	2,035	64	312	255	279	293	275	89	155	115	60	138
Number attending school.....	1,283	27	189	164	219	160	198	61	94	49	43	82
PERSONS 6 TO 14 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.												
Total number.....	1,153	25	176	142	175	157	164	56	90	44	30	94
Number attending school.....	932	19	150	131	152	117	144	52	76	39	30	72
Native white—Native parentage.....	348	16	23	57	67	43	47	7	35	16	20	17
Number attending school.....	309	14	20	53	61	37	43	7	28	13	20	13
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	420	6	89	54	79	39	65	17	37	22	1	21
Number attending school.....	386	4	86	48	74	21	63	17	34	21	1	17
Foreign-born white.....	63	.....	5	19	3	1	14	4	6	6	.....	5
Number attending school.....	55	.....	4	18	3	1	10	4	6	5	.....	4
Indian.....	319	3	59	12	25	84	30	28	12	.....	9	51
Number attending school.....	229	1	40	12	13	58	26	24	8	.....	9	38
DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES												
Dwellings, number.....	4,829	323	416	1,228	442	538	814	185	338	144	166	230
Families, number.....	4,945	332	447	1,228	460	541	833	205	343	152	166	238

¹ Native whites having both parents born in countries other than specified, and also those having both parents of foreign birth but born in different countries.

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CHAPTER 2.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE TERRITORY.

Introduction.—This chapter presents a complete statement of the statistics of agriculture for Alaska collected at the census of 1910. Statistics of farms and farm property relate to January 1, 1910; those of farm products, expenses, and receipts are for the calendar year 1909.

Definitions.—To assist in securing comparability for its statistics of agriculture the Bureau of the Census provided the enumerators with certain definitions and instructions, the more important of which were essentially as given below.

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The

term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals and fowls. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers."

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY, DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY, LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS, CROPS, AND FARM EXPENSES.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY.

Progress during the decade: 1900 to 1910.—The following table summarizes for the territory the more significant facts relating to population and land area, the number, value, and acreage of farms, and the value of all other farm property in 1910 and 1900:

The population of Alaska was 64,356 in 1910, as compared with 63,592 in 1900, showing an increase of only 764. The agricultural development of the territory, however, was very marked; the number of farms reporting increased from 12 in 1900 to 222 in 1910; the farm acreage from 159 in 1900 to 42,544 in 1910; and the average acreage per farm from 13 to 192.

NUMBER, AREA, AND VALUE OF FARMS.	1910 (January 1)	1900 (June 1)	Increase.
Population.....	64,356	63,592	764
Number of all farms.....	222	12	210
Approximate land area.....acres	378,165,760	378,165,760	.....
Land in farms.....acres	42,544	159	42,385
Improved land in farms.....acres	2,660	159	2,501
Average acres per farm.....	191.6	13.3	178.3
Value of farm property:			
Total.....	\$1,468,402	(1)	.....
Land.....	464,832	(1)	.....
Buildings.....	402,806	\$12,800	\$390,006
Implements and machinery.....	58,568	690	57,878
Domestic animals and poultry.....	542,196	2,196	540,000
Average value of all property per farm.....	\$6,614	(1)	.....
Average value of land per acre.....	\$10.93	(1)	.....
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	\$20.39	(1)	.....

(1) No titles to land in 1900.

The total value of farm property in 1900 is not available, because the farmers at that time possessed no titles to their land; in 1910 the total value of farm property amounted to \$1,468,000, of which the value of land contributed \$465,000. The value of farm buildings increased from \$12,800 in 1900 to

\$402,806 in 1910, that of implements and machinery from \$690 to \$58,568, and that of domestic animals and poultry from \$2,196 to \$542,196. The average value of a farm in 1910 was \$6,614; the average value per acre of land in farms, \$10.93; and the average value of land and buildings per acre, \$20.39.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY.

Domestic animals on farms: 1910.—The following table summarizes the statistics of domestic animals

on farms for the territory, recorded as of January 1, 1910. Cattle and sheep are divided into age and sex groups, while horses, mules, swine, and reindeer are presented by age groups only.

AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.			AGE AND SEX GROUP.	FARMS REPORTING.		ANIMALS.		
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.		Number.	Per cent of all farms.	Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	115	51.8	.....	\$531,480	.....	Swine.....	17	7.7	165	\$4,760	\$28.86
Cattle.....	52	23.4	811	56,215	\$69.32	Hogs and pigs (3 months and over, born in 1909 and before).....	16	7.2	100	3,000	30.00
Dairy cows (cows and heifers kept for milk, born in 1907 and before).....	40	22.1	231	21,255	92.01	Pigs (under 3 months).....	7	3.2	65	860	13.23
Other cows (cows and heifers not kept for milk, born in 1907 and before).....	11	5.0	131	11,035	84.24	Sheep.....	1	0.5	184	2,330	12.66
Heifers born in 1908.....	28	12.6	112	5,860	52.32	Ewes born in 1908 and before.....	1	0.5	80	1,200	15.00
Calves born in 1909.....	37	16.7	181	5,755	31.80	Rams and wethers born in 1908 and before.....	1	0.5	18	270	15.00
Steers and bulls born in 1908 and before.....			156	12,310	78.01	Lambs born in 1909.....	1	0.5	86	860	10.00
Horses.....	64	28.8	206	46,500	225.73	Goats.....	2	0.9	36	355	9.86
Mares, stallions, and geldings born in 1907 and before.....			176	42,395	240.88	Reindeer.....	(1)		16,566	391,699	23.64
Colts born in 1908 and 1909.....	4	1.8	30	4,105	136.83	Reindeer (born in 1908 and before).....	(1)		11,738	298,477	25.32
Mules (born in 1907 and before).....	5	2.3	9	3,206	356.22	Fawns (born in 1909).....	(1)		4,778	93,222	19.51
Asses and burros.....	1	0.5	3	150	50.00	Dogs used as work animals (born in 1909 and before).....	32	14.4	162	6,930	42.78
						Miscellaneous:					
						Belgian hares.....	2	0.9	21	35	1.67
						Foxes.....	(1)		167	19,300	115.57

¹ Not reported separately.

Of the 222 farms in Alaska, 115, or 51.8 per cent, reported domestic animals; 64 farms reported horses; 52 reported cattle; 32 reported dogs used as work animals; and 17 reported swine. The number of farms keeping reindeer was not reported separately, but the number of reindeer, 16,566, was far greater than that of any other kind of animals, while their average value was comparatively low, \$23.64. The number of cattle was 811, their average value being \$69.32, and the number of horses was 206, the average value being \$225.73.

Domestic animals not on farms: 1910.—Most of the domestic animals not on farms are found in towns and villages. Statistics for such animals are shown below. No provision was made by law to secure data pertaining to poultry not on farms. In the table below age groups are omitted for the sake of brevity.

KIND.	Number of inclosures reporting.	ANIMALS.		
		Number.	Value.	Average value.
Total.....	4,822	.....	\$1,351,298	.....
All cattle.....	109	356	25,020	\$70.28
Dairy cows.....	100	228	20,180	88.51
Horses.....	569	2,108	598,901	284.38
Mules.....	53	205	39,450	192.44
Swine.....	28	214	5,273	24.64
Sheep.....	1	15	225	15.00
Reindeer.....	95	5,541	133,355	24.07
Dogs used as work animals.....	4,151	19,795	543,134	27.44
Foxes.....	1	180	5,940	33.00

Dogs are numerically by far the most important domestic animals not on farms, and in value they are second only to horses. Reindeer rank second in number and third in value.

Domestic animals on farms and not on farms: 1910.—

The following table gives the total number and value of domestic animals, distinguishing those on farms from those not on farms:

KIND.	DOMESTIC ANIMALS.					
	Total.		On farms.		Not on farms.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Total.....	.....	\$1,882,778	.....	\$531,480	.....	\$1,351,298
All cattle.....	1,107	81,235	811	56,215	356	25,020
Dairy cows.....	450	41,435	231	21,255	228	20,180
Horses.....	2,312	645,401	206	46,500	2,108	598,901
Mules.....	214	42,656	9	3,206	205	39,450
Asses and burros.....	3	150	3	150		
Swine.....	379	10,033	165	4,760	214	5,273
Sheep.....	199	2,655	184	2,330	15	225
Goats.....	36	355	36	355		
Reindeer.....	22,107	525,064	10,566	391,699	5,541	133,355
Dogs used as work animals.....	19,957	550,064	162	6,930	10,795	543,134
Belgian hares.....	21	35	21	35		
Foxes.....	847	25,240	167	19,300	180	5,940

The total value of all domestic animals in Alaska in 1910 was \$1,883,000, of which the value of animals not on farms constituted 71.8 per cent. The number of horses not on farms was more than ten times the number on farms, while the dogs were nearly all outside of farms.

Poultry on farms: 1910 and 1900.—The total number of fowls on Alaska farms in 1910 was 5,483, as compared with 176 in 1900, and the total value in 1910 was \$10,716. Of the total number of fowls, 5,436 were chickens.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS.

The returns for live stock products obtained at the census of 1910, like those for crops, relate to the activities of the calendar year 1909. It is impossible to give a total representing the annual production of live stock products for the reason that the total value of products from the business of raising domestic animals for use, sale, or slaughter can not be calculated from the census returns. Even if this value could be ascertained and were added to the value of the crops the sum would not correctly represent the total value of farm products, because duplication would result from the fact that part of the crops are fed to the live stock.

Dairy products: 1909 and 1899.—The following table shows the principal statistics relative to dairy products in 1909, with certain comparative statistics for 1899:

	FARMS REPORTING.		Number or quantity.	Unit.	VALUE.	
	Number.	Per cent of all farms.			Total.	Average per unit.
Dairy cows on farms Jan. 1, 1910..	49	22.1	231	Head.		
Specified dairy products, 1909:						
Milk reported			66,386	Gals..		
Butter made			6,775	Lbs..		
Cheese made			600	Lbs..		
Milk and cream sold			42,282	Gals..	\$34,063	\$0.81
Butter sold			3,323	Lbs..	1,398	0.42
Cheese sold			525	Lbs..	275	0.52
Total receipts from sales, 1909.....					35,736	
Specified dairy products, 1899:						
Butter made	3	25.0	200	Lbs..		
Butter sold			50	Lbs..	18	0.36

The total number of farms reporting cows January 1, 1910, was 49, and the number of cows was 231. The amount of milk reported was 66,386 gallons, and the amount of milk and cream sold was 42,282 gallons, valued at \$34,063.

Wool: 1909.—One farm in Alaska reported sheep on January 1, 1910; the number of sheep of shearing age was 98; the number of fleeces produced in 1909 was 135, which weighed 1,050 pounds and were valued at \$450.

Poultry products: 1909.—The total number of fowls on Alaska farms on January 1, 1910, was 5,483, valued at \$10,716, and the number of eggs produced in 1909 was 17,100 dozens, valued at \$29,854.

Sale or slaughter of domestic animals on farms: 1909.—The total value of all domestic animals sold or slaughtered on Alaska farms in 1909 was \$12,053.

CROPS.

The following table presents the statistics of all the farm crops in Alaska in 1909 and 1899:

CROP.	1909		1899	
	Farms reporting.	Value.	Farms reporting.	Value.
Cereals, total.....	6	\$431		
Barley.....	5	310		
Oats.....	2	110		
Wheat.....	1	4		
Emmer and spelt	1	7		
Hay and forage, total.....	118	\$4,933	5	\$1,340
Timothy.....	11	3,205		
Other tame grasses.....	4	2,285	2	
Wild, salt, or prairie grasses.....	69	34,130	4	
Grains cut green.....	60	35,068		
Coarse forage.....	8	13,860		
All other.....		6,385		
Vegetables, total.....		186,134		5,255
Potatoes.....	181	96,815	11	1,371
Cabbage.....	100	20,612	9	
All other.....		68,807		
Small fruits, total.....	22	1,320		
Strawberries.....	4	929		
All other ¹	22	391		

¹ Includes small quantities of blackberries, cranberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and blueberries.

The table shows that vegetables were by far the most important crop in Alaska, their total value aggregating \$186,134 in 1909 and \$5,255 in 1899. Hay and forage was the only other important crop, being valued at \$4,933 in 1909 and \$1,340 in 1899. In 1909 a small amount of small fruits, mostly strawberries, was produced, and also small quantities of barley and of oats.

The only crop that was sold in any considerable quantity in Alaska was potatoes, 10,903 bushels of which were sold in 1909; 90 bushels of oats, 58 bushels of barley, 203 tons of hay, and 56 tons of coarse forage were also reported as sold.

The forest products of farms in 1910 were valued at \$53,161, of which firewood produced for home use by Alaska farmers was valued at \$22,304, while the receipts from the sale of firewood amounted to \$30,857.

FARM EXPENSES.

The total expenditure for labor reported by Alaska farmers in 1909 was \$76,078, as compared with \$825 in 1899; the expenditure for feed for live stock in 1909 amounted to \$46,162, and that for fertilizers to \$8,479.

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CHAPTER 3.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE TERRITORY AND INDUSTRIES.

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives the statistics of manufactures for the territory of Alaska for the calendar year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

The text summarizes the general results of the census inquiry, presenting special tables in which some of the main facts printed in the general table and certain additional information are given. At the end

of the chapter is a general table giving for 1909 the number of establishments and of persons engaged in the industries, kind and amount of primary power used, capital, salaries and wages, cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture reported for all industries combined and for nine important industries individually.

INDUSTRIES IN GENERAL.

General character of the territory.—The territory of Alaska has a gross area of 590,884 square miles, and its population in 1910 was 64,356, as compared with 63,592 in 1900. The density of population was the same in 1910 as in 1900, one person to every 10 square miles. There were but two towns in the territory in 1910 having over 2,500 inhabitants—Fairbanks with 3,541 and Nome with 2,600—and only five others with a population exceeding 1,000. Only 26.8 per cent of the inhabitants of the territory resided in these seven towns and the seven smaller incorporated places. The absence of transportation facilities is one of the great drawbacks to the development of the vast resources of Alaska. The territory had only about 300 miles of railroad in 1909, which consisted chiefly of short lines

to meet local requirements. Several rivers are navigable, but these are open only a few months of the year. Alaska has great natural wealth; it is rich in minerals, in timber, and in fisheries, and has some agricultural possibilities.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Although the manufactures of Alaska are relatively unimportant, they have shown considerable development since the first industrial census of the territory in 1890, when the only establishments reported were those engaged in the lumber industry.

The following table gives the most important figures relative to all classes of manufactures combined for 1909, 1904, and 1899, together with the percentages of increase from census to census:

	NUMBER OR AMOUNT.			PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹	
	1909	1904	1899	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	152	82	48	85.4	70.8
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	3,479	2,164	(2)	60.8	-----
Proprietors and firm members.....	135	31	(2)	335.5	-----
Salaried employees.....	245	195	82	25.6	137.8
Wage earners (average number).....	3,099	1,938	2,260	59.9	-14.2
Primary horsepower.....	3,975	2,946	1,071	34.9	175.1
Capital.....	\$13,060,000	\$10,685,000	\$3,569,000	22.2	199.4
Expenses.....	9,453,000	7,012,000	3,414,000	34.8	105.4
Services.....	2,328,000	1,418,000	1,493,000	64.2	-5.0
Salaries.....	380,000	322,000	118,000	18.0	172.9
Wages.....	1,948,000	1,096,000	1,375,000	77.7	-20.3
Materials.....	5,120,000	3,742,000	1,763,000	36.8	112.3
Miscellaneous.....	2,005,000	1,852,000	158,000	8.3	17.2
Value of products.....	11,340,000	8,245,000	4,194,000	37.5	96.6
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	6,220,000	4,503,000	2,431,000	38.1	85.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

In 1909 the territory of Alaska had 152 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to an average of 3,479 persons during the year and paid out \$2,328,000 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 3,099 were wage earners. These establish-

ments turned out products valued at \$11,340,000, in manufacturing which materials costing \$5,120,000 were utilized. The value added by manufacture was thus \$6,220,000, which figure best represents the net wealth created by manufactures during the year.

industries combined; it also gives the percentage which the number reported for each month is of the greatest number reported for any month. In Table I, page 602, are shown, for all of the important industries in the territory, the largest number and the smallest number of wage earners reported for any month. The figures are for the 15th day, or the nearest representative day, of the month.

The canning and preserving industry, which is a seasonal one, giving employment to a large number of persons from April to September, inclusive, greatly affects the total for all industries combined, by increasing the degree of variation between the numbers employed in different months. From 30 wage earners in this industry in January the number increased to 5,569 in July, the month of greatest employment. In the industries other than canning and preserving, considered together, the number is also largest in July, declining to a minimum in January, but the numbers reported for the months of least activity, January and February, form somewhat more than one-third of the number in July, whereas in the case of canning and preserving the proportions are less than 1 per cent.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.					
	All industries.		Canning and preserving.		All other industries.	
	Number.	Percent of maximum.	Number.	Percent of maximum.	Number.	Percent of maximum.
January.....	242	3.9	30	0.5	212	36.9
February.....	256	4.2	44	0.8	212	36.9
March.....	588	9.6	288	5.2	300	52.3
April.....	4,977	81.0	4,580	82.2	397	69.2
May.....	5,875	95.6	5,379	96.6	496	86.4
June.....	5,992	97.5	5,432	97.5	560	97.6
July.....	6,143	100.0	5,569	100.0	574	100.0
August.....	6,055	98.6	5,524	99.2	531	92.5
September.....	5,117	83.3	4,660	83.7	457	79.6
October.....	1,229	20.0	861	15.5	363	64.1
November.....	438	7.1	187	3.4	251	43.7
December.....	281	4.6	50	0.9	231	40.2

Character of ownership.—The next table has for its purpose the presentation of conditions in respect to the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. Comparative figures are given covering the censuses of 1909 and 1904. Comparative data for 1899 are not available.

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. In 1909 there were 58 establishments under corporate ownership, 1 less than in 1904. On account of the decided increase in the number of establishments operated by firms and individuals, the number owned by corporations constituted only 38.2 per cent of the total in 1909, as compared with 72 per cent in 1904. The value of products of the latter class of establishments far exceeded the combined value for all others in both years, and increased from \$8,011,114 in 1904 to \$9,603,065 in 1909, yet the proportion which it formed of the total for all establishments decreased from 97.2 per cent in 1904 to 84.7 per cent in 1909. The fact that over 90 per cent of the value of the output of the salmon can-

neries was reported for establishments controlled by corporations accounts for the predominance of this class of establishments in the statistics for all industries combined.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	152	3,099	\$11,340,105	\$6,220,492
1904.....	82	1,938	8,244,524	4,502,578
Individual:				
1909.....	65	303	879,038	544,028
1904.....	15	49	150,184	92,380
Firm:				
1909.....	29	121	858,002	361,235
1904.....	8	38	83,226	55,399
Corporation:				
1909 ¹	58	2,675	9,603,065	5,314,629
1904.....	59	1,851	8,011,114	4,354,799
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual:				
1909.....	42.8	9.8	7.8	8.8
1904.....	18.3	2.5	1.8	2.1
Firm:				
1909.....	19.1	3.9	7.6	5.8
1904.....	9.8	2.0	1.0	1.2
Corporation:				
1909 ¹	38.2	86.3	84.7	85.4
1904.....	72.0	95.5	97.2	96.7

¹ Includes one establishment under a form of ownership other than those named.

Size of establishment.—The next table groups the establishments according to the value of their products in 1909 and 1904. The table also shows the average size of establishments.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	Number of establishments.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
ALL INDUSTRIES:				
1909.....	152	3,099	\$11,340,105	\$6,220,492
1904.....	82	1,938	8,244,524	4,502,578
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	50	56	139,141	86,025
1904.....	15	13	30,915	17,889
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	41	127	441,851	277,259
1904.....	15	100	188,922	108,743
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	34	507	1,632,783	917,042
1904.....	17	460	969,208	468,200
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:¹				
1909.....	27	2,409	9,126,330	4,940,166
1904.....	35	1,365	7,058,479	3,917,746
Per cent of total:				
1909.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1904.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000:				
1909.....	32.9	1.8	1.2	1.4
1904.....	18.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
\$5,000 and less than \$20,000:				
1909.....	27.0	4.1	3.9	4.5
1904.....	18.3	5.2	2.3	2.4
\$20,000 and less than \$100,000:				
1909.....	22.4	16.4	14.4	14.7
1904.....	20.7	23.7	11.8	10.2
\$100,000 and less than \$1,000,000:¹				
1909.....	17.8	77.7	80.5	79.4
1904.....	42.7	70.4	85.6	87.0
Average per establishment:				
1909.....	20	20	\$74,806	\$40,924
1904.....	24	24	100,543	54,909

¹ Includes one establishment with products valued at more than \$1,000,000.

In 1909, of the 152 manufacturing establishments in the territory, 27, or 17.8 per cent, had a value of products exceeding \$100,000, of which only 1 reported products exceeding \$1,000,000 in value. These establishments, however, notwithstanding their small number, employed an average of 2,409 wage earners, or 77.7 per cent of the total number in all establishments,

and reported 80.5 per cent of the total value of products and 79.4 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

On the other hand, the small establishments—that is, those having a value of products of less than \$5,000—constituted a considerable proportion (32.9 per cent) of the total number of establishments, but the value of their products amounted to only 1.2 per cent of the total. The great bulk of the manufacturing was done in establishments having products valued at not less than \$100,000.

The average value of products per establishment decreased from \$100,543 in 1904 to \$74,606 in 1909, owing to the large increase in the number of small es-

tablishments. The average number of wage earners per establishment decreased from 24 in 1904 to 20 in 1909.

Engines and power.—The primary power employed in manufacturing industries increased from 1,071 horsepower in 1899 to 2,946 in 1904 and to 3,975 in 1909. The increase during the later five-year period was mostly in power generated by gas engines, the horsepower of which increased from 91 in 1904 to 628 in 1909. The amount of horsepower generated by steam in 1909 was practically the same as that in 1904, but much greater than that in 1899. The practice of renting power is on the increase, 4.2 per cent of the total power being rented in 1909, as against one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1904 and none in 1899.

TABLE I.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY, BY INDUSTRIES: 1909.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS—NUMBER FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Primary horsepower.	Capital.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, supts. and managers.		Clerks.		Average number.	Wage earners.		Total.	10 and over.		Under 10.				
				Male.	Female.	Maximum month.	Minimum month.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.					
														Number.				
All industries.....	152	3,479	135	143	96	6	3,098	Jy 6,143	Ja 242	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,975	\$13,060,116		
2 Bread and other bakery products....	8	35	9	2	.....	.....	24	Jy ² 35	Ja ² 18	20	11	8	1	.....	5	60,550
3 Canning and preserving.....	46	2,022	21	88	90	6	2,717	Jy 5,569	Ja 30	5,603	5,448	82	73	.....	1,855	10,821,830	
4 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products....	7	20	8	.....	.....	.....	12	Oc 18	Ja ² 9	12	14	.....	.....	.....	39,006	.....	
5 Foundry and machine-shop products..	10	43	12	4	.....	.....	32	Jy ² 42	Ja ² 25	30	30	.....	.....	.....	88	195,556
6 Jewelry.....	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	Au ² 3	Ja ² 2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	65,300
7 Liquors, malt.....	5	24	6	6	1	.....	11	De ² 16	Ja ² 8	16	16	.....	.....	.....	98	213,420
8 Lumber and timber products.....	22	178	28	17	2	.....	131	Jy 264	Ja 15	239	239	.....	.....	.....	1,391	658,458
9 Printing and publishing.....	16	89	14	11	.....	.....	64	Ja ² 70	Ja 56	62	56	6	.....	.....	76	140,609
10 Shipbuilding, including boat building.	6	16	8	.....	.....	.....	8	Ap ² 17	Au ² 4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	5	11,150
11 All other industries ²	29	142	26	15	3	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	854,237

INDUSTRY.	Total.	EXPENSES.									Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.
		Services.			Materials.		Miscellaneous.					
		Officials.	Clerks.	Wage earners.	Fuel and rent of power.	Other.	Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue.	Contract work.	Other.		
All industries.....	\$9,453,126	\$314,953	\$64,801	\$1,946,026	\$225,016	\$4,894,597	\$22,415	\$115,319	\$99,350	\$1,768,649	\$11,340,105	\$6,220,492
2 Bread and other bakery products....	124,056	4,185	.....	41,900	4,858	66,241	2,880	125	.....	4,767	141,110	70,011
3 Canning and preserving.....	7,685,514	187,239	59,601	1,457,587	147,510	3,005,584	5,420	103,046	89,653	1,629,874	9,189,982	5,139,888
4 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products....	65,103	.....	.....	27,860	2,680	28,110	1,740	75	.....	4,638	81,268	60,468
5 Foundry and machine-shop products..	127,649	9,696	.....	50,505	10,811	49,725	920	30	.....	5,962	170,798	110,262
6 Jewelry.....	24,088	.....	.....	2,703	780	17,450	600	50	1,000	1,505	33,535	15,305
7 Liquors, malt.....	138,887	17,600	1,000	23,257	7,180	43,510	.....	8,967	3,100	34,273	176,052	125,362
8 Lumber and timber products.....	336,238	33,683	2,400	108,201	3,285	165,219	1,885	936	1,757	18,872	400,272	231,768
9 Printing and publishing.....	184,095	28,400	.....	100,403	8,723	27,669	4,430	.....	800	13,670	228,192	161,600
10 Shipbuilding, including boat building.	5,679	.....	.....	2,440	360	2,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,330	7,191
11 All other industries ²	861,017	34,160	1,800	133,170	38,829	588,310	4,540	2,090	3,040	55,088	908,576	281,437

¹ No figures given for reasons explained in the Introduction.
² Same number reported for one or more other months.
³ All other industries embrace—

Artificial stone.....	2	Cooperage and wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	6	Mineral and soda waters.....	6
Belting and hose, woven and rubber.....	2	Fed.....	1	Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2
Carriages and wagons and materials.....	2	Fur goods.....	1	Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	2	Furniture and refrigerators.....	1	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2
Confectionery.....	1	Leather goods.....	2	Tobacco manufactures.....	2
		Mattresses and spring beds.....	2		

CHAPTER 4.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Introduction.—The present chapter contains a complete statement of the statistics of all mining industries, which include all mines and quarries in Alaska for the year 1909, as shown by the Thirteenth Census.

A brief explanation of the scope of the census of mining industries and of the terms used, in so far as the usage differs from that followed in the census of manufactures, is presented below in order to prevent any misinterpretation of the statistics.

The explanations here given show the usage of the mining census generally, though some of the special rules have obviously no relation to particular states in which the industries referred to do not exist.

Scope of census.—The Thirteenth Census covered all classes of mines, quarries, and petroleum and gas wells that were in operation during any portion of the year 1909, both those which were producing and those whose operations were confined to development work. Mines, quarries, or wells that were idle during the entire year 1909 were omitted from the canvass. The following operations were likewise omitted from the canvass: Prospecting; the digging or dredging of sand and gravel for the construction of roads and for building operations; the production of mineral waters; and the operation of small bituminous coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons annually. Where the mineral products are not marketed in their crude condition, but are dressed or washed at the mine or quarry, the statistics of mining cover the entire work of obtaining the crude material and its preparation for the market.

Period covered.—The returns cover the calendar year 1909, or the business year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year. The statistics cover a year's operations, except for enterprises which began or discontinued business during the year.

Number of operators.—As a rule, the unit of enumeration was the "operator." Every individual, firm, or corporation was required to furnish one report for all mines, quarries, or wells which were operated under the same management or for which one set of books of account was kept. Separate reports were obtained for all properties operated in different states, even where they were owned by the same operator. Likewise, where the operations of an individual, firm, or corporation covered more than one class of mines and quarries, such as coal, iron, limestone, etc., a separate report was received for each industry.

Number of mines, quarries, and wells.—This figure represents the total number of mines and quarries in operation or in the course of development at any time during the calendar year 1909, or the business year that corresponds most nearly to that calendar year, and the number of completed petroleum and natural gas wells in operation on December 31, 1909.

In most mining and quarrying industries the number of mines or quarries varies but little from the number of operators.

Expenses of operation and development.—A certain amount of development work is incidental to the operation of every mine. The expenses reported for producing mines include the cost both of operation and of development work which was done in connection with operation.

Wages.—The amount shown as wages includes only the compensation of regular wage earners hired by the day, week, or month, or under the piecework system.

Supplies and materials.—This item includes the cost of lumber and timber used for repairs, mine supports, track ties, etc.; iron and steel for blacksmithing; rails, frogs, sleepers, etc., for tracks and repairs; renewals of tools and machinery and materials for repairs and supplies, explosives, oil, etc., as well as the cost of fuel and the rent of power. The schedule called only for the cost of such supplies and materials as had been used during the year covered by the report. Accurate figures, however, could be furnished only in those cases where the operators kept an account of supplies and materials used, or had an inventory made of all in stock at the beginning and at the end of the year. Such a system of accounting is far from general among mine operators, and there is reason to believe that in many cases the reported cost of supplies and materials covered all purchased during the year rather than those used during the year. The crude product of some operators was purchased by others for further dressing or refining; the cost of such materials is shown separately in the general table.

Capital.—The census schedule required every operator to state the total amount of capital invested in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported, as shown by his books. There is, however, a great diversity in the methods of bookkeeping in use by different operators. As a result, the statistics for capital lack uniformity. Some of the figures reported apparently represent capital stock at face value; others include large investments in mineral lands which are not at present being actively mined, but are held in reserve; still others may include expenditures for unproductive mining ventures in no way related to the operations carried on during the census year.

Persons engaged in mining industries.—The statistics of the number of operators and officials, clerks, and wage earners, are based on the returns for December 15, or the nearest representative day. The reported number of wage earners includes overseers and foremen performing work similar to that of the men over whom they have charge; those whose duties are wholly supervisory are classed as superintendents and managers. Because of the common practice of shutting down mines at frequent intervals, it is impossible to ascertain with any satisfactory degree of accuracy the average number of employees—that is, the number who, if continuously employed, would be required to produce the actual output of the year.

Value of products.—Statistics of the value of mineral products were obtained by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, but the two bureaus follow different methods in presenting these statistics. The Geological Survey shows separately the value of each mineral product, whereas the Bureau of the Census presents the value of products of each mining industry. The value of products given for a mining industry often includes the value of some products not covered by the industry designation. The crude product of metalliferous mines may include varying combinations of metals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron. Similarly, the total value of all products of the granite quarries is not identical with the value of the total output of granite, but may include the value of some marble or other stone quarried in connection with the principal product.

The value of products for 1909 in most cases represents the value of the products marketed during that year, not the value of those mined during that year.

MINING IN ALASKA.

Summary.—While the present census was the first to make an actual canvass of the mines and quarries in Alaska, complete returns were not secured for all mining operations. Particularly is this the case in placer gold mining. In this industry there is a large transient element which moves from place to place, and many of these operators had moved away from the territory before the canvass began. The total value of products of the enterprises in this industry, canvassed by the agent of the Bureau of the Census, was 78 per cent of the total production of placer gold in the territory, as estimated by the Director of the Mint.

Statistics for all mining enterprises in the territory of Alaska, including amalgamation and concentration mills operated in connection with gold and silver mines, are presented in Table 5. This table gives statistics for all industries combined and for the principal producing enterprises separately. The most important nonproducing enterprises are also separately shown.

The total value of the products of all mining industries in Alaska in 1909 was \$16,933,427. Of this amount gold and silver mining contributed \$16,327,752, or 96.4 per cent. This product came principally from the placer gold mines, the gold produced at these mines having a value of \$12,762,032, which represented 55.5 per cent of all placer gold produced in the United States in 1909. The value of the gold and silver produced in deep mines was \$3,565,720. The industry next in importance was the production of copper, the total value of which was reported as \$464,225.

In the operation of the coal mines and in the combined total for the industries shown as "All other," the expenses of operation and development exceeded the value of the products. This was due in part to unprofitable mining ventures and in part to expenditures for development work which added to the permanent value of the mining properties.

Character of organization.—Table 1 classifies the producing mining operations of the territory under the form of organization, distinguishing corporations from individual owners and firms, while Table 2 gives further details for incorporated enterprises distinguished from those which are unincorporated. Out of a total of 607 operators for all producing enterprises 452, or 74.5 per cent, were firms. This form of organization reported 62.2 per cent of the total value of products and employed 53.4 per cent of all wage earners. In the placer gold mines, 81.2 per cent of the value of products was reported by firms.

INDUSTRY AND CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909						
	Number of operators.	Number of wage earners.	Value of products.		Per cent distribution.		
			Total.	Per operator.	Operators.	Wage earners.	Value of products.
All industries...	607	5,956	\$16,933,427	\$27,897	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	116	923	2,056,864	17,732	19.1	15.5	12.1
Firm.....	452	3,183	10,532,593	23,302	74.5	53.4	62.2
Corporation.....	32	1,787	4,277,330	133,667	5.3	30.0	25.3
Other.....	7	63	66,640	9,520	1.2	1.1	0.4
Placer gold.....	573	4,337	12,762,032	22,272	100.0	100.0	100.0
Individual.....	112	888	2,010,861	17,954	19.5	20.5	15.8
Firm.....	444	3,137	10,367,934	23,351	77.5	72.3	81.2
Corporation.....	11	260	317,097	28,827	1.9	6.0	2.5
Other.....	6	52	66,140	11,023	1.0	1.2	0.5
Gold and silver, deep mines.....	12	1,297	3,565,720	297,143	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firm.....	6	27	57,003	9,500	50.0	2.1	1.6
Corporation.....	6	1,270	3,508,717	584,786	50.0	97.9	98.4

¹ Includes 1 individual.

	Incorporated.	Unincorporated.
Number of operators.....	32	575
Proprietors and firm members, number.....		1,418
Number performing manual labor.....		411
Salaried employees:		
Officers of corporations.....	27	
Superintendents and managers.....	37	74
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	27	8
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	1,787	4,169
Capital.....	\$14,245,607	\$18,854,397
Expenses of operation and development.....	\$3,350,190	\$9,184,249
Salaries:		
Officers of corporations.....	\$50,807	
Superintendents and managers.....	\$75,663	\$149,736
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$26,552	\$7,282
Wages.....	\$1,893,575	\$4,236,205
Royalties and rent of mines.....		\$1,526,405
Taxes.....	\$6,855	
Supplies and miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1,296,738	\$3,264,471
Value of products.....	\$4,277,330	\$12,656,097

Size of enterprises.—In Table 3 the producing mining enterprises are classified according to the number of wage earners employed per enterprise or operating unit. Of the 607 enterprises reporting, 6, employing over 100 wage earners each, reported 25.9 per cent of the total number of all wage earners; while the 176 enterprises employing from 6 to 20 wage earners reported 33.6 per cent of the total.

In the placer gold mining industry 42.3 per cent of the wage earners were employed in enterprises reporting from 6 to 20 wage earners, while in gold and silver deep mining 94.8 per cent of the wage earners were reported by the 4 enterprises reporting more than 100 wage earners each.

Table 3

INDUSTRY AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1909			
	Enterprises.		Wage earners.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
All industries.....	607	100.0	5,956	100.0
No wage earners.....	81	13.3		
Contract work.....	63	10.4		
1 to 5.....	233	38.4	651	10.9
6 to 20.....	176	29.0	2,003	33.6
21 to 50.....	39	6.4	1,182	19.8
51 to 100.....	9	1.5	877	9.7
Over 100.....	6	1.0	1,543	25.9
Placer gold.....	573	100.0	4,337	100.0
No wage earners.....	79	13.8		
Contract work.....	63	11.0		
1 to 5.....	225	39.3	631	14.5
6 to 20.....	162	28.3	1,845	42.5
21 to 50.....	34	5.9	1,040	24.0
Over 50.....	10	1.7	821	18.9
Gold and silver, deep mines.....	12	100.0	1,297	100.0
No wage earners.....	1	8.3		
1 to 5.....	3	25.0	4	0.3
6 to 100.....	4	33.3	64	4.9
Over 100.....	4	33.3	1,229	94.8

Persons employed in mining.—As shown by Table 5, of the total of 8,025 persons employed in mining in Alaska on December 15, 1909, or the nearest representative day, the producing gold and silver mines reported 7,173, or 89.3 per cent of the total number. Placer mining showed a total of 5,809 persons distributed as follows: Wage earners, 4,337; salaried employees, 87; proprietors and firm members, 1,385, of whom 402 performed manual labor about the mines. The deep mines gave employment to 1,364 persons, of whom 1,297 were wage earners, 44 were salaried employees, and 23 were proprietors and firm members.

Engines and power.—The detailed summary shows that the aggregate horsepower employed in producing mining enterprises was 19,039, of which 18,999 was developed by engines, water wheels and motors owned by the operators using them, and 40 horsepower by electric motors operated by purchased current. In the gold and silver deep mines, 10,502 horsepower was employed, while in placer mining 7,589 was used.

In addition to the power used by the producing enterprises 3,308 horsepower was employed by non-producing enterprises, making a total of 22,347 horsepower employed in all enterprises in the territory.

Nonproducing enterprises.—Table 4 presents statistics comparing producing and nonproducing enterprises. In the latter are included the enterprises which were still in the development stage, as well as those which were productive in the past but whose operations in 1909 were confined to the maintenance of the property or to development work with a view to renewing production. Out of a total of 673 operators, 66, or 9.8 per cent, were of this class, and the capital invested by them in 1909 represented 30.7 per cent of the total capital invested in all mining enterprises in Alaska. The principal industries in which the nonproducing activities occurred were gold and silver and copper. Of the \$14,649,160 of capital invested in all nonproducing enterprises, \$6,334,220 were invested in gold and silver deep mines, and \$1,261,593 in placer mines, while \$6,546,132 were invested in copper mines.

Of the total capital invested in all copper-mining properties in Alaska, nearly one half—47.9 per cent—was invested in the enterprises reported as nonproductive in 1909.

Table 4

	All enterprises.	Producing enterprises.	NONPRODUCING ENTERPRISES.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent of total.
Number of operators.....	673	607	66	9.8
Persons engaged in industry.....	8,025	7,547	478	6.0
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,501	1,418	83	5.5
Number performing manual labor.....	441	411	30	6.8
Salaried employees.....	219	173	46	21.0
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	6,305	5,956	349	5.5
Above ground.....	2,564	2,340	224	8.7
Below ground.....	3,741	3,616	125	3.3
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	737	699	38	5.2
Miners and miners' helpers, quarrymen and stonemasons.....	4,701	4,449	252	5.4
All other employees.....	867	808	59	6.8
Primary horsepower.....	22,347	19,039	3,308	14.8
Capital.....	\$47,749,104	\$33,100,004	\$14,649,160	30.7
Expenses of operation and development.....	13,220,200	12,534,439	685,761	5.2
Services.....	6,819,850	6,439,880	379,970	5.6
Salaries.....	408,510	310,040	98,470	24.1
Wages.....	6,411,340	6,129,840	281,500	4.4
Supplies, including fuel and rent of power.....	2,902,956	2,725,090	177,866	6.1
Contract work.....	1,645,083	1,638,388	6,695	0.4
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	1,852,331	1,730,481	121,850	6.6

DETAILED STATISTICS FOR MINING INDUSTRIES: 1909.

Table 5	PRODUCING MINES AND QUARRIES.							PRINCIPAL NONPRODUCING MINES. ¹		
	Aggregate.	Total.	Placer gold.	Gold and silver, deep mines.	Copper.	Coal.	All other. ²	Placer gold.	Gold and silver, deep mines.	Copper.
Number of operators.....	673	607	573	12	11	5	6	27	23	11
Capital.....	\$47,749,164	\$33,100,004	\$13,139,548	\$10,649,969	\$7,130,861	\$581,004	\$1,598,822	\$1,261,593	\$6,334,220	\$6,546,132
Expenses of operation and development	\$13,220,200	\$12,534,439	\$9,275,899	\$2,663,658	\$357,321	\$56,338	\$191,223	\$272,392	\$213,087	\$159,665
Services—										
Salaried officers of corporations, superintendents, and managers.....	\$369,876	\$276,206	\$151,736	\$47,334	\$39,857	\$20,000	\$17,229	\$9,240	\$39,375	\$32,265
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	\$38,634	\$33,834	\$9,602	\$11,332	\$11,700		\$1,200	\$2,400		\$2,400
Wage earners.....	\$8,411,340	\$6,129,840	\$4,301,467	\$1,513,221	\$218,470	\$17,573	\$79,103	\$97,449	\$96,870	\$68,375
Miscellaneous—										
Supplies.....	\$2,035,011	\$2,461,065	\$1,569,758	\$721,060	\$77,229	\$15,400	\$77,618	\$66,158	\$63,483	\$39,854
Fuel and rent of power.....	\$267,945	\$264,625	\$57,182	\$195,782	\$4,895		\$6,760		\$200	\$3,000
Royalties and rent of mines.....	\$1,527,995	\$1,526,495	\$1,522,970	\$3,619				\$1,500		
Taxes.....	\$7,035	\$6,855	\$260	\$5,475	\$1,042		\$78	\$230		
Contract work.....	\$1,645,063	\$1,638,388	\$1,538,676	\$98,412	\$500		\$300			\$3,075
Rent of offices and other sundry expenses.....	\$317,251	\$197,131	\$124,192	\$67,523	\$3,622	\$3,365	\$9,229	\$95,415	\$13,153	\$7,096
Value of products.....	\$16,933,427	\$16,933,427	\$12,762,032	\$3,565,720	\$469,225	\$16,450	\$120,000			
Persons engaged in industry.....	8,025	7,547	5,809	1,364	233	44	97	221	114	98
Proprietors and officials.....	1,683	1,556	1,462	50	29	7	8	64	37	17
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,501	1,418	1,385	23	5	4	1	57	22	2
Number performing manual labor.....	441	411	402	7	2			20	6	2
Salaried officers of corporations.....	31	27	4	12	10	1				4
Superintendents and managers.....	151	111	73	15	14	2	7	7	15	11
Clerks and other salaried employees.....	37	35	10	17	7		1	1		1
Wage earners Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day.....	6,305	5,956	4,337	1,297	197	37	88	156	77	80
Above ground.....	2,564	2,340	1,895	459	82	34	70	111	43	46
Below ground.....	3,741	3,616	2,442	838	115	3	18	45	34	34
Men 16 years of age and over.....	6,286	5,939	4,337	1,297	181	36	88	156	77	78
Engineers, firemen, mechanics, etc.....	737	699	396	270	19	4	10	17	11	7
Above ground.....	718	675	394	243	19	4	10	17	11	7
Below ground.....	24	24	2	22						
Miners, miners' helpers, quarrymen, and stonemasons.....	4,701	4,449	3,516	738	120	18	57	116	53	69
Above ground.....	1,142	1,011	935	11	11	15	39	73	19	37
Below ground.....	3,559	3,438	2,581	727	109	3	18	43	34	32
All other employees.....	848	791	425	289	42	14	21	23	13	2
Above ground.....	698	638	366	200	37	14	21	21	13	2
Below ground.....	155	153	59	89	5			2		
Boys under 16 years of age.....	19	17			16	1				2
Number of wage earners employed on the 15th day of each month:										
January.....	2,353	2,254	1,006	1,093	126	4	26	9	41	38
February.....	2,426	2,313	1,100	1,045	117	4	47	8	44	50
March.....	2,605	2,494	1,243	1,043	154	5	49	11	48	41
April.....	3,043	2,867	1,508	1,095	167	6	91	30	76	58
May.....	4,392	4,165	2,688	1,210	183	2	82	67	76	70
June.....	5,274	5,015	3,287	1,399	206	11	112	74	79	76
July.....	5,332	5,071	3,381	1,350	208	20	112	85	64	76
August.....	5,444	5,154	3,428	1,388	221	20	107	82	90	76
September.....	4,760	4,525	2,793	1,406	222	20	84	63	72	68
October.....	2,853	2,678	1,018	1,327	201	12	120	52	56	55
November.....	2,331	2,170	695	1,201	185	13	76	58	55	36
December.....	2,247	2,085	717	1,156	148	14	50	58	60	34
Primary power:										
Aggregate horsepower.....	22,347	19,039	7,580	10,502	576	46	326	229	47	2,979
Owned.....	22,307	18,999	7,549	10,502	576	46	326	229	47	2,979
Steam engines:										
Number.....	539	517	477	17	10	3	10	17	2	3
Horsepower.....	14,196	13,903	6,887	6,227	423	46	320	164	47	82
Gas or gasoline engines:										
Number.....	61	50	45		8					6
Horsepower.....	737	597	544		47		6	65		22
Water wheels:										
Number.....	453	450	112	335	13					3
Horsepower.....	7,374	4,499	118	4,275	100					2,875
Electric motors operated by purchased current:										
Number.....	2	2	2							
Horsepower.....	40	40	40							
Electric motors run by current generated by the enterprise using:										
Number.....	17	9	7		2					3
Horsepower.....	381	151	80		65					220

¹ Includes operators as follows: Garnet, 1; gypsum, 1; marble, 3; and marl, 1.² Other nonproducing enterprises were reported as follows: Anthracite coal, 1; antimony, 1; marble, 1; and tin, 2.³ In the copper mining industry 3 boys were employed below ground, 1 in producing and 2 in nonproducing enterprises.⁴ Includes 9 water motors of 125 horsepower.⁵ Includes 5 water motors of 64 horsepower.⁶ Includes 3 water motors of 60 horsepower.⁷ Includes 1 water motor of 1 horsepower.