ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

TRANSMITTING,

PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION No. 15, OF DECEMBER 7, 1905, COPIES OF CERTAIN REPORTS RELATING TO THE ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

DECEMBER 20, 1905.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 19, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of Senate Resolution No. 15, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, directing me to furnish for the information of the Senate copies of certain reports relating to the Alaskan seal fisheries.

In response thereto I have the honor to transmit herewith, as requested in said resolution, copies of all the reports of the agent in charge of the seal fisheries of Alaska made by that agent during the years 1904 and 1905, inclusive, in obedience to the directions of this Department dated May 1, 1904, and subsequently as they have been issued, together with copies of all inclosures which accompanied said reports. In this connection attention is called to the fact that the copy of Exhibit No. 10, of the annual report of 1904, is not an exact copy of the document on file in this Department, the figures as to the cost of dwellings and goods on hand having been omitted for the reason that they were given to the Department in confidence and with the understanding that they would not be made public by the Department. They have therefore been omitted from the copy of Exhibit No. 10 furnished herewith.

The reports herewith transmitted bear date, respectively, June 7, 1904, August 12, 1904; September 7, 1904; June 17, 1905, and October 26, 1905.

Respectfully,

V. H. METCALF,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

No. 1.

PRELIMINARY REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, 1904, OF W. I. LEMBKEY, AGENT ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, June 7, 1904.

SIR: I have to report my arrival here on the 6th instant, after a stay of a few hours on St. George.

While badly handicapped for time, I found opportunity on the latter island to explain to Major Clark the novel features involved in the current instructions and to furnish him with extracts from such letters from you as relate to the weight of skins, the marking of bachelors, and the importance of obtaining full statistics on St. George during the coming summer. Mr. Judge and myself also counted the bulls on two rookeries on St. George during our stay there.

I found the record of seals on St. George to be as follows:

Left over, September 1, 1903	1
Food killings, October 19, 1903, to May 31, 1904	497
Killing by lessee, June 1, 1904	26
Total	524

Average weight, 6½ pounds.

Foxes killed on St. George, winter of 1903–4:

Blues	471
Whites	15
Total	486

The total native population on St. George on my arrival was 94. There have been 5 births and 3 deaths during the current fiscal year, an increase of 2.

Count of seals on St. George, June 5, 1904:

North Rookery	102 bulls, 8 immature bulls, 7 bulls in the surf not landed, and 10 bachelors.
Staraya Artel	30 bulls, 18 bachelors, 1 half bull.

On June 10, 1903, there were:

North Rookery	109 bulls, 8 holustiaki.
Staraya Artel	32 bulls, 20 holustiaki.

Our counts on St. George would lead us to believe that little or no diminution will appear in the number of breeding bulls. Later developments may change this opinion, however.

Since our arrival yesterday we have counted the following seals on St. Paul:

Reef	179 bulls and 42 bulls not stationed.
Ardiguen	9 bulls.
Gorbatch Cliff	10 bulls, 3 bulls not stationed.
Gorbatch	104 bulls and 11 bulls not stationed.
Ketovi	36 bulls and 11 bulls not stationed.
Amphitheatre	5 bulls and 2 bulls not stationed.
Lukanin	41 bulls and 5 bulls not stationed.
Lagoon	16 bulls and 9 bulls not stationed.
Tolstoi Cliff	30 bulls and 2 bulls not stationed.
Tolstoi	120 bulls and 4 bulls not stationed.

On June 10, 1903, the following counts were made:

Gorbatch Cliffs	15 bulls.
Gorbatch	113 bulls.
Ardiguen	13 bulls.
Ketovi	53 bulls.
Amphitheater	6 bulls, 3 half bulls.
Lukanin	51 bulls, 3 half bulls.

It is probable that there will be a decrease noted in the breeding bulls on St. Paul, but, perhaps, in a smaller degree than noted last year.

There were killed for food on St. Paul last winter 2,065 seals, and this spring, for quota, 179. These, with 312 on hand from last year, make a total of 2,556 in the salt house.

Last winter 15 blue and 5 white foxes were taken on St. Paul. There will be no foxing there the ensuing winter.

I regret the lack of time necessary to make a more complete statement. I have delayed this until within an hour of the ship's sailing in order that I might include additional seal data which Mr. Judge has been collecting. Mr. Chichester will be on St. George for the summer, and I have informed him thoroughly regarding the necessity for good work on St. George.

With the promise of a good season's work, I am, believe me,

Very truly, yours,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent, Seal Islands.

Mr. F. H. HITCHCOCK,
Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, 1904, OF W. I. LEMBKEY, AGENT ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

OFFICE OF AGENT IN CHARGE SEAL FISHERIES,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, August 12, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have to make the following summarized report of the condition of affairs on the seal islands of Alaska during the sealing season ended July 31, 1904:

The following number of seals was killed during the season by the lessee on its quota:

St. Paul	8,732
St. George	1,500
Total	10,232

The following number of seals was killed for food before and after the regular sealing season, or left on hand from previous seasons:

St. Paul	2,545
St. George	496
Total	3,041

The figures for St. Paul include 140 skins taken for food on August 9, 1904.

The following shipment of skins will be made by the company this fall:

St. Paul	11,132
St. George	1,996
Total	13,128

The lessee's quota of 15,000 skins was not filled, for the reason that a sufficient number of seals of proper size was not present.

The following number of bachelors was branded this spring:

Island.	2-year-olds.	3-year-olds.	4-year-olds.
St. Paul	800	800	50
St. George	200	200	.....
Total	1,000	1,000	50

Branding was completed on St. Paul on June 25 and on St. George July 2.

The number of breeding bulls with harems and idle bulls found this summer on both islands was as follows:

Island.	Harems.	Idle.	Total.
St. Paul	1,790	232	2,022
St. George	312	62	374
Total	2,102	294	2,396

The counts of pups on both islands at the end of the season of 1904, with a comparison of the counts for the season of 1903, follow:

Island.	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
St. Paul	21,309	24,801	3,492
St. George	13,583	14,647	1,064

The census of breeding cows and of bulls, breeding and idle, on the two islands, for the seasons of 1903 and 1904, follows:

Island.	Bulls.			Cows.		
	1903.	1904.	Decrease.	1903.	1904.	Decrease.
St. Paul	2,402	2,022	382	82,649	74,002	8,647
St. George	a 415	374	41	14,647	13,583	1,064
Total	.....	2,396	423	97,296	87,585	9,711

a Estimated.

The average harem during the past season (1904) was 39.83, as compared with 40.29 during the season of 1903. The lessening of the average harem is caused by the fact that the decrease in breeding cows during the interval between the seasons of 1903–4 was greater than the decrease in bulls.

On the area on which pups were counted on St. Paul Island, the decrease in harems was found to be 13.99 per cent, while the decrease in pups or breeding cows was 14.9 per cent.

During the season of 1904 there occurred in the various drives of the season, and, including the food drive on the 9th of August, 641 large rejections, 4,794 small rejections, and 1,888 rejections of branded seals. During the same period in 1903 the rejections were as follows: 912 large and 1,185 small. The increase in rejections from drives in 1904 was the result of the regulations restricting the killing to a minimum of 5½ pounds.

All skins taken on St. George during the sealing season, as reported by Agent Clark, were weighed. On St. Paul, all but 145 skins taken during the sealing season were weighed, the latter number being overlooked by the natives who gathered up the skins on the field for weighing. The bulk of the company's catch is skins of 2-year-olds, but a fair number of 3-year-olds, also, were taken. No yearlings were included in the catch, and but few were seen in the drives.

One yearling was killed by me during the summer to determine the weight of that class of skins. The entire animal, a female, weighed 33 pounds, and its pelt weighed 3½ pounds.

A detailed report of the season's work will be made as soon as practicable after the departure of the company's vessel.

Very truly, yours,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Fisheries.

Mr. F. H. HITCHCOCK,
Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor.

No. 3.

Annual Report to Department of Commerce and Labor, 1904, of W. I. Lembkey, Agent Alaskan Seal Fisheries.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA,
September 7, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have to submit the following report of the operations on the seal islands of Alaska during the year ended August 1, 1904:

ARRIVAL AT ISLANDS.

In company with Assistant Agent James Judge, on the lessee's steamer *W. H. Kruger*, sailing from San Francisco May 24, 1904, I reached St. George Island June 5 and St. Paul Island the following morning, June 6. Agent Chichester, who had passed the preceding winter on St. Paul, was requested to take passage for St. George, there to assist Agent Clark in the season's work. At the close of the summer both these gentlemen took passage on the company's steamer *Kruger* for San Francisco en route for their homes. Agent Judge remained with me on St. Paul during the summer and on August 14 took passage on the *Kruger* for St. George, where he will be in charge during the ensuing winter.

BRANDING OF BACHELORS.

The marking of the number of young male seals required by the Department's instructions occupied my attention at once upon arrival at the islands.

These instructions required the marking and releasing of 1,000 3-year-old males and 1,000 2-year-old males, in the proportion of 800 of each class from St. Paul and 200 of each from St. George. Because of statements made last winter before the Ways and Means Committee and differing analyses of the classification of sizes of Pribilof Islands' seal skins exposed for sale in London last year, some doubt existed in my mind whether a greater number of 3-year-old males existed than were required to be marked and released. In order to secure the number of 3-year-old seals to be reserved on St. Paul, therefore, I considered it necessary to obtain them before the company began to kill for its quota.

I therefore notified the representative of the company, Mr. Redpath, that I would be obliged to withhold permission to drive for skins until drives had been made from the several hauling grounds and the requisite number of each class of bachelors obtained and marked.

I was required to take this action also from the fact that by the Department's instructions the seals so to be marked were to be of the best animals appearing in the first drives of the season. As the first seals to reach the hauling grounds are always the strongest and finest in appearance, it was obvious that the seals to be branded should be from this class.

DRIVES FOR BRANDING.

The drives for branding were made as expeditiously as the presence of seals on the hauling grounds justified. On June 11 a small drive was secured from the reef, from which were branded 15 2-year-olds; 63 3-year-olds, and 5 4-year-olds. On June 16 another drive from the same rookery was made, from which 188 2-year-olds and 273 3-year-olds were branded, or a total from that rookery of 544 seals, including those branded previously—203 twos, 336 threes, and 5 fours. As that was considered a sufficient number to be branded from the reef the branding apparatus was brought to the village.

Our next object was to brand at Zapadni, and to take the forges there in boats. As the landings continued too rough to take boats to that point it was determined, for the sake of expedition, to bring what seals could be found on the hauling ground at Zapadni overland as near to the village as possible, and to brand them there. Accordingly, drivers were sent overland on the evening of June 20 to Zapadni, from which place they made a drive and brought it during the night to the head of the lagoon, about a mile from the village, and on the morning of June 21 the gang was taken there on foot, the forges being hauled by a team and wagon belonging to the company. As the result of a morning's work 274 2-year-olds and 130 3-year-olds were branded from Zapadni.

While the main party was working on these seals, a few drivers were sent to Tolstoi hauling ground near by, and a small drive secured from that rookery. They were kept seperate from the Zapadni seals,

and after the latter were branded, work on the Tolstoi seals was begun. But a heavy rain began to fall about this time, and after branding 31 2-year-olds and 8 3-year-olds from Tolstoi the seals' fur became so saturated with water that the hot irons made no impression on it. We accordingly had to cease branding, and what remained of the Tolstoi drive of a killable size were knocked down and skinned. The branding apparatus and the skins taken, 33 in number, were left on the field, and brought in next day by the company's team.

The only remaining hauling ground on the island was Northeast Point, and it was determined to secure the remainder of our quota of branded seal from that place. We were delayed in so doing by the rough weather, which made it impossible to use our boats to take up the branding outfit and the natives, and especially by the reports from the watchmen that only a meager supply of seals was there. Mr. Redpath, the company's agent, objected to delaying the company's business of taking seals at the point by the branding, but I had no other alternative, being still short over 300 seals of the quota of 800 3-year-olds. He then offered the use of the teams to take the gear to the point, hoping thereby to expedite the work of the company by disposing of the branding.

On June 22 the watchmen at Northeast Point reported only 200 seals there. As we needed over 600 it was thought best to defer until more seals had hauled up. On June 23 only 200 were reported present. On June 24 no increase was reported, but it was determined not to wait longer and to go up and get what was there and to make another drive at that place if necessary to fill the branding quota.

On June 24, therefore, with three teams, a start was made to Northeast Point, and early the following morning a drive was secured. I was agreeably surprised to find nearly 1,000 seals in the drive instead of only the 200 reported by the watchmen.

On June 25 we commenced branding at 7.30 in the morning. It being a warm, dry day, by 10 a. m. the seals were so warm as to show exhaustion and to make it decidedly unwise to work them further. They accordingly were turned into a small lake to cool off and kept there until 3 p. m., when they were driven out. By 4 p. m. they were dry enough to be branded, and the work commenced and continued until 7 p. m., when a total of 292 2-year-olds and 326 3-year-olds had been branded, filling the quota of 800 of each class for this island. As an experiment, 45 4-year-olds were branded and 2 7-year-old bulls from those of that class found in the drive. The necks of the bulls were so large in proportion to the size of their heads that much trouble was experienced in keeping the snares from slipping over their heads; but they were finally secured and branded, just to show what the gang could do. The 4-year-olds were branded because they were of killable size and might, if not marked, be inadvertently clubbed during the season.

After finishing branding I notified Mr. Allis, one of the company's agents, that I had branded the number of seals required of this island by the Department, and that I would, therefore, turn over the business to the company to get what skins they could for their quota. As a small number of seals was still left in the drive after branding all that were necessary, such as were of killable size were clubbed and skinned

and the pelts left on the ground till morning, to be then weighed and salted, it being too late to do any more work that day.

The next morning it was found that 141 skins had been secured the previous evening.

The tabulated result of the branding operations on St. Paul follows:

Date.	Rookery.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.
1904.				
June 11	Reef	15	63	5
16	.....do	188	273	.....
21	Zapadni	274	130	.....
21	Tolstoi	31	8	.....
25	Northeast Point	292	326	45
	Total	800	800	50

METHODS USED IN BRANDING.

The method of driving bachelors for branding was similar to that used in driving for skins. When the drive reached the appointed place small pods were successively cut out, as in clubbing. The detached pod was surrounded by men provided with poles about 7 feet long, at the end of which was a loop of rope, with both ends fastened to the pole. This noose of rope was passed over the head of the animal and enough turns taken to twist it tight around the seal's neck. The animal was then dragged by means of the noose and pole away from the pod and its head held down securely by a long pole or yoke laid across its neck, the yoke held down by a man on either end. On many occasions, when the animal was especially large or vigorous, it was further secured by having its hind flippers grasped and held off the ground by an extra man, who also put a foot on either foreflipper, rendering the seal incapable of twisting its head clear from the yoke.

The animal was then ready for branding, which was done by means of a red-hot iron bar, heated in a forge, passed quickly between the eyes to the back of the head, and then across the head forward of the ears, at right angles to the first brand, the whole mark resembling a letter T.

BRANDING ON ST. GEORGE.

On St. George, as reported by Agent Clark, branding was begun on June 7, when a drive of 17 seals was secured, out of which eight 3-year-olds and one 2-year-old were branded. From this date the branding was continued by selections made from the drives. Hot irons were used. On the 21st of June rain was falling, rendering the use of the hot irons impossible. Some sheep shears in the possession of the company were then tried for clipping the hair and fur, and, according to Major Clark, it was found that an effective mark could be made with the shears even more conspicuous than that made with the hot iron. It was found further that by the use of the shears the work of branding need not be delayed for wet weather, as they could be used with equal facility on wet as on dry seals. The branding on St. George subsequent to June 21 therefore was done with shears. The entire quota on St. George of 200 2-year-olds and 200 3-year-olds was obtained by July 2.

The list of brandings on that island as reported to me follows:

Date.	3-year olds.	2-year olds.
June 7	8	1
June 11	4	13
June 16	45	21
June 21	25	13
June 23	122	41
June 28		68
July 2		43
Total	204	200

DRIVES DURING BRANDING.

During the period necessary to obtain the quota of branded seals, two small drives were made from Tolstoi to furnish food for the natives, from which 119 skins were secured. On June 20, having obtained all the seals it was thought advisable to brand from the reef, the company was authorized to make a drive for skins from that rookery, from which 247 skins were taken. The meat from the carcasses of seals killed on this drive was a welcome addition to the natives' supply of fresh meat, of which they had had but little since the vessel arrived.

DRIVES MADE BY THE COMPANY.

As soon as branding was finished the company began killing for skins, and killed as often during the summer as the numbers of bachelors on the hauling grounds would justify.

Since the first of June, 1904, up to and including July 31 following, 33 killings of bachelors were made, including the two on June 21 and 25 from drives made for branding. Of these June killings, however, one was made on Sea Lion Rock on June 4 by the Government officer to furnish food for the natives. As the company by its contract is not allowed to drive from that place, and as the two drives for branding mentioned were made also by direction of the Government agent, and can not, in justice, be charged to the company, it may be said that the company made 30 drives for skins on St. Paul during the period from June 1 to July 31.

The company's killing season, however, actually did not commence on St. Paul until after June 25, on which date branding was finished.

NUMBER OF FOOD DRIVES BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

During the fall of 1903 and spring of 1904, 13 drives were made by the Government agent on St. Paul, to supply food for the natives and the foxes. Adding to these the two killings from drives made for branding, and one drive made on August 9, for food during the stagey season, and a total is had of 16 drives under the management of the Government officers on St. Paul.

NUMBER OF SKINS TAKEN.

During the drives on St. Paul by Government agents 2,586 skins were taken. During the drives made by the company 8,379 skins were

taken, or a total of 10,965 skins taken on St. Paul since the close of the last season. Adding to this number 312 skins left on hand from previous seasons gives a final total of 11,277 skins in salt on arrival of the company's vessel on August 11, 1904.

Of these 11,132 skins were shipped from St. Paul Island, as evidenced by the shipping receipt forwarded in my letter of August 13. This would leave 145 skins in the salt house to be applied toward the catch of next season.

On St. George 1 skin was left in the salt house from the preceding season. From October 19, 1903, to May 31, 1904, there were 15 drives made for food by the Government agents, exclusive of 5 killings of 2 skins each by the watchmen at Zapadni. A total of 496 skins was thus secured, including the 1 skin left over. From June 1 to July 31, 1904, 22 drives were made by the company for skins, excluding one killing of 2 seals made at Zapadni for watchmen's food. A total of 1,500 skins was secured during the period allowed the company to kill. At the end of the season 1,996 skins were in salt on St. George, all of which were shipped by the lessee toward its quota of 2,000 for that island.

WEIGHTS OF SKINS.

On St. Paul Island all skins taken in every killing made since my arrival there this spring were weighed on the scales provided by the Department, with the exception of 145 skins overlooked by the natives in gathering up the skins on the field for the purpose of weighing. A detailed summary of the weights for St. Paul is appended, marked "Exhibit 4."

On St. George, as reported by Agent Clark, all skins taken after the 1st of June last, were weighed. His list of weights, marked "Exhibit 16," is attached also.

Agent Clark reports that the greatest care was exercised in keeping the weights within the limits specified by the Department. A series of measurements was made by Mr. Chichester, showing the average length of a seal the skin of which weighed a given number of pounds. When doubt arose on St. George as to the eligibility of an animal, it was hauled out of the drive by a snare, measured, and killed or rejected as the measurement showed the skin to be within the acceptable class or otherwise. Notwithstanding these precautions, over 5 per cent of the skins taken on St. George, as reported to me by Agent Clark, were under the limit of 5½ pounds.

On St. Paul, where sometimes two-thirds as many seals were handled in one day as were killed on St. George during the whole summer, it was not feasible to measure seals or to delay the killing while the seal in question was under debate. Dependence was had solely in the judgment of the clubbers to select seals having skins over 5½ pounds. Of the 8,408 skins weighed on St. Paul, 634, or 7 per cent, were under 5½ pounds. These include the road skins, or skins of seals becoming exhausted on the drive and clubbed by the drivers before death in order to save the skins from overheating. They include also seals struck accidentally in clubbing and despatched to avoid the risk of the animal's dying at sea from the effects of the chance blow.

Of the 519 skins taken on St. Paul between 5 and 5½ pounds it may be said that they represent the impossibility of accurately determining

in every instance the weight of a skin on a live seal to within a fraction of a pound.

Note should be taken also of the different methods of skinning practiced by the native workmen. Some skinners shave the skin to the very pelt, leaving no blubber adhering. Others leave more or less blubber on the skin, requiring, in some cases, the skin to be "blubbered" or reflensed. A difference in weight of from an ounce to 2 pounds thus can be made in skinning. A clean 5-pound skin shows underweight, but had half a pound of blubber been left on it it would have been within the limit and its appearance remained unaltered.

WET SKINS.

The weight of a sealskin depends largely upon the amount of moisture present at the time of killing. A skin will absorb from half a pound to a pound of water. If the killing is done in a wet place, or in wet grass with the rain falling, or if the animals are driven through water to cool them off the skins will retain enough moisture to make the weights greater than if dry. On days when absolutely dry seals are killed the weights of the same-sized skins will be lighter than on other days when moisture is present and the skins become wet.

MEASURES TO AVOID UNDERSIZED SKINS.

While I was cognizant of the fact that some skins, of necessity, must appear in the killings that were outside the prescribed limits, yet I thought it best, for a proper observance of the instructions, to bring to the notice of the clubbers on every killing the existence of the regulations, and to request caution to avoid killing too small or too large seals.

On June 29, owing to the presence of small skins in the catch, I had a conference with the company's general agent, Mr. Redpath, in which I asked for instructions to the clubbers enjoining particular care in clubbing to avoid the killing of these smaller animals. These instructions were given cheerfully and in my presence. On July 19, subsequent to a drive made that day from the reef and Gorbatch, when 76 per cent of the whole number of seals driven were killed, and 14 per cent of the skins were either under or over the prescribed weights, I had another conference with Mr. Redpath. I showed him the table of weights compiled from those taken during the various drives made this summer, and called his attention to the number of undersized skins weighed. I stated that I was forced to protest against the presence of these skins in the killings, and had it in mind to make the protest in writing in order that a record of my action may be made. Mr. Redpath, in reply, expressed his surprise that that number of small skins was present, and assured me that thereafter the greatest care in clubbing would be exercised.

The next morning, in the killing from Zapadni, Mr. Redpath made a short but forceful speech to the clubbers, cautioning them to avoid killing any undersized seals at all hazards, and instructing them, if there was any doubt as to the size of an animal, to allow the seal to escape. I have no hesitancy in stating that on that and subsequent

killings seals were released which would have furnished 5½-pound pelts.

On the 25th of July I had another talk with Mr. Redpath on the occasion of the appearance of 28 undersized skins in the killing from Zapadni. On this date I furnished him with a detailed statement of the weights of skins taken since our conference of the 19th. He stated that it was impossible to avoid the killing of some seals in the prohibited classes without allowing the escape of a number of eligible seals, but that he would make every effort to keep the weights at the proper standard. He then took from the clubbing gang several young clubbers, leaving the clubs in the hands of old and experienced men only.

These facts are not cited for the purpose of charging the company with any attempt to exceed the regulations, as nothing of that kind was done, but to show that, with all proper care taken, ineligible skins were unavoidably present.

On St. Paul, to guard against the killing of 4-year-olds, I placed a limit of 8½ to 9 pounds as the maximum weight of skins. Against this action Mr. Redpath, for the company, protested. During the season, however, 171 skins were taken over 9 pounds in weight, which is due, so far as I am able to say, to errors in judgment in clubbing and to the other causes which led to the presence of underweight skins in the killings.

REJECTIONS FROM DRIVES.

The true test, however, of the efficacy of the regulations designed to prevent too close killing is found in the record of seals dismissed as ineligible from the drives made on St. Paul since the time when the regulations were given effect.

In order to insure as great accuracy as possible, Mr. Judge and I divided the work of counting the seals dismissed, he keeping a record of the branded seals turned away, while I took note of the number of those dismissed that were not branded. Our record of dismissals, therefore, is as nearly accurate as could be made.

In 1903, when no restriction was placed on killing, there were 912 large and 1,185 small rejections. Of these small rejections, only 723 were made during the lessee's sealing season, the remainder, 426, occurring during the two food drives made by the Government agents on August 4 and 10. During the period of killing by the lessee in 1903, therefore, its agents turned away only 723 small seals as ineligible.

In 1904, after the enforcement of the regulations requiring branding and the establishment of a 5½-pound minimum limit of weight, there were 641 large dismissals, 4,794 small dismissals, and 1,888 dismissals of branded seals. As the latter are composed of 2 and 3 year olds—immature seals—they may properly be added to the list of small rejections. There actually occurred, therefore, during the summer of 1904, 641 large and 6,682 small rejections on St. Paul.

As only one food drive was made in August, 1904, on St. Paul, when 5 large and 302 small and 11 branded seals were dismissed, it will be seen that the greater portion of the rejections occurred during the lessee's sealing season and were turned away by its agents.

The dismissals by the lessee's agents during the lessee's sealing seasons of 1903 and 1904 on St. Paul follow:

Year.	Large.	Small.
1903	884	723
1904	636	6,369

The whole record of dismissals for the two seasons is as follows:

Year.	Large.	Small.
1903	912	1,185
1904	641	6,682

The decrease in 1904 in large rejections is due to the lessened number of that class of males on the hauling ground, caused by close killing. The increase in 1904 of 5,497 small dismissals over the preceding year shows at a glance that the condition sought to be alleviated has been met.

I regret to state that I have been unable to find among the otherwise complete statistics furnished me by Agent Clark of the season's work on St. George a list of seals dismissed. I have taken such steps as I was able, however, to have the data furnished this fall by Agent Judge.

Note should be made in passing of the number of branded seals appearing in this summer's drives on St. Paul. The whole number branded on that island was 1,650, composed of 800 2-year-olds, 800 3-year-olds, and 50 4-year-olds. Of the rejections of branded seals, 1,320 were of the two-year class and 568 of the three-year class. Knowing that 800 of the two-year class were in existence, it would appear that there were 520, or 65 per cent, more rejections in that class than the whole number known to exist. Of the 800 3-year-olds branded, only 71 per cent of the whole number returned and were dismissed during the summer. As this is the first opportunity given to experiment with the percentage of return of a given number of seals, the information is interesting, and shows that the 2-year-old seals haul much more frequently than the 3-year-olds.

A number of St. George brands appeared in the drives on St. Paul. The St. Paul brands, as reported by agents Clark and Chichester, were also present in some number on St. George. It was not thought to keep a record of these seals from the other island until late in the season. It would go to prove, however, that a greater fluctuation exists among bachelors than before supposed.

WORK ON ROOKERIES.

Counts of seals.—Agent Judge and I made as many intermediate counts of seals on the various rookeries as was possible during the summer, in addition to the regular counts of harems at the height of the season and the count of pups at the end of July.

The harem count, which includes idle bulls, and mature young bulls giving ground on our approach, termed by us "quitters," as well as regular bulls occupied with cows, follows:

Rookery.	Harems.	Idle.		Total idle.	Total bulls.
		Stationed.	"Quitters."		
Lukanin	51	7	7	14	65
Ketovi	69	6	3	9	78
Amphitheatre	12	.....	2	2	14
Lagoon	24	5	1	6	30
Tolstoi Cliffs	38	4	3	7	45
Tolstoi	149	20	.....	20	169
Zapadni Reef	46	4	4	8	54
Little Zapadni	100	10	.....	10	110
Zapadni	250	31	4	35	285
Gorbatch Cliffs	12	1	.....	1	13
Gorbatch	151	9	6	15	166
Reef	286	22	10	32	318
Ardignen	15	1	.....	1	16
Northeast Point	454	31	9	40	494
Little Polovina	21	2	2	4	25
Polovina Cliffs	40	2	4	6	46
Polovina	72	17	5	22	94
Total	1,790	172	60	232	2,022

The number of idle bulls enumerated does not include "hauling-ground" bulls, or those young bulls found apart from the cows on the areas frequented by the bachelors. Some idea of this class of animals, constantly fluctuating in numbers, may be gathered by a reference to the number of large rejected seals marked in the statistics of killing for this year. This record of rejected seals does not contain an accurate count of all large seals found on the hauling grounds, as it is the object of the drivers to cut out, or dismiss, as many large seals as possible between the time when the drive is made and the time it reaches the killing ground.

An attempt was made by me this summer to classify the large rejected seals according to their ages. As the seals were turned from the killing ground to make their way back to the rookery, in addition to counting them, I made as careful an estimate as I could of the ages of the large seals. As considerable difference of opinion has always existed regarding the ages of bulls and half bulls—and, in fact, bachelors—the classification made by me is given simply as my personal opinion of the ages of the large seals turned away. The table follows:

Date.	Rookery.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years or over.
1904.						
June 10	Tolstoi	7	5	2	.....	.....
15	.....do	4	1	2	2	.....
20	Reef	18	14	7	6	.....
21	Tolstoi	6	8	3	3	.....
25	Northeast Point	3	9	11	3	2
26	Polovina	6	6	4	8	.....
27	Reef	25	23	10	9	.....
29	Zapadni	5	3	1	2	.....
July 1	Northeast Point	21	9	3	1	.....
2	Tolstoi	6	5	13	8	2
4	Reef	3	4	2	.....	.....
5	Zapadni	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Northeast Point	.....	3	1	4	.....
8	Tolstoi	2	8	2	2	.....
9	Reef	7	.....	2	.....	4
11	Northeast Point	2	2	1	2	.....

Date.	Rookery.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years or over.
1904.						
July 14	Zapadni	10			1	2
15	Reef	2	5	7	3	1
16	Northeast Point	5	1	1		3
18	Tolstoi	6	2	4		
19	Reef					
20	Zapadni	4			1	
22	Northeast Point	12	7	6	3	1
23	Tolstoi	3	1			
25	Zapadni	6	2	13	1	3
26	Reef and Gorbatch	8	7	11	4	12
27	Polovina	2	1	4	2	2
27	Northeast Point	6	8	4	8	9
28	Tolstoi	4	4	2	4	2
29	Zapadni	12	12			1
30	Reef and Gorbatch	4	3	5	2	
31	Northeast Point	5	3	7	1	6
Aug. 9	Reef and Gorbatch	2				3
	Total	224	156	128	80	53

While the question may be open to discussion whether a seal is 6 or 7 years old, there can be no doubt, at least in my mind, of the fact that the seals marked in the table above as being less than 8 years of age are young animals and not superannuated wrecks, too old to perform the necessary functions in a harem.

Counts of pups.—Beginning July 29 counts of pups were made on the rookery spaces where similar counts have been made for several years. The following table shows the counts so made, with those of 1903 inserted for purposes of comparison:

Rookery.	1903.			1904.			Per cent decrease of harems.	Per cent decrease of pups.
	Harems.	Pups.	Average harem.	Harems.	Pups.	Average harem.		
Ketovi	74	2,350	31.75	69	2,147	31.11	0.067	0.086
Lagoon	26	1,262	48.53	24	1,084	45.16	.076	.141
Tolstoi Cliff	44	1,786	40.59	38	1,571	41.34	.136	.12
Zapadni Reef	44	1,320	30	46	1,091	23.71	a.045	.173
Polovina Cliff	52	1,540	29.61	40	1,412	35.30	.23	.083
Ardiguen	15	575	38.33	15	565	37.66		.017
Lukanin	56	2,453	43.80	51	2,020	39.60	.089	.176
West side Northeast Point	57	2,855	50.08	48	2,312	48.16	.157	.19
East side Northeast Point	31	993	32.03	19	831	43.73	.387	.193
Little Polovina	24	1,067	44.46	21	941	44.80	.125	.118
Polovina	85	4,472	52.61	72	3,691	51.26	.152	.174
Gorbatch Cliff	22	690	31.35	12	481	40.08	.454	.302
Sea Lion Rock		2,923			2,705			.074
Amphitheatre	13	515	39.61	12	458	38.16	.077	.110
Total	543	24,801	40.29	467	21,309	39.83	.1399	.149

a Increase.

The count of rookeries made from time to time during the season will be found appended as Exhibit 7.

DECREASE IN ROOKERY LIFE.

Bulls.—The count of bulls this summer on St. Paul, as shown on page 16, was 2,022 bulls, consisting of 1,790 harem masters and 232 idle, while that of the previous season (1903) was 2,402 bulls—1,984 harems and 418 idle. Their comparison shows a decrease of 380 bulls

of all classes, or 15.8 per cent, as well as a decrease of 194 harem masters, or 9.7 per cent, and a decrease of 186 idle, or 44.5 per cent.

Cows.—As shown by the preceding table, a decrease of 3,492 breeding cows, or 14.9 per cent, on the rookery space on which pups were counted has occurred since 1903 on St. Paul.

Counts on St. George.—A summary of the counts of breeding bulls made on St. George this summer by Agents Clark and Chichester, as reported to me by Agent Clark, follows:

Rookery.	Bulls.	Harems.	Idle.
North	141	128	13
East Cliffs	67	50	17
East Reef	24	21	3
Little East	19	18	1
Staraya Artel	53	39	14
Zapadni	70	56	14
Total	374	312	62

Estimating 415 bulls—364 harem masters and 51 idle bulls—on St. George in 1903, there would seem to be a decrease of 41 bulls there since that time.

Pups on St. George.—An actual count of pups on that island in 1904 disclosed 13,583 pups—13,312 live and 271 dead. By comparison with the count for 1903—14,582 live and 65 dead—a decrease of 1,064 breeding cows, or 7.2 per cent, is found.

CENSUS OF BREEDING COWS AND BULLS.

The number of breeding seals on St. Paul Island in 1904, as determined by the count of all the harems except those on Sea Lion Rock, where an estimate is made on the basis of the average harem of 39.83, and a count of pups on over one-fourth the rookery area (from which is determined the average harem, on which an estimate of seals on the remaining area was made), was 1,857 active and 232 idle bulls, and 74,002 adult females.

On St. George an actual enumeration of all bulls and pups shows 312 active and 62 idle bulls and 13,583 cows. This gives a total for both islands of 2,169 bulls with harems, 294 adult idle bulls and 87,585 breeding cows.

COMPUTATION OF HALF BULLS.

In estimating the number of half bulls existing, reference is had to the table of killings, which shows 588 rejections of seals under 8 years of age, consisting of 224 4-year-olds, 156 5-year-olds, 128 6-year-olds, and 80 7-year-olds. The rejections of branded seals this year shows that the older the bachelor the less often he will visit the hauling grounds. In the case of the branded 3-year-olds, not enough returned to the hauling grounds to make the number of subsequent rejections equal to the whole number branded. The actual number of rejections in this class was 568, or 71 per cent of the 800 branded. By this we know that, in the 3-year-old class, the whole number existant is greater

than the whole number of rejections, even allowing that the same animal was driven twice in many cases.

That the frequency with which young males visit the hauling grounds becomes less as the age of the animal increases is but natural, for as the animal finds an attraction in the female increasing with its age, it assuredly would devote more and more of its time to seeking her. In the case, therefore, of the 4, 5, 6, and 7 year old classes, it is safe to assume that a greater number than 30 per cent was not present on the hauling grounds at any time during the season when drives were made, and that the addition of at least 50 per cent to the number of rejections would be a conservative estimate of the number of that class of animals. This method of computation would increase the number of rejections of young bulls found on the hauling ground on St. Paul—588—to 882, as the whole number of that class present on that island. While I have not, at present, a list of the rejections for St. George, it would be safe to estimate the half bulls on that island at one-fifth of the number found on St. Paul, or 176. For the two islands, therefore, according to this method of estimation, we have 1,058 half bulls between the ages of 4 and 7 years, which is more than likely below the number actually in being.

NUMBER OF BACHELORS AND VIRGIN COWS.

In 1902 the census of breeding cows showed 94,882 to be present on both islands. The offspring of these females are presumed to be equally divided as regards sex. The pups born that year therefore would consist of 47,441 males and an equal number of females.

Owing to their extreme youth and their inability to withstand the hardships of their migratory journey and the assaults of their natural enemies a death rate of 50 per cent is accepted as occurring among the pups from the time they leave the islands until they return the following year as yearlings. Assuming this condition to exist, there were in 1903 47,441 yearling seals, of which one half, or 23,720, were males and the remaining half females.

These seals, having survived the vicissitudes of the winter's journey and being inured to the hardships of the sea, were subject to a much smaller death rate during their migration as yearlings than they were as pups. This diminished death rate would be in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. Deducting 30 per cent from the number of yearlings in 1903 to allow for casualties at sea would bring 16,604 2-year-old cows and the same number of 2-year-old bachelors to the islands in 1904.

As, approximately, 9,000 2-year-old bachelors were killed this summer by the company, there would be left, at the close of the season of 1904, by this method of computation, 7,604 bachelor 2-year-olds and 16,604 2-year-old females.

Account has been taken heretofore only of casualties at sea from natural causes. No deduction has been made for decrease from pelagic sealing. What allowance to make from this cause is mere conjecture.

We know that, practically, 6,500 rejections of 2-year-old males occurred on the islands this summer. In the case of the 2-year-old

branded rejects, the number of those turned away from the drives exceeded the whole number branded by 65 per cent. Applying this rule to the whole number turned away of the islands, the 6,500 dismissals would represent practically 4,500 animals. If 7,604 2-year-old males were in being, as shown by the previous computation, it would mean that there were 3,000 of this class that did not haul on the islands at all, or were present on Sea Lion Rock, Otter Island, Zapadni Point, and the other isolated hauling grounds, from which no drives were made.

While I know that seals were present on these places last mentioned, the fluctuation shown this summer among branded seals raises a doubt in my mind whether as many as 3,000 animals could avoid being driven at least once during the season. To avoid overestimation, I would rather place this number not driven at all at 1,000, leaving the difference of 2,000 to be accounted for as having been destroyed by the sea hunters.

If 2,000 is deducted from the previous estimate of the number of 2-year-old males, it must be taken also from the same estimate of the number of 2-year-old females (16,604), leaving 14,604 of that class in existence this summer.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

It is, therefore, estimated that 5,500 2-year-old males and 14,604 females of the same class were present this summer on the islands, at the close of the sealing season.

YEARLINGS PRESENT IN 1904.

The census of 1903 showed 97,296 pups born. By the method of computation already used, one-half, or 48,648, were males, and the other half females. As they would be reduced 50 per cent by their first winter's migration, 24,324 females and 24,324 males would return to the islands in 1904 as yearlings, not counting the effects of pelagic sealing. The latter cause, during this spring and summer, probably destroyed 3,000 of each class, leaving 21,324 yearling males and 21,324 yearling females remaining at the close of the summer of 1904.

NUMBER OF THREE-YEAR-OLD BACHELORS.

One thousand of this class of animals were branded this summer on the islands. The killings on St. Paul this summer, as nearly as I can determine, contained 1,037 skins of 3-year-olds, or those above 7½ pounds and under 9 pounds. Approximately 200 were killed on St. George. There were, therefore, at least 2,200 3-year-olds handled this summer on both islands. The dismissals of branded 3-year-old seals show only 71 per cent of the whole number present in the drives. It would be proper, therefore, to increase the whole number found present by 30 per cent, or 660, making a total of 2,860 to represent the number of 3-year-olds present this summer. As 1,200 of these were killed, there would be 1,660 still in existence.

SUMMARY OF SEAL LIFE.

A summary of all seal life on the islands, at the close of the season of 1904, based upon such counts as were made, and the preceding calculations, show the following:

Active bulls with harems	2,169
Idle bulls	294
Half bulls	1,058
Three-year-old bachelors	1,660
Two-year-old bachelors	5,500
Yearling bachelors	21,324
Breeding cows	87,585
Two-year-old cows	14,604
Yearling cows	21,324
Newborn pups	87,585
Total	243,103

SHRINKAGE IN ROOKERY SPACE.

From the data given it will be seen that a decrease in pups born has occurred since last year of 8,647 on St. Paul and 1,064 on St. George, the first marked decrease in pups occurring in the census for several years.

This decrease is not due to imperfect fertilization by bulls, but to an actual shrinkage in breeding females. This is apparent in the abandonment of certain portions of rookery space.

This shrinkage has occurred on the extremities of the rookeries marked, leaving the central portions as densely populated as heretofore.

For example, that portion of Ketovi rookery consisting of bowlder beach from Black Bluffs to Ketovi Point last year contained 14 harems. This year it contained 4 harems, in all of which were 10 cows. These 4 harems were located immediately adjacent to the point. The remainder of the rookery space mentioned was deserted.

The north half of Lukanin rookery is practically deserted. The high south portion was as densely populated as heretofore, but that portion under the low bluffs—a favored spot of observation for years past—contained only 5 straggling harems of 1 or 2 cows each. At the north end of the breeding area several harems of 10 and 12 cows each occurred, but in the whole area mentioned the absence of cows was sadly apparent.

On the occasion of the landing of freight and passengers from the *Thetis* on July 27—the first vessel to visit the islands since the spring trip of the *Kruger*—it was not safe to take the boat back to East Landing. It was therefore brought around to Lukanin, and landed under the low bluffs mentioned, without disturbing a seal, where several years ago a succession of thriving families would have been found.

Gorbatch Cliffs is the narrow, outlying north end of Gorbatch Rookery. This summer there were 12 harems there at the height of the season, and 481 pups. Last summer there were 22 harems and 690 pups, showing that a decrease of 30 per cent in cows occurred there.

The east side of Northeast Point, from No. 1 to and including Sea Lion Neck, to a mere observer, showed a decided shrinkage in seals. In 1903, 31 harems and 989 pups were counted here. In 1904 only 19

harems were found, and 831 pups. In this case the diminution in harems is more pronounced than in other localities. In 1903 the average harem in this space was 31+, while in 1904 it was 43+.

On the west side of Northeast Point a most visible shrinkage was noted, the area from the extreme west end to No. 94 being without any seals whatever. The average harem on the west side to No. 84 in 1904 was 48+, as against 50+ in 1903. Here the decrease in cows was greater than in bulls, hence the lowering of the average harem.

It is probable that in several years there will be no seals east of Sea Lion Neck at Northeast Point.

These instances, typical in their character, show that by no means the same number of cows was present in 1904 as in 1903, and that the decrease in pups noted on St. Paul Island occurred from a lack of adult females and not from a failure on the part of bulls last season to impregnate the cows. Had the latter been the case the same number of cows would have been noted, and the first evidence of dimunition would have been met with in the count of pups. But the decided visable contraction in space occupied by cows this year shows that a much smaller number of cows was present, and that to this fact alone must be laid the absence of the usual number of pups.

PRESENCE OF IDLE BULLS.

With the decrease in adult bulls on all the rookeries of 382, or 15.8 per cent, from the number present last year, there were still 232 bulls on the rookeries this year that had no cows at the height of the season out of the 2,022 present, or 11 per cent. These were not superannuated bulls, "impotent and somnolent," as they have been stigmatized, but active bulls, eager for the cows that did not come, and much more aggressive and fierce than the bulls which had secured large harems and which had been doing duty as harem masters since the arrival of the females.

Our observations have led us to believe that bulls will return to the same position from year to year. If these positions are on rookery areas which are frequented by cows, the bulls occupying them will have large harems. If, on the other hand, the bulls chance to have selected spots more or less deserted by cows, their harems will be small or they will have no harems at all. These positions are held by the bulls until at least the height of the season, even if they have been without cows. Then they probably leave their stations for a few days in the water, during which they rest and feed, to return, and, if possible, pick up a harem from the virgin cows and the broken-up harems of other bulls. By the 15th of August the rookeries may be said to be abandoned to these idle bulls, which, even at that late date, show considerable energy in the discharge of their duties as breeders.

DIMINUTION GREATER AMONG COWS.

On the rookery space on St. Paul on which pups were counted as well as bulls and harems—and from the count of which the average harem was established—the decrease in harems was found to be 13.99 per cent, while the decrease in pups was 14.9 per cent. This demonstrates that in this area there was 1 per cent greater decrease in cows than in bulls, with a result of decreasing the average harem from 40.29 in 1903 to

39.83 in 1904. The census of breeding cows for the whole island of St. Paul—using the average harem for estimation on the large rookeries where no count of pups could be made—shows 74,002 cows in 1904 as against 82,649 for 1903, a decrease of 8,647 cows or only 10.4 per cent. As this whole census, however, involves the element of estimation noted, the percentage of decrease, obtained from its comparison with the census of the previous year, should, in my judgment, defer to the percentage obtained from an actual count only.

CAUSE OF DECREASE IN COWS.

As before shown, the diminution in pups was not caused by any insufficiency of adult male life, and that it must be laid to a lessened number of cows present. As absolutely no evidence of an epidemic or unusual death rate among cows or pups was found, the cause must be sought in the only remaining factor destructive to the herds, namely, pelagic sealing.

While I have no means of determining with accuracy what was the catch of the Canadian and Japanese sealing fleets last season and this spring, I am inclined to believe that during those periods their activity in connection with the Pribilof herd was unusually destructive. If the exact figures of the pelagic catch for the last two seasons could be obtained they would probably show an unusual mortality among seals.

FIGHTING AMONG BULLS.

During the period of my observations of the islands I have never been able to reconcile existing relations between adult bulls to the statements in the early reports of incessant and deadly fighting among them.

The reader of these reports would be led to believe that the landing of an adult bull is the occasion of desperate fighting between himself and the bulls already stationed, or those coming later; that he must rout other bulls to make place for himself, and, after having obtained this location, he must constantly repel invaders seeking to land and possess themselves of his preemption.

While seals were not present in nearly the same numbers during the period of my stay on the islands as they were in the time of the Alaska Commercial Company's lease, they occupied a much smaller space during my time than they did when there were thousands more present. Within this smaller area their actions must have been practically the same as they were when there was a greater number present and the space covered by them was much larger.

My observation has been that the first bull to arrive laid down on the spot where he landed and immediately went to sleep, and slept continuously for a week or more unless disturbed by man. If surprised by the latter, the bull generally retreated hastily into the water, swimming out a hundred yards from shore, and there waiting until the departure of the disturbing element, when it would return and haul up at the same spot. This occurs in the cases of all early arrivals.

While on St. George, in the spring of 1901, I noted one bull that took up his station on top of a sheet of soft ice several feet thick, formed by surf spray splashing over snow, beneath which was a table of lava rock. The bull at once went to sleep, and continued sleeping

until the heat of his body had melted the ice beneath him to the solid rock, leaving him in a shallow pit, the sides of which were from two to three feet high. This shows that the bull had not moved from his original position for some days at least.

The other bulls arriving take up their positions among the bulls already there, there being generally enough space between them to allow for another without crowding or disturbance of vested rights.

As indicated before, the bulls on first arrival are usually wary and timid, and instead of looking for a fight will slip into the water when alarmed by the approach of man.

After being on shore awhile the bulls lose the timidity shown at their landing, and, while hard fighting is not a usual thing to be seen among them, a bull may be noted here and there with a cut hide, the compliments of a surly neighbor.

But even after the greater number of bulls is stationed, a new bull occasionally can haul up among them, take a favored spot, and meet with little or no opposition. The following quotation from my notes of June 9, 1900, will illustrate this fact:

> Lukanin perfectly quiet when I approached. Two bulls finning close to shore. One lands, and is savagely attacked by five bulls at once and literally thrown back into the water. He resumed his finning. The incident started a roaring here and there, being taken up by others in the distance, just as the howling of a dog at night is answered by another canine a mile away. It started ten or twelve bulls to bluffing, but no fighting, and all was quiet in three minutes.
>
> The other bull in the water landed while I was counting. He waddled leisurely up among the other bulls and calmly took up a position in their midst. He was challenged by but one bull and met the bluff in a leisurely way without coming to blows. Shaking his mane, he settled himself—resting on his fore flippers—and gazed out at the sea. He soon starts to bluffing his nearest neighbor on his own account. He is large and fat, and evidently an accomplished beachmaster.

It can thus be seen that of these two bulls one landed without question while the other was repulsed. The latter was probably a young bull. It may be said of these young bulls, or those seeking positions on the rookeries for the first time, that they are subjected to much rougher treatment than the older bulls give each other. This is natural, for the young ones lack the courage and assurance necessary to breast up to a rival and make a bold showing, which is really half the battle between bulls. On the contrary, the younger upon being challenged generally turns to retreat or loses his courage and lowers his guard after the other has taken a nip at him. He is then, of course, an easy victim and is severly handled before he reaches the water or fights back with the desperation of the frightened animal.

The timorous landing of a young bull on the water's edge is a signal for the bulls in that vicinity to rush at him, some even following him into the water in his hasty flight. These younger bulls usually land at one or the other ends of a rookery and travel along its rear to the portion of the rookery having the greatest number of cows, where they station themselves far enough back to be out of range of the nearest harem. If the youngster's bravery is equal to it, he will approach near enough to be set upon by the nearest bull, from which encounter he will probably retire with more than one bloody gash in his sleek coat.

Sometimes a young bull, either through fright at the approach of man or other cause, is stampeded, and seeks the water by plunging through the rookery. His coming is a signal for the bulls in his neighborhood to gather in a common cause to repel the invader. The latter

is set upon by two or three bulls at once, and does not reach the water without a terrific mauling, if he is not killed outright.

It is not intended to intimate that these adult bulls pass an entire summer without friction between each other or without—in certain cases, at least—serious conflicts. It is simply desired to demonstrate that fighting is not an immediate and necessary consequence of the arrival of these bulls on the islands. While these old males sleep during the greater portion of their time before the arrival of the cows, more or less irritation occurs as the rookery space is filled up and the bulls are brought closer together. This usually finds a vent in bluffing, or approaching each other and, just beyond reach, making a feint by striking with the head and emitting several loud "coughs" in the nature of battle cries. These are either treated with unconcern by the one on the defensive or answered in kind.

Occasionally they come together, but after a bite or two at each other in which fur is pulled out, and perhaps a gash made, each retires to his position and very likely soon goes to sleep again.

A desparate battle sometimes occurs, but is distinctly the exception rather than the rule. Then the teeth are locked in the neck or fore flipper, and the animal having the advantage of superior strength or position, "breasts" the other one, seeking to push him over and thus take him at a disadvantage. This sometimes results in a draw, and sometimes in the defeat of one, who probably is driven to the water line and leaves the rookery to haul up somewhere else if his wounds are not serious.

Very rarely, by reason of some special animosity, bulls keep up a fight for hours. Last summer, on Lukanin, I noted two fine bulls that were covered with wounds when I first saw them, and so exhausted and sore that moving about seemed a torture. Yet every few seconds one or the other, with a puff of rage, would make a lightning-like pass at his antagonist seeking to get another piece of flesh from him. Both had high courage, and both had fought to a standstill. One of these bulls was so badly injured that, while he did not quit the position he held on the rookery, it was not until a month afterward that his wounds allowed him any freedom of movement.

While the above incident is extreme as representing the fighting between bulls, yet, at one time or another during the summer probably every bull on the rookeries has some disagreement with his neighbor that leaves its mark, either superficial or otherwise, on his hide.

The cows of course are the disturbing element on the rookeries, and the height of the breeding season shows the greatest amount of fighting among the males.

PRESENCE OF YOUNG BULLS APPARENT.

Among the bulls regularly stationed on the rookeries there was a fair proportion of young adult males. It was my purpose to make a canvass of the rookeries for the express purpose of judging the age of each bull present, but after attempting it I was obliged to give it up because of the amount of conjecture involved in classifying middle-aged bulls.

From my examination, however, I can say with assurance that all bulls stationed were vigorous and virile. Probably 4 per cent of them

showed signs of being advanced in years, but even these had harems and were as assiduous in discharging their duties as heads of families as any others. The greatest portion of the bulls were of middle age, in the lusty prime of their maturity. Young bulls were present at all time—on the rookeries with cows, back of the rookeries, waiting for cows, and on the bachelors' hauling grounds where they rest after futile attempts to secure a station on a rookery. The bulls present last summer were of the best quality, and, as a class as good as could be found on the rookeries five years ago when the idle bulls present made it perilous to count the seals.

YEARLINGS IN DRIVES.

Special attention was paid by me to the presence of yearlings in drives. The first seen was on June 28 in a drive from Zapadni. It was so small that it was killed to determine its weight. It was a male and weighed only 26¼ pounds. It, undoubtedly, was a small example of its class. It was saved for a specimen, and the weight of its skin could not be taken.

On July 1 there were 3 yearling seals in the drives at Northeast Point. One of them, a typical specimen, was knocked down at my direction to ascertain the weight of the skin. It was found to be a female. The carcass before sticking weighed 34 pounds, and the skin taken off hurriedly, with considerable loose blubber adhering weighed 4¼ pounds. The removal of this loose blubber left the skin weighing only 3½ pounds.

While no further effort was made to determine the weight of yearling skins, this instance shows that the skins of this class of animals are far below the limit of weight now prescribed by the Department, and are too small to have appeared in the company's catch at any time, except by an accident in clubbing.

On July 5, at Zapadni, 5 yearlings appeared in the drive. On July 25, at Zapadni, several yearlings were noted while killing. As the season reached its close more of these yearlings were noted, but it was not possible to enumerate them, in addition to segregating the 2-year-olds, branded seals, and half bulls. On the last drive made, on August 9, for food, a larger number of these yearlings was seen than at any time heretofore, and among them was a sprinkling of very small cows, undoubtedly yearlings also.

These young animals appeared in such small numbers, however, during the killing season, with the exception of the last few drives, that the company's catch would have been augmented but slightly had all been killed.

ABSENCE OF COWS IN DRIVES.

The comparatively few cows in the drives this year was a matter of note by myself and Agent Judge. On the last drive of the season, August 9, 25 cows were seen. On the drive made on August 10, 1903, 179 cows were counted. During the preceding drives this season, the cows found in the drives of bachelors were unusually few.

Why this was the case I am unable to state definitely, but my belief is that the bachelors, this year, hauled so far apart from the cows that few of the latter were picked up when the drives were started.

PELAGIC SEALING AND PATROL.

The patrol this summer by the revenue cutter *McCulloch* has been as thorough as it was possible to be made with one vessel. During the patroling season the cutter called a number of times at the island and a number of times beside was sighted cruising. Captain Rodgers, of the *McCulloch*, is entitled to his full measure of commendation for the vigorous manner in which the patrol was maintained.

Only one instance of pelagic sealing came under our notice on St. Paul this summer. On August 13, while the company's vessel was about to leave the village for Northeast Point to ship the skins in salt there, a telephone message was received from the watchmen at Northeast Point reporting the presence of a schooner there, about half a mile from shore. Mr. Judge at once went on board the company's vessel, taking with him a revenue flag, which he requested the captain of the *Kruger* to hoist and pursue the marauder. The company's agent, Mr. Redpath, however, refused to take this action, on the ground that it would result in a forfeiture of the insurance on the vessel. Mr. Judge made the trip to the point on the *Kruger*, and, on arriving there, could barely make out the schooner with glasses, sailing to the northeastward. A patrol of the rookery failed to show any evidence of landing.

That evening the cutter *McCulloch* anchored on the east side. As the natives were all on board the *Kruger*, or in boats landing her cargo on the west side, I could not take a boat out. I therefore hoisted code signals to inform the cutter of the schooner's approach that morning. I was unable to attract the attention of the cutter, however, for nearly an hour, during which time I fired a number of shots from a rifle to call attention to the signals. When I finally did get an answer it was nearly dark, and after I had hoisted my second set the officers of the cutter replied that my flags could not be made out.

The next morning, after boarding the *Kruger* several miles from the island and learning from her of the schooner's proximity, the cutter steamed to the northward, presumably in search of the marauder. I learn that no schooner was encountered, and that the cutter's officers were inclined to doubt the fact that a sealing vessel was present.

On September 16 I patrolled Ketovi and Lukanin rookeries, looking for a dead seal with a skin that might be used in experiments to arrive at a suitable clipping device for marking bachelors. I found no dead adult seals. I counted, however, on Ketovi alone 12 pups dead from starvation, each being emaciated to the last degree and exhibiting the tarry fæces incident to death from that cause. I could see also among the live pups a number of starvelings. On the north end of Ketovi I found five starving pups together in a little pod back from the beach. They were all lean and wasted, but particularly vicious when handled. Two of them, more vigorous than the others, rushed for the water. The others remained and, soon becoming oblivious to our presence, sat with half-closed eyes, their noses held high and their heads slowly moving from side to side. One of them, hardly able to move, was dispatched at my direction and the skin preserved.

I found the organs in this animal to be normal, except that the lungs were partially congested. The stomach and intestines were empty, the lower intestine only containing a highly offensive matter, nearly black in color. The carcass was without fat.

These pups die among the loose rocks of the rookery and can be found only on close search. The finding of 12 dead and at least as many starving on one rookery in my hasty examination would indicate that the mortality from pelagic sealing this summer has been quite large and that a correspondingly large death rate among pups from starvation this fall will be encountered.

EXPERIMENTS IN WEIGHTS OF SALTED SKINS.

In connection with the weighing of individual skins on the killing field, it was thought wise to determine whether or not skins gained or lost weight after being salted. Should any discrepancy of this kind occur, the weights of these skins in London would not coincide with those taken on the islands.

On July 17, 107 skins taken at Tolstoi were weighed individually, and, after being immersed in salt water to keep them moist during the journey from the field to the salt house, were salted. Their aggregate weight on the field before wetting was 705 pounds. On July 23 they were taken out of salt and reweighed, when their aggregate weight was 759½ pounds, a gain of 54½ pounds on 107 skins, or ½ pound a skin. As the salt was thoroughly shaken off these skins, the accretion of water from dipping them in the lagoon may be represented by the gain in weight.

On July 26 I weighed 100 skins, nearly dry, on a platform scales at the salt house, finding them to weigh 644¼ pounds. They were then salted. On July 30 they were hauled out of salt and reweighed, when their combined weight was 643¼ pounds, a loss of 1 pound on 100 skins. These may be taken as typical to show the effect of salt and water upon skins. I was not able to experiment with perfectly dry skins after the date mentioned, but I believe the latter will show a slight loss of weight after being in salt for a period.

BRANDING MACHINES.

The clipping machine, sent to this island to be used for marking the bachelor seals reserved for breeding, arrived here by the *Thetis* on July 27, a month after the quota of seals to be branded on this island was obtained. I was not able to test it until July 30, when a drive was made from the reef—in a pouring rain. The seals rejected from this drive were herded together, and, after the killing was over and the skins weighed, several young bachelors were snared from the band of rejects and brought up to be clipped.

The clipping machine, I regret to state, was found to be not a success on wet seals. The fur of the animal was thoroughly moist and laid down flat on the seal's body. When the clipper was applied it was able to take off only a few stray hairs, leaving no mark whatever of its use. After being tried at varying rates of speed it was jammed down hard into the animal's fur, so that the teeth of the clipper could be filled. The result was to cramp the plates, breaking off four teeth from the lower plate and pulling out a line of hair and fur the width of the clipper blade.

After testing it in every possible manner it was proved to be of no value in marking wet seals.

To determine its capabilities under more favorable conditions, on September 16 I drove up a few dry seals on Zoltoi and used the clipper on them. The result was little, if any, better than that of the former trial.

On the first animal secured I worked four minutes before I could get off of its head enough hair and fur to make a mark faintly perceptible to a "clubber." This was not clipped off regularly, as would be done in the case of a horse or a dog, but was gouged out in small bunches by the corner of the clipper, after it had cramped on the mass of fur.

At the end of the four minutes, with only an indistinct mark made, I found that the seal under experiment was nearly strangled from being held down by the bar of wood laid across its neck to keep its head steady. It was released at once and, after about two minutes of gasping, recovered and made its way to the water, apparently none the worse for being choked. Had I prolonged the experiment, however, sufficiently to have made a satisfactory mark on its head—if even it were possible to make a satisfactory mark at all—the seal would have been dead from strangulation.

Another seal was then secured and held down just long enough to prevent its being choked into insensibility. In that time I was not able to get off enough fur to make any perceptible mark on its head.

These trials were sufficient to determine, to my mind, the fact that the methods used in clipping domestic animals having hair of ordinary thickness are of no value when used on the thick fur and hair of the fur seal.

I learned recently that during the time of the Alaska Commercial Company's lease, when pups were killed for food and pup skins were quite common on the islands, a number of attempts were made to dress pup skins by clipping off the long hair with ordinary hair clippers worked by hand. I understand that none of these attempts were successful, and that every pair of clippers used was wrecked by having its teeth broken off while they were clogged in the thick fur.

The hair and fur of the seal are exceptionally close and thick and seem to form a mass between the thin teeth of the clippers, which the latter are not strong enough to cut through. To make the machine a success it will be necessary to have constructed specially made clippers with teeth short and thick on both upper and lower plates.

In order that the Department, if it wishes, may carry the experiment further, I send with this mail an air-dried pup skin, which, it is suggested, might be sent to the manufacturers of the clipping machine with a request for information whether they have in stock or can construct a set of plates for clippers that will cut through both the hair and fur on the skin submitted. I feel sure that clippers can be made to meet the requirements of this case.

It must be remembered that the skin on the live seal is not rigid, such as is the dried specimen submitted, and that on the live animal the skin will pull and wrinkle before the clippers, making it difficult for them to get a satisfactory "bite" on the hair.

CLIPPING SEALS ON ST. GEORGE.

On St. George this summer, finding that wet seals could not be branded with a hot iron, a couple of ordinary sheep shears that were

on the station were used on the wet fur to good advantage. The irons afterwards were discarded and the sheep shears used to mark the remainder of the quota on St. George. Messrs. Clark and Chichester both speak with favor concerning their use.

PROTESTS FROM THE COMPANY.

While the North American Commercial Company complied in every particular this summer with the regulations of the Department, I received from its officers several protests against the Department's action in restricting the catch of the company.

Upon receipt of your letter of May 12 last, prescribing a 5½-pound limit on 2-year-old skins, I notified Mr. Taylor, the president of the company, of the contents of the letter. He at once entered a vigorous protest. Upon my informing him that I had no option in the matter, he appealed directly to the Department, and held the company's vessel in Sausalito for half a day until the receipt of the Department's reply. With that matter, however, you are familiar.

Upon arrival at the islands, while discussing the coming season's work with Mr. Redpath, the company's general agent, I mentioned the prohibition against the killing of 4-year-olds, and stated that, to give effect to this prohibition, I would place a limit on large skins of from 8½ to 9 pounds. Mr. Redpath at once expressed surprise at the existence of this prohibition and entered a vigorous protest against any interference with the killing of 4-year-olds. He produced a copy of the Department's instructions to me and quoted from the clause relating to the restriction of killing in support of his argument.

The exact language of that portion of the instructions is as follows: "No seals shall be taken that are over 4 years of age."

Mr. Redpath claimed that a seal could not be over 4 years old without being at least 5 years of age; that the phraseology of the instructions could have but one meaning, which was to prohibit the killing of seals 5 years old and over and to allow the killing of 4-year-olds. He insisted, therefore, that my injunction against killing 4-year-olds was beyond the scope of the Department's instructions, and therefore arbitrary and unjustifiable.

I replied that, while there might be a seeming ambiguity in the language of the instructions on this point, I was perfectly convinced of the intention of the Department to prevent the killing of 4-year-olds. I based this conviction on a knowledge of the Department's policy outlined last winter before the Committee on Ways and Means. In fact, I had in my possession a letter from yourself, stating that it was the intention of the Department to "prohibit the killing of 4-year-olds." I was sure, therefore, that the restriction was not on my personal responsibility, and therefore arbitrary and unjustifiable, but in strict accord with the wish of the Department.

I stated, further, that the animals mentioned in the instructions as "seals over 4 years of age" were simply animals that had reached and passed the 4-year point, and were, therefore, "over" that age. I pointed out to him that a person who had, for instance, reached his 28th birthday, would be "over" that age the number of succeeding days he lived following that birthday until he reached his twenty-ninth.

It was also plain, by inference, that 4-year-olds were to be exempted from killing by the fact that it would be useless to save 2 and 3 year

olds by branding, only to have them killed when they returned to the islands as 4-year-olds.

Mr. Redpath replied that he was convinced that I was making a wrong interpretation of the Department's instructions, and that he considered such action arbitrary and highly injurious to the interests of the company. I offered to reduce the matter to writing in the form of a letter to him, to which he could make a formal protest to the Department, if he so desired, but he declined, and the argument closed.

In this connection I desire to request, if it is the wish of the Department to prohibit the killing of 4-year-old males, as I understand it is, and should be, that a maximum limit of 8½ pounds be placed on the skins to be taken hereafter. This, in my judgment, includes all, or nearly all, the 3-year-olds, but leaves the 4-year-olds practically untouched.

VITAL STATISTICS OF NATIVE POPULATION.

The general health of the native population during the year ended June 30, 1904, has been good; on St. Paul 4 deaths and 7 births occurred during that period; on St. George 3 deaths and 6 births occurred.

On June 30, 1904, on St. Paul there were 161 natives actually resident, 80 males and 81 females, an increase of 2 over the preceding year. On St. George, on the same date, there were 95 actual residents, 48 males and 47 females, an increase of 3 during the year.

The native population on the two islands on June 30, 1904, was 256, composed of 128 males and 128 females.

DIVISION OF NATIVES' EARNINGS.

On St. Paul, $5,566 was received by the natives at the close of the season of 1904 as their compensation for securing 11,132 seal skins (the number shipped from that island), at 50 cents each. Credits amounting to this sum were divided among them according to their classifications as sealers, and will be expended for their maintenance on orders issued by the Government agent. The division of their earnings will be found appended as an exhibit hereto.

On St. George, $998 was earned by the natives for taking 1,996 seal skins for the North American Commercial Company during the past season, and $2,370 for taking 471 blue-fox skins, at $5 a skin, and 15 white-fox skins, at $1 a skin, their total earnings from these sources, as above stated, being $3,368. This amount has been divided according to the statements of division furnished by Agent Clark, hereto appended also as exhibit.

APPORTIONMENT OF GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation of $19,500, made by the Government for the support of the seal-island natives, after deducting $3,500 to pay for coal to be delivered on the islands in the spring of 1905, was apportioned between the two islands by allowing St. Paul $9,750, and St. George $6,250. This will be disbursed, during the coming winter and spring, on orders by the Government agents for food, fuel, and clothing, and in extreme cases for other necessaries of life.

DEPORTATION FROM ISLANDS.

Upon my arrival at St. Paul this spring, I was furnished by Agent Chichester with information of an attempt on his life by Alexander Melovidoff, a native of that island, while the latter was resisting arrest by Mr. Chicester for having committed an alleged assault with a knife upon another native. I immediately called the native in question, with the witnesses, to the government house, and held a hearing.

It was developed, in the examination, that on the night of February 22, 1904, Mr. Chichester was called upon to arrest Alexander Melovidoff for an alleged assault with a knife on Jacob Kochutin. After finding his man Mr. Chichester, with the assistance of a native, put him in jail, not without a struggle. The prisoner then broke out of the jail and went at once to his home, where he loaded his double-barrelled shot-gun and placed himself in a dark corner where he could command the door, threatening to shoot Mr. Chichester when the latter should come to rearrest him. The gun, however, was wrested from Melovidoff by his wife and another woman after a desperate struggle, and when Mr. Chichester appeared he was able to handcuff the prisoner and place him in jail.

The showing made at the hearing was such that I felt it fitting to order Melovidoff to leave the islands, which he did on the company's vessel *Kruger*, going to Unalaska.

COMPANY'S EXPENDITURE UNDER LEASE.

Complying with that portion of Department's instructions to me which directs me to ascertain from the company and report the amounts of its expenditures for the support of widows and orphans, aged and infirm on the islands, for maintenance of schools, houses of worship, physicians and medical supplies, and native dwellings, under the appropriate provisions of its contract with the Government, I made the request, while in San Francisco, of Mr. Taylor, the president of the company, for suitable instructions to the company's agents on the islands to furnish me with the statistics desired. He agreed to do so.

On August 10 I requested this information of Mr. Redpath, and on August 12 received a letter from him inclosing a statement of expenditures for the items in question, with a verbal statement that the amounts were expended during the company's fiscal year—ending May 31—and that it was not feasible, in the short time given, to prepare the statement to cover the fiscal year ending June 30. A request is made, in the letter of Mr. Redpath, that the information therein given be considered confidential.

Major Clark obtained also and forwarded to me a statement of similar expenditures on St. George.

A summary of these expenditures, as furnished me, follows:

St. Paul—year ended May 31, 1904:	
For widows and orphans	$1,943.35
For physicians and medical supplies	2,373.86
For repairs to native dwellings	49.42
For teachers and school supplies	2,179.85
Total	6,546.48

St. George—year ended June 30, 1904:	
For widows and orphans	$946.98
For physicians and medical supplies	1,767.58
For repairs to native dwellings	5.00
For teachers and school supplies	1,340.13
Total	4,059.69

As can be seen, the statement for St. George covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. The number of indigents supported by the company on St. Paul, as stated in the company's communication, is 8 widows, 2 spinsters, and 20 orphans. Of the 20 orphans, 10 have been adopted into families of sealers and receive only clothing from the company. On St. George, according to the statement of Agent Clark, the average number of persons supported by the company under this clause of its contract is 13.

The company's statement of these expenditures on St. Paul is attached as an exhibit. The communications received from Agent Clark on the subject are submitted also.

Attention is called to the fact that on St. Paul a charge is made of $13 a week each for board of physician and school-teacher, while on St. George a charge of only $7 a week each for these employees is made. The reason for this difference in these charges is not known.

The Russian Church edifices on these islands were, I understand, built by funds contributed by the natives and have never been an item of expense to the company.

FOXES.

On St. George, during the last winter, 486 blue foxes and 15 white foxes were taken in house and box traps. Agent Clark reports that the apparent condition of the fox herd on that island is favorable.

It will be observed that, while $2,370 was received on St. George for taking fox skins, only $998 was earned by those natives for taking seals. These figures form a striking commentary on the value of preserving and cultivating the fox herd on St. George, and, as well, on the minor part played by the seal herd in furnishing subsistence to the natives of that island.

On St. Paul, last winter, the natives were allowed to trap foxes for one week, during which they were able to take only 15 blue and 5 white foxes. The trapping party at Northeast Point, during that week, caught only 1 fox—a white one.

The foxes sent from the Semedi Islands at the instance of Mr. Byron Andrews, in exchange for an equal number sent from St. George, arrived at Dutch Harbor just after the company's vessel left for the islands on her second spring trip. They were required to wait at Dutch Harbor, therefore, nearly a month, or until the arrival of the company's vessel from San Francisco, on her last trip, during which time all but five died. Three of these died on the vessel before reaching St. Paul, and the remaining two were set at liberty on that Island. What proportion of the St. George foxes survived the journey to the Semedis is not known, but the transaction, I am sure, was a losing one for the Pribilofs.

SEALS FOR BROOKLYN MUSEUM.

In our visits to the various rookeries on the island, Mr. Judge and I picked up, from time to time during the summer, such dead seals as we found having skins suitable for museum purposes, and brought them to the village to be sent to the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under the permission contained in your letter of May 12 last. In the height of the season's work no attention was paid to the number of carcasses thus brought in, but at the end of the season I was informed by the native making the specimens that he had 10 skins in salt and ready for shipment. The list he furnished me was as follows: One large bull, 2 half-bulls, 2 young males, 2 adult females, 3 black pups.

The large bull and one of the half-bulls died of exhaustion in drives made from the reef and Northeast Point, respectively. The other half-bull was found dead on the tundra several days after a drive from Tolstoi. The two young males were found dead by us on Ketovi while we were counting pups on that rookery. Both had their skulls crushed. While the idea seems improbable, the only explanation of their presence to be arrived at was that a landing had been made on the rookery by some outsiders and these seals killed by them. An undeveloped fetus, probably eight months old, was found near the same place also with its skull crushed. These facts were at once reported to the captain of the *McCulloch*, then lying at anchor off the island. The three black pups dead from natural causes were also found on this occasion. One of the cows was found on Zapadni Reef by Mr. Judge, having died in giving birth to her pup, as evidenced by the uterus turned inside out and protruding. Another cow, dead from the same cause and exhibiting the same evidence of death, was found on July 29, on Tolstoi Cliffs, while we were counting pups.

All of these skins, with the exception of the black pups, were offered to the agent of the company, Mr. Redpath, who refused to accept them as part of the company's quota.

This list, as will be noted, was four in excess of the number requested and stated in your letter.

While I had no intention of exceeding the number called for and authorized, we had unwittingly collected this number and the native had performed service in preparing them. It would have been useless to throw them away, neither did I desire to do so, and pay for the labor out of my own funds. To clear up the matter the whole collection was packed in a barrel and shipped to the Museum, the company advancing the charges of the native for his labor. I trust my action will be approved.

EVIDENCE OF EPIDEMIC AMONG FOXES.

In my supplementary report on foxes, made last winter, I stated it as my opinion that an epidemic of some nature occurred among the foxes on St. Paul and St. George, during the spring of 1903, from the effects of which a number died. I had no evidence to support my belief save an unusual death rate. I was unable to ascribe the cause to starvation, a theory advanced by others on the islands, as on St. Paul a quantity of salt salmon was freshened and thrown out for them, but was not eaten.

I find recently, however, in the Report on Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska, 1903, page 57, a statement in the report from Dr. H. R. Marsh, of the Point Barrow reindeer station, that a sickness called "mullo-kully," or crazy, existed among all animals there during the period when the large death rate was noted among foxes on the Pribilof Islands. The report states that "dogs died by scores. * * * People out trapping walked around knocking sick foxes on the head."

Taken in connection with the loss of so many foxes on the islands, some of which on St. Paul exhibited symptoms of mania, as I noted at the time, this quotation would seem to go toward proving that a sickness or epidemic of some character affected animals in Alaska during the winter of 1902–3, and that it had a specially mortal effect on the foxes on the Pribilof Islands.

The following list of exhibits attached to this report for further reference is appended:

No. 1. Certificate of shipment of skins, St. Paul.
No. 2. Annual statement, fur seals killed, St. Paul.
No. 3. Annual statement, fur seals killed, St. George.
No. 4. Weights of seal skins, St. Paul.
No. 5. Statistics of killings, St. Paul.
No. 6. Census of breeding seals, St. Paul.
No. 7. Counts of rookeries, St. Paul.
No. 8. Division of natives' earnings, St. Paul.
No. 9. Census of native inhabitants, St. Paul.
No. 10. Statement expenditures of North American Commercial Company, for natives, St. Paul.
No. 11. Report of Assistant Agent Chichester, St. Paul.
No. 12. Certificate of shipment of skins, St. George.
No. 13. Agent Clark's report on year's business, St. George.
No. 14. Agent Clark's report on branding bachelors, St. George.
No. 15. Agent Clark's report on company's expenditures, St. George.
No. 16. Weights of seal skins, St. George.
No. 17. Rookery counts, St. George.
No. 18. Count of pups, St. George.
No. 19. Foxing memoranda, St. George.
No. 20. Native census, St. George.
No. 21. Seal division, St. George.
No. 22. Fox division, St. George.
No. 23. Report of food killings, St. George.
No. 24. Memoranda of expenditures, St. George.
No. 25. School report, St. George.

Very truly, yours,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Fisheries.

Mr. F. H. HITCHCOCK,
Chief Clerk Department of Commerce and Labor.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Certificate of shipment of skins, St. Paul.

Division Special Agents.
Form 17.

ISLAND OF ST. PAUL,
Bering Sea, Alaska, August 14, 1904.

This is to certify that 11,132 fur seal skins have this day been shipped on board the North American Commercial Company's steamer *W. H. Kruger*, consigned to the North American Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal.

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Fisheries.

K. A. AHLIN,
Master Steamer W. H. Kruger.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Annual statement of fur seals killed on St Paul Island, Alaska, during the year ended August 10, 1904.

Date.	Rookery.	Number of seals killed for natives' food.					Number of seals killed by lessees for skins.					Aggregates.		
		Large young seals.	Total.	Skins accepted by lessees.	Skins rejected.		Accepted, prime.	Rejected.			Total.	Skins Accepted.	Skins rejected.	Total number of seals killed.
					Undersize.	Cut.		Undersize.	Cut.	For other reasons.				
1903.														
Aug. 20	On hand from previous seasons						303		9		312	303	9	312
	Killed in drives by Government agents:													
Oct. 20	Reef	88	88	87		1						87	1	88
26	English Bay	153	153	153								153		153
Nov. 2	Reef	79	79	76		3						76	3	79
9	Southwest Bay	27	27	26		1						26	1	27
10	Northeast Point	487	487	485		2						485	2	487
16	Tolstoi	170	170	165		5						165	5	170
19	Northeast Point	245	245	245								245		245
27	Northeast Point	317	317	315		2						315	2	317
Dec. 7	Tolstoi	287	287	282	4	1						282	5	287
1904.														
May 5	Sea Lion Rock	77	77	76		1						76	1	77
24	Sea Lion Rock	135	135	130		5						130	5	135
June 4	Sea Lion Rock	179	179	178		1						178	1	179
	Killed in drives by company:													
10	Tolstoi						71				71	71		71
15	Tolstoi						48				48	48		48
20	Reef						247				247	247		247
21	Tolstoi (drive for branding)	33	33	33								33		33
25	Northeast Point (drive for branding)	141	141	140		1 bitten						140	1	141
26	Polovina						38				38	38		38
25	Watchmen's food skins during winter, Northeast Point	28	28	28								28		28
27	Reef						364		1	a 1	366	364	2	366
29	Zapadni						410		3	a 1	414	410	4	414
July 1	Northeast Point						477				477	477		477
2	Tolstoi						87			a 2	89	87	2	89
4	Reef						396			a 4	400	396	4	400
5	Zapadni						383		1	a 2	386	383	3	386
7	Northeast Point						625	2	2	a 2	621	615	6	621
8	Tolstoi						122		1	a 1	124	122	2	124
9	Reef						270				270	270		270

11	Northeast Point						281				281	281		281
14	Zapadni						371		1	a3	375	371	4	375
15	Reef						349				349	349		349
16	Northeast Point						588				588	588		588
18	Tolstoi						107				107	107		107
19	Reef and Gorbatch						178		2		180	178	2	180
20	Zapadni						254		2	a2	258	254	4	258
22	Northeast Point						419		2	a2	423	419	4	423
23	Tolstoi						50				50	50		50
25	Zapadni						293		3	a1	297	293	4	297
26	Reef and Gorbatch						383		2	a2	387	383	4	387
27	Northeast Point						482		1		483	482	1	483
27	Polovina						17				17	17		17
28	Tolstoi						61				61	61		61
29	Zapadni						300		1		301	300	1	301
30	Reef and Gorbatch						240		4	a1	245	240	5	245
31	Northeast Point						426				426	426		426
	Killed for food by Government agent:													
Aug. 9	Reef and Gorbatch	140	140	140								140		140
	Total	2,586	2,586	2,559	4	23	8,630	2	35	24	8,691	11,189	88	11,277

a Bitten.

SUMMARY.

Total of skins on hand end of season 1904	11,277
Deduct number left over from previous seasons	312
Killed during season of 1904	10,965
Killed by Government agents	2,586
Killed by company	8,379

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. George Island, Alaska, during the year ended July 31, 1904.

Date.	Rookery.	Number of seals killed for natives' food.		Number of seals killed by lessees for skins (accepted).	Total number of seals killed.
		Large young seals.	Skins accepted by lessees.		
1903.					
Aug. 31	Miscellaneous, left over	1	1	.....	1
Oct. 19	Staraya Artel	40	40	.....	40
20	North	68	68	.....	68
21	Zapadni watchmen	2	2	.....	2
22	East	26	26	.....	26
24	Zapadni	6	6	.....	6
26	Staraya Artel	36	36	.....	36
29	North	82	82	.....	82
31	East	61	61	.....	61
Nov. 2	Staraya Artel	2	2	.....	2
4	Zapadni watchmen	2	2	.....	2
5	North	54	54	.....	54
8	Zapadni	22	22	.....	22
9	East	11	11	.....	11
11	Staraya Artel	42	42	.....	42
11	Zapadni watchmen	2	2	.....	2
16	.....do	2	2	.....	2
17	East and North	13	13	.....	13
22	North	4	4	.....	4
25	East	20	20	.....	20
1904.					
May 31	Zapadni watchmen	2	2	.....	2
June 1	Staraya Artel	.....	.....	26	26
7	.....do	.....	.....	5	5
11	Zapadni watchmen	2	2	.....	2
11	Staraya Artel and East	.....	.....	22	22
16	Staraya Artel and North	.....	.....	29	29
21	Zapadni	.....	.....	15	15
23	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	116	116
28	.....do	.....	.....	209	209
30	Zapadni	.....	.....	92	92
July 2	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	144	144
6	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	46	46
7	Zapadni	.....	.....	70	70
9	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	66	66
13	.....do	.....	.....	73	73
14	Zapadni	.....	.....	18	18
16	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	129	129
20	.....do	.....	.....	111	111
21	Zapadni	.....	.....	25	25
23	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	99	99
26	.....do	.....	.....	93	93
28	Zapadni	.....	.....	23	23
30	North, East, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	82	82
31	Zapadni	.....	.....	5	5
		500	500	1,498	1,998
	Deduct 2 skins (see note)	2	2	.....	2
	Total	498	498	1,498	1,996

SUMMARY,

Number on hand at end of season	1,996
Deduct left from previous season	1
Killed during season of 1904	1,995
Killed for natives' food by Government agents	498
Killed by company	1,497

NOTE.—A discrepancy of two skins was found this spring between the North American Commercial Company's record of skins taken and those recorded by me and duly receipted for. The acting company agent claimed that he had by mistake given duplicate receipts on November 4, 1903, for two skins taken by watchmen at Zapadni. A recount of all the skins in salt was made on May 26, 1904, when only 494 skins were found, as against 496 by this record and the receipts. In view of all the facts I think there was an error, as claimed and admitted by the company, and will deduct two skins accordingly.—EZRA W. CLARK, *assistant agent.*

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Weights of sealskins taken on St. Paul Island during the sealing season ending August 1, 1904.

[Weights in pounds and quarters of pounds.]

Date.	Rookery.	4	4¼	4½	4¾	5	5¼	5½	5¾	6	6¼	6½
1904.												
June 10	Tolstoi					1		4	4	7	7	6
15	do							2	2	2		2
20	Reef							36	20	22	20	21
20	Road skins		2	1		3		1		3		
21	Tolstoi									2	1	
25	Northeast Point			2	8	9	9	19	22	23	9	8
26	Polovina						1	2	4	1	2	4
27	Reef					2	11	21	32	45	33	40
29	Zapadni		1	1	5	12	14	49	52	44	39	44
July 1	Northeast Point			1	3	14	11	38	48	85	38	55
2	Tolstoi		1	1	1	6	5	7	6	10	8	10
4	Reef	4		5	5	21	9	58	41	45	28	48
5	Zapadni					7	10	30	30	41	33	48
7	Northeast Point			2	7	24	19	70	70	89	66	66
8	Tolstoi				5	6	3	16	7	20	10	17
9	Reef			2	3	10	10	30	30	26	16	28
11	Northeast Point				1	1	4	15	19	26	32	24
14	Zapadni	1	2		10	20	11	34	44	32	38	46
15	Reef			3	5	9	12	34	28	46	37	33
16	Northeast Point				4	24	32	55	43	54	48	52
18	Tolstoi					4	1	11	12	11	15	7
19	Reef			2	2	6	14	17	18	20	21	20
20	Zapadni			1		2	1	21	15	17	20	36
22	Northeast Point				1	2	10	21	16	34	38	48
23	Tolstoi							1	1	3	3	6
25	Zapadni			1	2	12	12	35	25	38	30	31
26	Reef and Gorbatch			2	7	14	16	26	28	50	19	50
27	Northeast Point			1		3	14	33	29	45	41	64
27	Polovina								1	2		2
28	Tolstoi					1	2	5	4	7	4	5
29	Zapadni					4	20	17	39	34	27	39
30	Reef			1		3	8	15	7	13	12	41
31	Northeast Point			6	3	13	27	53	44	54	59	48
	Total	5	6	32	72	233	286	776	741	951	754	949

Date.	Rookery.	6¾	7	7¼	7½	7¾	8	8¼	8½	8¾	9
1904.											
June 10	Tolstoi	6	4	4	3	3	6	2		2	3
15	do	6	4	2	5	5	6	1	1	1	1
20	Reef	15	17	14	15	9	16	6	5	3	4
20	Road skins	1									
21	Tolstoi	1	4	5	3		3	2	2	2	2
25	Northeast Point	10	5	5		4	4	2	1		
26	Polovina	3	4	7	3	2	2		1	2	
27	Reef	27	26	21	16	10	16	9	9	7	6
29	Zapadni	35	31	20	12	9	10	6	5	3	5
July 1	Northeast Point	41	39	22	24	13	16	6	4	5	7
2	Tolstoi	5	7	4	2	3	4	3	2		1
4	Reef	27	29	16	13	12	10	2	9	5	2
5	Zapadni	40	43	22	16	12	18	2	9	7	5
7	Northeast Point	49	45	21	27	16	16	3	15	1	3
8	Tolstoi	7	8	5	3	4	3	1	2		1
9	Reef	22	19	14	14	14	10	2		6	4
11	Northeast Point	41	34	25	20	6	18	6		4	1
14	Zapadni	30	20	27	16	15	8	8	2	2	2
15	Reef	32	20	24	21	12	8	9	3	1	
16	Northeast Point	55	47	41	38	29	22	11	5	3	5
18	Tolstoi	11	8	6	5	3	4	3	2		1
19	Reef	16	12	8	5	4	4	1	2		1
20	Zapadni	18	20	20	22	10	12	9	4	1	1
22	Northeast Point	46	40	36	36	16	25	11	6	4	7
23	Tolstoi	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	2	3	2
25	Zapadni	32	25	19	14	2	11	4	1	2	
26	Reef and Gorbatch	33	36	23	25	10	14	9	6	6	2
27	Northeast Point	40	55	39	35	21	21	11	8	7	5
27	Polovina	1	2	1	1		3		1		2
28	Tolstoi	4	7	4	2	3	6	1	2	1	2
29	Zapadni	23	22	21	19	7	5	4	10		1
30	Reef	23	30	17	16	12	11	6	6	3	3
31	Northeast Point	27	31	14	19	10	3	4	5	1	1
	Total	731	697	512	455	280	318	147	130	82	80

Weights of sealskins taken on St. Paul Island during the sealing season ending August 1, 1904—Continued.

Date.	Rookery.	9¼	9½	9¾	10	10¼	10½	10¾	11	11¼	11½
1904.											
June 10	Tolstoi	2			3	1	1		2		
15	do	1	2	1			1	2	1		
20	Reef	1	1			1			2		
21	Tolstoi	2	1	1	2						
25	Northeast Point	1			1	1	1				
27	Reef	3	2		1						1
29	Zapadni		3		3	2	1	1			
July 1	Northeast Point	4	1	2			2				
2	Tolstoi	1									
4	Reef	5		2	1						
5	Zapadni	2	3	1	2		1		1		
7	Northeast Point	2	1								1
8	Tolstoi	1									
9	Reef	2		1			1				
11	Northeast Point	2			1						
14	Zapadni	1									
15	Reef	1	2								
16	Northeast Point	7	3	1	2		2		1		
18	Tolstoi	3									
19	Reef		1								
20	Zapadni	1	1				1				
22	Northeast Point	2	4	1	7	2	1	1			
23	Tolstoi	1									
25	Zapadni		2								
26	Reef and Gorbatch	1	2	2	2		1		1		
27	Northeast Point	4	1	1		1					
27	Polovina			1							
28	Tolstoi			1							
29	Zapadni	1	2								
30	Reef	2	3	4		2	1		1		
	Total	53	35	19	25	10	14	4	9		2

Exhibit No. 5.

Statistics of killings, St. Paul Island, 1904.

Date.	Rookery.	Animals killed.	Dismissed.		Branded.		Per cent killed.
			Large.	Small.	2 years.	3 years.	
1904.							
June 10	Tolstoi	71	14	4			79
15	do	48	9	4			78
20	Reef	247	45	8	92	41	57
21	Tolstoi	33	20	3		1	57
25	Northeast Point	141	28	53	18	10	56
26	Polovina	38	24	15		3	47
27	Reef	366	67	100	69	30	58
29	Zapadni	414	11	110	57	28	66
July 1	Northeast Point	477	34	204	194	90	47
2	Tolstoi	89	34	28	3	1	57
4	Reef	400	9	147	33	22	65
5	Zapadni	386	18	194	36	11	59
7	Northeast Point	621	8	245	61	38	64
8	Tolstoi	124	14	70	11	6	55
9	Reef	270	13	66	34	8	69
11	Northeast Point	281	7	164	39	13	55
14	Zapadni	375	13	154	52	23	50
15	Reef	349	18	135	50	15	61
16	Northeast Point	588	10	271	88	43	58
18	Tolstoi	107	12	18	14	8	61
19	Reef and Gorbatch	180		43	11	1	76
20	Zapadni	258	5	185	23	5	54
22	Northeast Point	423	29	442	72	20	42
23	Tolstoi	50	4	17	6		64
25	Zapadni	297	25	221	48	14	49
26	Reef and Gorbatch	387	42	392	60	20	42
27	Northeast Point	483	35	559	85	44	40
27	Polovina	17	11			1	58
28	Tolstoi	61	16	13	5	4	61
29	Zapadni	301	25	249	49	26	46
30	Reef and Gorbatch	245	14	133	37	18	54
31	Northeast Point	426	22	245	66	20	55
Aug. 9	Reef and Gorbatch	140	5	302	7	4	30
	Total	8,693	641	4,794	1,320	568	

Exhibit No. 6.

Census of breeding bulls and cows, St. Paul Island, 1904.

Rookery.	Harems (bulls).	Cows (pups).	Rookery.	Harems (bulls).	Cows (pups).
Zapadni	250	9,957	Polovina Cliffs	40	1,412
Little Zapadni	100	3,983	Polovina	72	3,691
Zapadni Reef	46	1,091	Gorbatch Cliffs	12	481
Tolstoi	149	5,934	Gorbatch	151	6,014
Tolstoi Cliffs	38	1,571	Ardiguen	15	565
Lagoon	24	1,084	Reef	286	11,391
Ketovi	69	2,147	Northeast Point	454	18,557
Amphitheater	12	458	Sea Lion Rock[a]	67	2,705
Lukanin	51	2,020			
Little Polovina	21	941	Total	1,857	74,002

[a] Harems were estimated on basis of average harem, 39.83. Pups actually counted on Sea Lion Rock.

Exhibit No. 7.

Counts of rookeries, St. Paul Island, season of 1904.

ARDIGUEN.

Date.	Bulls.	"Quitters."	Harems.	Cows.	Date.	Bulls.	"Quitters."	Harems.	Cows.
1904.					1904.				
June 6	9	3			July 3	12		12	200
June 8	10				July 8	13	2	13	328
June 13	10	1			July 12	13		13	339
June 15	11				July 15	16		15	
June 18	12		3	3	July 17	14		14	293
June 19	12	1	3	4	July 23	15		13	220
June 23	12		9	20	July 25	15		14	190
June 29	14	4	12	96					

AMPHITHEATER.

2904.					1904.				
June 7	5	2			July 1	11		9	87
June 8	5	2			July 2	11	1	10	103
June 9	5	3			July 3	10	2	10	115
June 10	8	1			July 4	10	2	10	137
June 11	9	1			July 5	11		10	155
June 12	10				July 7	11	1	10	214
June 13	10				July 8	12	1	11	244
June 15	10				July 9	12	1	11	265
June 16	10				July 10	12	1	11	281
June 17	10		1	1	July 12	12	1	11	267
June 18	10		1	1	July 13	12	2	12	303
June 19	10		1	1	July 14	12	1	12	296
June 20	10		1	1	July 17	12	2	11	234
June 21	10		1	1	July 18	13	1	11	221
June 22	10		2	2	July 19	14	2	12	218
June 23	10		4	4	July 20	13		13	220
June 24	10		4	5	July 22	13	1	12	112
June 26	10		6	14	July 24	14		13	125
June 27	10		8	27	July 27	13		13	147
June 28	11	1	7	32	July 29	13		11	105
June 29	10	1	8	51	July 31	10		10	146
June 30	11	1	9	53					

GORBATCH.

1904.					1904.				
June 6	104	11			June 23	138	5	53	137
June 13	117	13			July 15	160	6	151	
June 19	128	11	21	25					

Counts of rookeries, St. Paul Island, season of 1904—Continued.

GORBATCH CLIFFS.

Date.	Bulls.	"Quitters."	Harems.	Cows.	Date.	Bulls.	"Quitters."	Harems.	Cows.
1904.					1904.				
June 6	10	3	.....	.....	July 8	12	1	12	267
June 13	11	.....	.....	.....	July 12	10	.....	10	249
June 19	11	1	2	2	July 15	13	.....	12	.....
June 23	12	2	4	9	July 17	13	.....	11	247
June 29	11	3	10	59	July 23	13	.....	13	168
July 3	11	1	10	122	July 25	10	1	11	135

KETOVI.

1904.					1904.				
June 7	36	11	.....	.....	June 22	54	12	21	41
June 8	39	18	.....	.....	June 28	58	6	39	152
June 9	42	15	.....	.....	July 9	70	6	61	1,087
June 19	51	10	6	6	July 13	75	3	69	.....

LUKANIN.

1904.					1904.				
June 7	41	5	.....	.....	July 1	57	8	33	410
June 8	42	2	.....	.....	July 2	55	6	38	500
June 9	42	4	.....	.....	July 3	56	7	40	548
June 10	44	3	.....	.....	July 4	58	3	40	558
June 11	43	4	.....	.....	July 5	60	.....	39	680
June 12	45	2	.....	.....	July 7	60	7	44	1,030
June 13	45	4	.....	.....	July 8	59	7	46	1,063
June 15	46	3	.....	.....	July 9	58	2	46	1,123
June 16	43	2	.....	.....	July 10	57	9	45	1,075
June 17	47	4	1	1	July 12	61	5	50	1,206
June 18	50	3	1	1	July 13	58	7	51	1,256
June 19	48	5	4	4	July 14	58	6	50	1,248
June 20	52	8	3	8	July 17	61	5	57	1,095
June 21	49	11	5	16	July 18	60	4	54	1,046
June 22	51	9	8	23	July 19	59	5	52	951
June 23	52	7	12	42	July 20	59	4	51	790
June 24	51	3	13	51	July 22	61	2	57	702
June 26	53	4	19	106	July 24	58	2	53	662
June 27	55	3	22	145	July 27	56	5	50	645
June 28	53	3	23	178	July 29	52	3	49	442
June 29	53	4	28	260	July 31	48	2	46	702
June 30	53	7	28	293	August 9	26	.....	.....	.....

LAGOON.

1904.					1904.				
June 7	16	9	.....	.....	July 4	27	2	19	263
June 14	24	2	.....	.....	July 8	28	2	23	437
June 19	26	2	2	2	July 13	29	1	24	.....

MORJOVI, EAST SIDE NORTHEAST POINT.

1904.					1904.				
June 16	17	3	.....	.....	July 6	20	.....	19	308
June 24	17	3	5	6	July 16	22	.....	19	.....
June 30	21	3	12	46					

VOSTOSHNI, WEST SIDE NORTHEAST POINT.

1904.					1904.				
June 16	29	6	.....	.....	July 6	48	8	42	692
June 24	36	8	15	23	July 16	52	.....	48	.....
June 30	42	3	27	190					

NORTHEAST POINT.

1904.					1904.				
June 16	376	45	13	14	July 17	485	9	454	.....

Counts of rookeries, St. Paul Island, season of 1904—Continued.

POLOVINA.

Date.	Bulls.	"Quitters."	Harems.	Cows.	Date.	Bulls.	"Quitters."	Harems.	Cows.
1904.					1904.				
June 13	62	5	.....	.....	July 1	72	19	39	.....
June 24	72	5	17	70	July 16	89	5	72	.....

POLOVINA CLIFFS.

1904.					1904.				
June 9	26	9	.....	.....	July 7	38	3	32	491
June 24	29	7	4	5	July 16	42	4	40	.....
July 1	33	10	24	139					

LITTLE POLOVINA.

1904.					1904.				
June 13	16	4	.....	.....	July 7	22	1	19	356
June 24	21	.....	9	26	July 16	23	2	21	.....
July 1	20	3	14	146					

REEF.

1904.					1904.				
June 6	179	42	.....	.....	July 15	308	10	286	.....

TOLSTOI.

1904.					1904.				
June 7	120	4	.....	.....	June 19	150	6	18	33
June 14	136	.....	1	1	July 13	169	.....	149	.....

TOLSTOI CLIFFS.

1904.					1904.				
June 7	30	2	.....	.....	July 4	42	.....	30	390
June 14	33	.....	.....	.....	July 8	43	.....	38	704
June 19	34	4	4	7	July 13	42	3	38	1,201

ZAPADNI.

1904.					1904.				
June 14	201	9	2	2	July 14	281	4	250	.....

LITTLE ZAPADNI.

1904.					1904.				
June 14	73	10	1	1	July 14	110	.....	100	.....

ZAPADNI REEF.

1904.					1904.				
June 14	37	7	1	1	July 14	50	4	46	.....
July 5	50	2	38	350					

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Division of natives' earnings, St. Paul Island, Alaska, season of 1904.

By 11,132 fur-seal skins, at 50 cents	$5,566.00
To 21 first-class shares, at $174.50 each	3,664.50
To 6 second-class shares, at $139.65 each	837.90
To 4 third-class shares, at $104.70 each	418.80
To 5 fourth-class shares, at $69.80 each	349.00
To 7 special shares	295.80
	5,566.00

First-class shares.—Twenty-one men, at $174.50 each, as follows: Nicoli Bogadanoff, Karp Buterin, Jacob Kochutin, Nicoli Krukoff, Simeon Melovidoff, Simeon Nozekoff, Theodore Sedick, Dorofay Stepetin, John Stepetin, Peter Tetoff, A. Bourdukofsky, George Kotchergin, John Kochutin, Alex. Merculieff, Parfiri Pankoff, Necon Shabolin, Elary Stepetin, Neon Tetoff, Rev. John E. Orloff, John Krukoff, George Shisenikoff.

Second-class shares.—Six men, at $139.65 each, as follows: Peter Bourdukofsky, Nicoli Gromoff, Metrofan Krukoff, John Fratis, jr., Innokenty Sedick, Zahar Tetoff.

Third-class shares.—Four men, at $104.70 each, as follows: Michael Kushin, Trefan Kochutin, Stepan Rookavishnikoff, John Merculieff.

Fourth-class shares.—Five men, at $69.80 each, as follows: John Fratis, sr., Michael Kozloff, Paul Koshevnikoff, Alex. Galaktioneff, Constantine Buterin.

Special-class shares.—Seven men, as follows: Nicoli Kozloff, $30; Vlass Pankoff, $30; Yvanally Kozeroff, $30; Fedor Kochutin, $30; Alexander Melovidoff, $75.80; Nicoli Krukoff (first chief), $50; Jacob Kochutin (second chief), $50.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, *August 10, 1904.*

I hereby certify that the above division was made by me in the manner detailed above, after conference with the representative of the North American Commercial Company and the native chiefs on this island.

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Fisheries.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, *August 10, 1904.*

I hereby certify that the amounts as above stated, representing the division of St. Paul Island for the season of 1904, will be placed to the credit of the respective natives on the books of the North American Commercial Company.

J. C. REDPATH,
Agent North American Commercial Company.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, *August 10, 1904.*

We hereby approve the division for St. Paul Island for the season of 1904, as above detailed, for and on behalf of the natives of this island.

NICOLI KRUKOFF, *First Chief.*
JACOB KOCHUTIN, *Second Chief.*

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Census of St. Paul Island, June 30, 1904.

Name.	Relation.	Age (years). Male.	Female.
Bogadanoff, Nicoli	Husband	32	
Bogadanoff, Uleta	Wife		37
Bogadanoff, Agrafina	Niece		7
Bourdukofsky, Apollon	Father	50	
Bourdukofsky, Peter	Son	25	
Bourdukofsky, Uleta	Daughter		20
Buterin, Karp	Husband	50	
Buterin, Parascovia	Wife		48
Buterin, Constantine	Son	18	
Mazeekin, Wassalisa	Orphan		9
Fratis, John	Husband	59	
Fratis, Akalina	Wife		30
Fratis, John, jr. (by former wife).	Son	18	
Fratis, Agrafina	Daughter		13
Fratis, Simeon	Son	10	
Fratis, Ouliana	Daughter		8
Fratis, Martha	do		5
Galaktioneff, Alexander	Husband	32	
Galaktioneff, Lukeria	Wife		27
Galaktioneff, Anna	Stepdaughter		3
Galaktioneff, Mary	Daughter		2
Galaktioneff, Matrona	do		8/12
Gromoff, Nicoli	Husband	36	
Gromoff, Ouliana	Wife		34
Stepetin, Pavla	Adop'd daughter.		12
Volkoff, Tecon	Adopted son	11	
Stepetin, Elary, jr	do	3	
Kochutin, Jacob	Husband	52	
Kochutin, Alexandra	Wife		42
Kochutin, Theodore	Son	16	
Kochutin, Larion	do	11	
Mandregan, Innokenty	Orphan	12	
Mandregan, Nekifer	do	8	
Koshevnikoff, Paul	Husband	20	
Koshevnikoff, Mary	Wife		30
Kochutin, John	Husband	33	
Kochutin, Claudia	Wife		24
Kochutin, Nicanor	Son	3	
Kochutin, Erena	Daughter		1
Vickiloff, Alexander	Stepson	6	
Kochutin, Trefan	Husband	18	
Kochutin, Parascovia	Wife		17
Kochutin, Eupheme	Son	6/12	
Kotchergin, George	Husband	26	
Kotchergin, Agafia	Wife		24
Emanoff, Mary	Cousin		12
Kozloff, Michael	Son	18	
Kozloff, Parascovia	Mother		45
Kozloff, Nicoli	Brother	16	
Serebrinikoff, Ripsimia	Cousin		11
Krukoff, John	Widower	24	
Dyakanoff, Andrew	Stepson	10	
Krukoff, Nicoli	Husband	53	
Krukoff, Catherine	Wife		43
Krukoff, Metrofan	Son	21	
Krukoff, Eustinia	Daughter		14
Emanoff, Alexai	Nephew	6	
Kushin, Michael	Son	19	
Kushin, Mary	Mother		49
Kushin, Nestor	Nephew	11	
Hanson, John	do	8	
Hopoff, Nekita	Orphan	14	
Melovidoff, Alexander	Husband	29	
Melovidoff, Salome	Wife		28
Melovidoff, Antone	Son	10	
Melovidoff, Alexandra	Daughter		2
Melovidoff, Alfai	Son	1	
Melovidoff, Simeon	Husband	36	
Melovidoff, Alexandra	Wife		36
Melovidoff, Margaret	Daughter		12
Melovidoff, Christopher	Son	10	
Melovidoff, Alexander	Son	8	
Melovidoff, Simeon, jr	do	5	
Melovidoff, Alexandra	Niece		23
Merculieff, Alexander	Husband	28	
Merculieff, Agafia	Wife		26
Merculieff, Paul	Son	9	
Merculieff, Auxenia	Daughter		8
Merculieff, Terenty	Son	1	
Merculieff, Paul	Brother	14	
Nozekoff, Simeon	Husband	27	
Nozekoff, Avdotia	Wife		29
Nozekoff, Mary	Daughter		6
Kozeroff, Ivanally	Half-brother	16	
Kozeroff, Sandulia	Half-sister		13
Kozeroff, Alexandra	do		11
Pankoff, Parfiri	Father	41	
Pankoff, Vlass	Son	16	
Pankoff, Martha	Daughter		6
Rookavishnikoff, Stepan	Husband	23	
Rookavishnikoff, Elizabeth.	Wife		17
Sedick, Theodore	Husband	56	
Sedick, Martha	Wife		49
Sedick, Innokenty	Son	19	
Sedick, Mary	Daughter		17
Sedick, Matrona	do		13
Sedick, John	Son	7	
Shabolin, Necon	Husband	37	
Shabolin, Foecla	Wife		34
Shabolin, Agrafina	Daughter		16
Shabolin, Varvara	do		6
Shabolin, Matrona	do		4
Shabolin, Daniel	Son	1	
Shane, Elifery	Stepson	15	
Stepetin, Dorofay	Husband	33	
Stepetin, Luboff	Wife		28
Stepetin, Chionia	Daughter		9
Stepetin, Auxenia	do		5
Stepetin, Catherine	do		6/12
Stepetin, Elary	Husband	40	
Stepetin, Anna	Wife		33
Stepetin, Agnes	Daughter		8
Stepetin, Nicoli	Son	1	
Stepetin, John	Husband	24	
Stepetin, Vera	Wife		24
Stepetin, Vassili	Son	3	
Stepetin, Vassili	Nephew	11	
Shisenikoff, George	Husband	22	
Shisenikoff, Ouliana	Wife		16
Shisenikoff, Mary	Daughter		4/12
Tetoff, Neon	Husband	34	
Tetoff, Agrafina	Wife		29
Tetoff, Simeon	Son	12	
Tetoff, Mary,	Daughter		8
Tetoff, Demetri	Son	6	
Tetoff, Irena	Daughter		4
Tetoff, Agrafina	do		2
Tetoff, John	Son	1/12	
Tetoff, Peter	Husband	39	
Tetoff, Mary	Wife		43
Kochutin, Varvara	Adopted daughter.		7
Nedarazo, Mary	Orphan		11
Tetoff, Zahar	Husband	25	
Tetoff, Daria	Wife		24
Tetoff, Peter	Son	2	
Orloff, Rev. J. E	Father	36	
Orloff, Nicoli	Son	10	
Orloff, Alexandra	Daughter		7
Nedarazoff, Catherine	Widow		46
Merculieff, John	Husband	18	
Merculieff, Avdotia	Wife		31

Census of St. Paul Island, June 30, 1904—Continued.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Name.	Relation.	Age (years).		Name.	Relation.	Age. (years)	
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Kochutin, Zenobia	Spinster	....	36	Seduli, Elizabeth	Widow	....	63
Kochutin, Innokenty	Son	1	.....	Mazeekin, John	Orphan	14	....
Kochutin, Mark	Nephew	9	.....	Stepetin, Marena	Granddaughter.	....	6
Krukoff, Anna	Widow	....	38				
Krukoff, Mary	Daughter	....	7	Artomonoff, Alexandra	Widow	....	50
Mandregan, Zoya	Orphan	....	17	Vickiloff, Alexandra	Adopted daughter.	....	9
Krukoff, Feotesta	Widow	....	38				
Krukoff, Condrat	Son	14	.....	Balakshin, Matrona	Widow	....	54
Emanoff, Mary	Widow	....	26	Rookavishnikoff, Parascovia.	Niece	....	15
Emanoff, Eneka	Son	3	.....				
Emanoff, Peter	do	$\frac{8}{12}$	.....	Shaposhnikoff, Parascovia.	Spinster	....	37
Peeshnikoff, Wassalisa	Widow	....	44				

RESIDING ELSEWHERE.

Krukoff, Lukeria		....	27	Zaharoff, Fedosia		....	27
Mandregan, Mary		....	20	Popoff, Alexandra		....	9
Melovidoff, Marcia		....	16	Tetoff, Sophia		....	16
Sedick, Avdotia		....	23				

RECAPITULATION.

Number of males	80
Number of females	81
Total number of residents	161
Deaths during fiscal year	4
Departures	2
Births during fiscal year	7
Arrivals	1

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Statement of expenditures of North American Commercial Company, for natives, St. Paul Island.

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. Paul Island, August 12, 1904.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of August 10, 1904, we submit you the accompanying statement of amounts expended for maintenance of widows and orphans for year ending May 31, 1904, number of widows and orphans so supported, amounts expended for physician, amounts expended for medical supplies, number of native dwellings, amount expended for repairs of same, amounts expended for maintenance of school, and amount expended for maintenance of place of religious worship.

The church building on this island has always been the property of the Russian Church, and that body has always maintained their building.

We have made the statement as complete as the time and data at hand will permit, but we believe the figures to be incomplete, and for further information refer you to the North American Commercial Company at San Francisco.

The figures submitted are given the Department in confidence.

Very respectfully,

J. C. REDPATH, *Agent.*

Mr. W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Islands, St. Paul Island, Alaska.

Statement to Mr. W. I. Lembkey of expenditures by North American Commercial Company on St. Paul Island for the following accounts, for the year ending May 31,1904.

Widows and orphans:	
Amount expended for support of 8 widows, 2 spinsters, and 20 orphans	$1,927.35
40 pounds mixed candy, 1 pound each to each of the 20 orphans on name days and birthdays, at 20 cents	8.00
40 pounds mixed nuts, 1 pound each to each of the 20 orphans twice a year, i. e., on name days and birthdays, at 25 cents	10.00
Physicians and medical supplies:	
Salary of physician	1,200.00
Board and lodging for physician, 52 weeks, at $13 a week	676.00
Medical supplies consumed (at San Francisco cost)	430.94
$3\frac{770}{2240}$ tons coal consumed by dispensary, at $20 a ton	66.92
Native dwellings:	
Materials expended for repairs of native dwellings (at San Francisco cost), exclusive of cost of labor and materials derived from demolishing a building	49.42
School supplies consumed (San Francisco cost)	19.34
$3\frac{1144}{2240}$ tons coal consumed by school, at $20 a ton	75.85
Salary and mess allowance to school teacher. (The regular teacher was in San Francisco from Aug. 17, 1903, to June 6, 1904, on vacation)	950.00
Salary substitute school teacher for 9 months and 13 days	471.66
Board and lodging substitute teacher from Aug. 8, 1903, to May 31, 1904, 51 (*sic*) weeks, at $13 per week	663.00
Recapitulation:	
Expended for widows and orphans	1,943.35
Expended for physician and medical supplies	2,373.86
Expended for repairs, native dwellings	49.42
Expended for school supplies and teachers	2,179.85
Total	6,546.48

Exhibit No. 11.

Report of Assistant Agent Chichester, St. Paul.

St. Paul Island, Alaska, *June 5, 1904.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report of the condition of affairs on St. Paul Island during the period of my administration, which extended from August 17, 1903, to June 5, 1904.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

After the departure of the company's steamer on August 17 a number of vessels called at the island.

On August 20 H. M. S. *Shearwater* arrived, and her commander, Captain Umfreville, in behalf of himself and officers, asked permission to visit a rookery. They were shown a portion of Garbotch.

On August 25 U. S. S. *Thetis* landed Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, and Mr. Hamilton, assistant commissioner of education for Alaska. They remained a day and a night, and were shown as much of the rookeries and island as their brief stay would permit.

By the U. S. S. *Bear* on her August visit there returned here, with your permission, for permanent residence Mrs. Alexander Artomonof, who has been absent for several years. As she is a widow I at once informed the company's agent that she would have to be supported by the company. He agreed to do so, but filed the following protest with the request that the matter be carried to the Department for settlement. This letter I sent you per last mail, November 1, 1903.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, *August 29, 1903.*

DEAR SIR: As regards matter of the arbitrary return and placing the burden of support upon the company of Mrs. Alexander Artomonof (widow), I hereby enter protest for following reasons:

First. Said widow (not native of this island), against the wishes of this company, left their support, took all her belongings with her with the avowed purpose of spending her remaining years elsewhere. (Approved at your office.) After being reported destitute she is returned to us by you.

Second. It seems to me under this ruling all natives (former residents) as they become infirm and destitute in other parts of the world may return to the support of the company at will, thereby imposing an unexpected and unjust burden.

Third. In my reading of the terms of our lease I am unable to determine on what grounds this action has been taken and desire to be enlightened. We have no desire to evade any of our obligations to the Government, or the people, as therein applied.

Yours, faithfully,

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CO.,
W. C. ALLIS, *Agent.*

Mr. H. D. CHICHESTER,
Treasury Agent.

In addition to a considerable amount of household stuff, Mrs. Artomonof brought back with her $220 in cash.

Special thanks are due Captain Wild, commanding U. S. S. *Bear*, for many courtesies received.

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Date of departure.	Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Date of departure.
1903.		1903.	1903.		1903.
Aug. 20	H. M. S. Shearwater	Aug. 21	Sept. 21	U. S. S. Bear	Sept. 22
Aug. 25	U. S. S. Thetis	Aug. 26	Oct. 21	U. S. S. Manning	Oct. 23
Aug. 26	U. S. S. Bear	Aug. 27	Nov. 1	U. S. S. Bear	Nov. 1

BRANDING PUPS.

Having previously arranged everything for branding, on October 12 I made a drive of pups from the reef and secured about 700. Work at once began and was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but when 274 pups had been branded a heavy storm of wet snow and rain came on, soaking the remaining pups and rendering them unfit for branding. They were reluctantly turned into the sea. From this time on the weather was so wet and unfavorable for branding and the reaching of the more distant rookeries by boat that further operations were abandoned for the season.

COUNT OF DEAD PUPS.

Late in the fall the rookeries were thoroughly gone over for dead pups, and the following is the result:

Date.	Rookery.	Number of dead.	Date.	Rookery.	Number of dead.
1903.			1903.		
Oct. 29	Little Zapadnie	1	Nov. 3	Garbotch	213
29	Zapadni Reef	22	3	Ardiguen	13
29	Zapadni	152	3	Reef	236
29	Tolstoi Cliffs	121	7	Polivina	54
29	Tolstoi	234	7	Little Polivina	18
30	Ketovi	17			
30	Amphitheatre	8		Total	1,160
30	Lukannon	71			

KILLING PUPS BY THE NATIVES.

While overhauling Ketovi rookery for dead pups I ran across unmistakable signs that some one had been killing pups on that rookery. Returning to the village I called in the chief, told him what I had seen, and turned over to him two pups' heads I found hidden in a crevice of the rock. The skulls were broken and the skin neatly trimmed in a circle behind the ears. There followed a meeting of the people and later on a committee waited on me, and I was informed that Alexander Galaktenof and Mike Kushin, on the night of October 27 (just one day after a food kill of 150 seals had been made), visited the rookery and killed the pups. Galaktenof and Kushin were both called in and admitted their guilt. They would give no reasons except that they wanted meat. Further questioning soon developed that pup killing has been a common practice with all the natives, and has gone on for years.

With one or two exceptions, every native man on the island admitted of having killed from one to two pups each year. None over two. Their testimony was extremely conflicting, and being satisfied that the whole truth was not being told, and wishing to obtain accurate information of the amount of damage done, I endeavored to put them on oath. They refused to make any sworn statement whatever, were insolent and rebellious. Having no method at my command by which I could punish them all, except stopping their sugar, I adopted this weak measure. A few days later four men came and asked to be sworn, and a month later the rest fell into line and were put on oath, but as for determining the actual number of pups killed the information thus obtained was of no more value than that already secured.

The following is the number of pups killed by each individual, as stated under oath:

Name.	Pups killed, 1903.	Pups killed, 1902.	Name.	Pups killed, 1903.	Pups killed, 1902.
Apollon Bourdukofsky	0	0	John Kochooten	2	1
Peter Bourdukofsky	2	2	John M. Krukof	3	2
John Fratis, jr	2	1	Mike Kozlof	1	0
Paul Koshevnikof	2	1	Trefan Kockooten	2	0
Neon Tetof	0	0	Stepan Rookavishnikof	2	0
Mike Kushin	2	2	Alexander Galaktenof	1	1
Simeon Nozekof	2	1	Zachar Tetof	1	1
Inokenty Sedick	1	2	Nekon Shabolin	2	2
Dorafay Stepetin	2	1	Porifiri Pankof	1	1
Nikolai Krukof	0	1	Ilary Stepetin	1	0
Jake Kochooten	1	0	Peter Tetof	1	0
Alexander Merculif (second chief)	2	1	John Stepetin	1	2
George Kochergin	2	3	George Shaisnikof	1	3
Alexander Melevedof	2	2	John Merculif	1	2
Metrofan Krukof	1	1	Fedor Sedick	0	0
Karp Buterin	1	1	Total	43	36
Nikolai Bogadanof	1	2			

SCHOOL.

The school opened promptly on September 1, 1903, and was maintained until May 1, 1904. Twenty-three boys and 17 girls were in attendance. Mr. Lambert, who conducted the school this year, was painstaking and earnest in his work, and the scholars made good progress under his guidance.

I inclose herewith Mr. Lambert's report.

FOXING.

Pursuant to your verbal instructions, foxing was allowed for the period of one week and resulted in an entire failure. Fifteen blue and 5 white skins were obtained.

The trapping season opened on November 23 with every condition most favorable for a successful catch. That it was a failure is entirely due to the fact that the blue fox on this island is practically exterminated. What the causes are that led to this extermination I am unable to say. I have tried in every way to obtain information that would throw some light on the subject but to no purpose.

After the close of the trapping season up to the present time not a week has gone by without natives visiting nearly all parts of the island, and during this time but 2 foxes have been seen. They were at Northeast Point. Some tracks have been observed on the Reef and Tolstoi as well as at Zapadni.

Fox Division, St. Paul Island, season 1903.

Name.	Locality.	White.	Blue.	Amount.
A. Bourdukofsky	Northeast Point	1		$1.00
Constantine Buterin	Southwest Bay		1	5.00
Karp Buterin	do		1	5.00
John Fratis, jr.	Village		1	5.00
John M. Krukof	do		1	5.00
Metrofan Krukof	do		2	10.00
Nikolai Krukof	do	1	2	11.00
Trefan Kochooten	do		1	5.00
Mike Kushin	North Shore		1	5.00
Mike Kozlof	Southwest Bay	1		1.00
Jake Kochooten	West Point	1		1.00
Alex. Merculif	Halfway Point		2	10.00
Sim. Nozekof	Southwest Bay	1		1.00
Ilary Stepetin	Wreck (north shore)		2	10.00
Neon Tetof	Northwest Point		1	5.00
Total		5	15	80.00

IMPROVEMENTS.

In accordance with your instructions, I moved the Government boathouse. As you left the selection of a new site to me, I placed it alongside of the company's Point warehouse on the south side. This is the best possible place that could be found for it, as it is amply protected from the sea by the warehouse and wharf. I have also built wooden launching ways from the house to deep water, by means of which the boat can be launched at any tide and with little or no difficulty.

Government house has been thoroughly renovated and painted inside and out. The boathouse and boat No. 2 have also received a coat of paint.

A new calador was also constructed at the rear of the coal house.

Early last fall the natives built a substantial addition to their club and library to accommodate a billiard table. Both the materials for the room and the table are a gift from Mr. Taylor of the North American Commercial Company.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the natives has been remarkably good. No epidemics have occurred and there has been but four deaths during the entire year. Three of these were old chronic cases.

Births have outnumbered the deaths by 3, 7 children having been born, 3 males and 4 females.

I inclose herewith report of the resident physician.

SEALS.

Seals were scarce during the fall and early winter. Nine drives for food were made from the various rookeries and 1,853 seals killed. Quite a number of carcasses were frozen and put away at Northeast Point, and during the winter this supply of meat was steadily drawn upon.

After each killing large numbers of gulls visited the ground and anything that was left by the natives in the shape of meat was speedily eaten. In fact I was astonished at the short time required for these voracious birds to completely clean up a killing field.

A small bunch of bachelors hung about the island all winter despite the fact that the ice shut us in completely for a week.

ESTATES.

By the death of Keonia Bourdukofsky and Zachar Sedick, two estates are to be divided. That of Zachar Sedick, amounting to $109 and interest for one year, at 4 per cent, I have divided equally between his two sisters, Elizabeth Rookavishnikof and Avdotia Sedick. Elizabeth having a bank account, her portion has been added to it, while Avdotia's share has been placed to her credit on the company's books as an open account, they having refused to receive any more interest accounts.

QUASS.

The usual amount of quass has been brewed this winter—that is to say, nine-tenths of the sugar, three-fourths of the jelly, and one-third to one-half of the flour issued to the natives has gone into the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The result, as usual, has been deplorable. Women have been cruelly beaten, children inhumanly treated, interior of houses wrecked and endangered by fire from overturning lamps and stoves, and the life of the Government officer jeopardized. In fact, it was by the merest chance that I was not deliberately shot down by a drunken native as I entered his house to take him into custody for a murderous assault upon a neighbor. The following is a detailed account of the affair.

I was called out at 1 o'clock in the morning of February 22 by Mrs. Jake Kochooten. She was decidedly drunk and incoherent, but I managed to gather from her wild talk that her husband had either been killed or was being killed by Alexander Melevedof. Dressing hastily I ran to the house and found Jake alone. He had a nasty cut over his eye, was covered with blood and bruises, and presented a sorry-looking spectacle. The house was in the greatest disorder, chairs and tables overturned and broken, lamp smashed, and carpet torn. Jake was exceedingly drunk, and all I could learn from him was that Alex. Melevedof had attempted to kill him with a knife. I immediately went in search of Melevedof, and with the aid of the second chief, who was also drunk, but could walk, I found him at the house of Vasalisa Peeshnikoff. I attempted to handcuff him, but he resisted so stoutly that in self-defense I was forced to use vigorous measures. During the struggle one of the handcuffs became locked, and in my hurry I had left the key at home. I was therefore able to put the handcuff on one arm only. We then set out with him for the building used as a jail. Stopping a moment at the company's house for the key, I left the prisoner in charge of the second chief. He promptly hit the second chief over the head with the handcuff, broke away, and went home, where he loaded up his double-barreled shotgun, and, placing himself in the dark back room, where I could not see him as I came through the door, swore he would kill me the moment I entered the house. Melevedof's wife, who was also drunk, endeavored to take away the gun, but couldn't. Mary Koshenikof then came in, and between them the two women managed to get the gun away, and set it in the calador just as the second chief and myself came in. I again took Melevedof in charge, handcuffed his loose arm, and locked him up in the temporary jail. He was no sooner left alone than he kicked the sash out of the window and made his escape. I then handcuffed him with his hands behind him, secured his legs, and locked him up, and had no further trouble. In the morning I sentenced him to twenty-one days on bread and water for drunkenness and fighting. His sugar had been previously stopped for the same cause.

It was not until some days later that I learned of the attempt upon my life. The matter had been carefully hidden from me by the chiefs. I held an investigation and took the testimony of Melevedof's wife, son, and Mary Koshevnikof. All three tell substantially the same story.

When drunk this man is perfectly lawless and filled with an insane desire to kill. He is a constant source of danger to the Government officer and the people, and I respectfully request that he be removed from the island permanently.

This island stands in great need of a substantial jail. The building kindly loaned by the company for the purpose is entirely inadequate.

Respectfully,

H. D. CHICHESTER,
Assistant Agent, in charge St. Paul Island.

Mr. WALTER I. LEMBKEY,
Special Agent, Department of Commerce and Labor, in charge of Seal Islands.

Report of resident physician, St. Paul, 1904.

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, June 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with your request I respectfully submit the following medical report for St. Paul Island for the year beginning June 1, 1903, and ending May 31, 1904:

The general health has been very good, especially when you consider the care, or rather the lack of care, the natives take of themselves, as they will stand bareheaded in a snow storm to cool immediately after taking a steam bath.

During February and March of 1904 there was a slight epidemic of bronchitis, and one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis developed, aside from which there has been no contagious diseases on the island for the past year.

Of all cases treated 75 per cent were gastro-intestinal, due to the irregular habits of the natives, while the majority of the remaining 25 per cent were of bronchial origin.

The record of births and deaths for the year is, respectively, as follows:

Births.—Salome Melovidov, son, Alfa, June 13, 1903; Daria Tettoff, daughter, Sophia, September 27, 1903; Maria Emanoff, son, Peter, October 11, 1903; Lukeria Galactionoff, daughter, Martha, October 17, 1903; Luboff Stepetin, daughter, Catherine, December 6, 1903; Parascovia Kotchooten, son, Eupheme, January 7, 1904; Oulianna Shisenikoff, daughter, Mary, February 25, 1904; Agrifina Tetoff, son, John, May 21, 1904. Total 8; 4 males, 4 females.

Deaths.—Rufus Bourdakofsky, 1 year, acute gastroenteritis, June 8, 1903; Zahar Sedick, 18 years, pulmonary tuberculosis, March 11, 1904; Kionia Bourdakofsky, 43 years, uremia with carcinomatous degeneration of large uterine fibroid and hemorrhage, May 12, 1904; Sophia Tetoff, 8 months, enterocolitis, May 29, 1904; Ellen Krukoff, 28 years, pulmonary tuberculosis, May 31, 1904. Total 5; 2 males, 3 females.

Respectfully,

MARK A. WILLIAMSON, M. D.

MR. H. D. CHICHESTER,
Agent, Department of Commerce and Labor, in charge, St. Paul Island.

SCHOOL REPORT.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, *April 29, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: Following is the report of St. Paul Island School for the eight months commencing September 1, 1903, and ending April 29, 1904, inclusive:

Number of pupils enrolled.	Class.	Number of pupils in class.	Pupils' names.	Age.	Days present.	Days absent.	Days excused on account of sickness.	Times tardy.	Reading.	Writing.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.
1	Fourth	1	Nicoli Kozloff	16	155	....	1	8	3	3	3	3
2	....do...	2	Theodore Kochooten	15	155	....	1	4	3	3	3	2
3	....do...	3	Nekita Hopoff	14	153	....	3	1	3	3	2	2
4	Third	1	Condrat Krukoff	13	152	....	4	....	3	3	3	2
5	....do...	2	Elifery Shane	14	152	....	4	1	2	2	2	3
6	....do...	3	Vlass Pankoff	15	148	2	6	6	2	3	1	2
7	Second	1	Agraphena Fratis	12	151	....	5	....	3	3	2	2
8	....do...	2	Matrona Sedick	13	156	....	.....	1	3	2	2	3
9	....do...	3	Pavla Stepetin	12	152	....	4	2	3	3	2	3
10	....do...	4	Parascovia Rookovishnikoff	14	151	....	5	1	2	2	1	2
11	....do...	5	Sandulia Kozeroff	13	77	....	79	3	2	3	2	3
12	....do...	6	Ustenia Krukoff	15	93	....	63	3	3	3	2	3
13	....do...	7	Antone Melevidov	10	156	....	.....	....	2	2	2	3
14	....do...	8	Paul Murculieff No. 1	14	153	....	3	....	3	2	2	3
15	....do...	9	Simeon Fratis	10	155	....	1	....	2	2	1	2
16	First	1	Alexandra Kozeroff	11	137	1	18	5	3	2	3	3
17	....do...	2	Repsemia Seerebrinikoff	11	146	2	8	9	3	2	3	2
18	....do...	3	John Meczekin	13	153	....	3	3	2	2	2	3
19	....do...	4	Larion Kochooten	11	156	....	.....	3	2	1	2	1
20	....do...	5	Nestor Kushin	11	154	....	2	....	3	3	3	3
21	First primer.	1	Andrew Diakanoff	10	152	2	2	....	3	2	3	2
22	....do...	2	Mark Kochooten	9	65	....	91	....	2	2	2	2
23	....do...	3	Necoli Orloff	9	146	....	10	....	3	2	2	1
24	....do...	4	Nekifor Mandregan	8	137	....	19	4	3	2	3	2
25	....do...	5	Paul Murculieff No. 2	10	145	....	11	....	2	2	2	1
26	....do...	6	Alexandra Vekoloff	9	76	....	80	7	3	2	2	0
27	Second primer.	1	Auxenia Murculieff	8	152	....	4	....	2	1	0	....
28	....do...	2	Agnia Stepetin	8	156	....	.....	....	3	2	2	....
29	....do...	3	Chionia Stepetin	2	149	2	5	4	2	1	0	....
30	....do...	4	Mary Emanoff	11	139	....	17	2	2	2	1	....

Number of pupils enrolled.	Class.	Number of pupils in class.	Pupils' names.	Age.	Days present.	Days absent.	Days excused on account of sickness.	Times tardy.	Reading.	Writing.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.
31	Second primer.	5	Mary Nedarezoff	19	149	3	4	4	3	1	0	....
32	....do...	6	Mary Tetoff	8	155	1	.....	1	2	2	0	....
33	....do...	7	Oulianna Fratis	8	153	....	3	....	3	2	2	....
34	....do...	8	Vassa Meczekin	9	153	3	.....	2	2	1	1	....
35	....do...	9	John Hanson	0	142	....	14	....	3	2	3	1
36	....do...	10	Simeon Tetoff	18	154	....	2	1	2	2	1	0
37	....do...	11	Vassely Stepetin	11	156	....	.....	8	3	1	3	1
38	Alphabet.	1	Euphnally Kozeroff	14	156	....	.....	4	3	....	....	....
39	....do...	2	Innokenty Mandregan	13	152	....	4	4	1	....	....	....
40	....do...	3	Techan Volkoff	12	148	....	8	....	0	....	....	....
			Total	....	5,740	16	484	91	40	37	37	29

Character of pupils' recitations: Marked good, 3; medium, 2; poor, 1; very poor, 0.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of pupils enrolled (males 23, females 17)	40
Average daily attendance	$36\frac{124}{156}$
Average daily absences	$3\frac{32}{156}$
Average attendance	92
Number of cases of tardiness	91
Average age of pupils	$11\frac{1}{5}$
Number of weeks of school	$31\frac{1}{5}$
Number of days of school	156

The following is the statement of time of tuition and study throughout the eight school months: 9 o'clock a. m., calling the roll, five minutes; time for study, twenty-five minutes; arithmetic, twenty-five minutes; spelling, fifteen minutes; recess, fifteen minutes; fourth reader, twenty-five minutes; third reader, twenty-five minutes; second reader, twenty-five minutes; first reader, twenty minutes. 1 o'clock p. m., primer class, first, twenty-five minutes; primer class, second, twenty-five minutes; alphabet, twenty minutes; calisthenics, ten minutes; slate work, forty minutes. Monday and Wednesday spelling, forty minutes; Tuesday and Thursday writing, forty minutes; Friday, reviews.

Names of books used.—Baldwin's Reader, John H. Walsh and Robinson Arithmetics, Sheldon's Speller, California Vertical Copy Books.

Respectfully,

W. E. LAMBERT, *Teacher.*

W. C. AELIS,
Agent North American Commercial Agent.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Certificate shipment sealskins, St. George, 1904.

Division Special Agents
Form 17.

ISLAND OF ST. GEORGE,
Bering Sea, Alaska, August 8, 1904.

This is to certify that 1,996 fur-sealskins have this day been shipped on board the North American Commercial Company's steamer *Kruger*, consigned to the North American Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal.

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent, St. George.

K. A. AHLIN, *Master W. H. Kruger.*

EXHIBIT No. 13.

Agent Clark's report on year's business, St. George.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
St. George Island, Alaska, August 8, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I forward this day under several covers the following-mentioned reports concerning the business conducted on this island under my supervision during the past year, to wit: Abstract of sealskins taken (in duplicate); weight of each sealskin taken during season; report of food seals killed during year; fox division, community fund, 1904; seal division, community fund, 1904; census of St. George natives, June 30, 1904; harem counts and rookery statistics, 1904; counts of live pups and dead pups, current season; report of branding of young bachelor seals, 1904; statement of expenditures of North American Commercial Company maintaining school for native children the past year; expenditures of North American Commercial Company for physicians and medicines, 1904; statement of expenditures of North American Commercial Company in providing for widows, orphans, and infirm, 1903–4; statement of expenditures of North American Commercial Company for repairs of native dwellings and house of religious worship, 1903–4; shipping receipt for sealskins shipped (in duplicate).

In transmitting these reports I beg to say that the data embraced in them embodies about all the facts which I would embody in an extended report were I to make one. When I saw you in June I handed you some memoranda regarding the foxing of last winter, and to that I may add here that we were happily disappointed in getting a greater number of foxes than we expected to obtain, and especially greater than the indications early in the foxing season led us to expect. The foxes appeared in the autumn to be in an especially healthy and good condition, and that has characterized the condition of the fox herd for the whole year. Very few dead foxes have been observed, although especial attention has been given during the whole year to gathering information of casualties to these animals.

My own observations and those of the natives, so far as I can ascertain, have been that the young foxes of this year are healthy, and that the litters are larger than were those of the year last passed. Yet in this connection it is proper to add that the number of foxes breeding near the village is fewer than last year. This is doubtless owing to the fact that our first catch and killing of last year was of village foxes, so to speak, and those burrowing near the village. Also, the access to the burrows which they formerly used under the salt house (and other buildings grouped with it) was cut off and the foxes occupying there were killed. The great majority of the foxes branded last winter, I believe, have their habitat and breeding grounds at remote places on the island.

The young foxes—10 pairs in number—which were desired for transfer to Kadiak or the islands near there were gotten without difficulty. Of the natives, 19 were engaged in catching them under the direction of the chief and second chief. The company agent paid these natives $20 in cash for the 20 foxes taken.

The sealing season was concluded without notable incident after the completion of the branding of this island's quota of 200 bachelor 3-year-olds and 200 bachelor 2-year-olds. Every effort was made to adhere in our taking of skins to the limit of 5½ pounds for skins. Naturally the company agent was desirous of getting the full quota allowed the company for the year, but I did not observe on his part any disposition to do so in disregard of the limit as to size and weight. All tried to keep the selection of the seals knocked down to the limit of 5½ pounds; but it was not until near the close of the sealing season that I was able to so manage the selection as to avoid killing any under the size limited. Evidently the company would not have gotten its allowance of 2,000 skins on this island had the limit been strictly adhered to. This fact is significant in considering the steady diminution of the seal herd and in connection with the fact that this year's quota was less than two-thirds of the number taken here last year. It is fair to remember, however, that food skins were taken from July 31 to August 10, whereas no seals were killed this year after July 31.

The counts of pups and harems, tabulated statements of which are forwarded, furnish mournful evidence of the diminution of the breeding herd, irrespective of the falling off in young bachelors or killables.

The great scarcity of breeding bulls on this island and the steady falling off in their number is particularly noteworthy. The action of the Department in providing, through the branding of young male seals, for new blood to draw upon to

replenish the stock of breeding bulls is timely. Yet if the pelagic sealers are permitted to continue their depredations, this measure will fail utterly to accomplish the purpose and will serve only to enrich the spoilers of our industry.

The rookeries on this island were driven twice a week during the past season, with the exception of Zapadni. It is a question if this is not too often, especially with the fast driving which the natives are likely to make in rainy weather or when the seals from any cause are lively. On our last drive, which was made in a rainstorm, several of the seals were observed with abraided flippers and testes. This condition was observed by both Mr. Chechester and myself, and he ascribed it at the time to frequent driving. I mention it here to suggest inquiry and the remedy. I will add that the condition named was not noticed until our very last sealing.

I must beg you to excuse these hastily prepared remarks. I would cheerfully have made an extended report had I thought it would aid you any in yours.

Very respectfully, yours, etc.,

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent.

W. I. LEMKEY, Esq., *Agent Seal Fisheries.*

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Agent Clark's report on branding bachelors, St. George Island.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
St. George Island, Alaska, August 8, 1904.

DEAR SIR: The branding of seals under Department's letter of instructions requiring the branding on this island of 200 3-year-old and 200 2-year-old seals, to be selected from the early drives of the season, was begun on June 7, when a drive of 17 seals was obtained, of which 8 3-year-olds and 1 2-year-old were branded, the others in the drive being too large. Hot irons were used for burning off the hair and into the fur on the head; the irons were used by myself. From this date the branding was continued by selections made from the drives. On June 21 rain was falling, rendering the use of hot irons difficult and slow work. Some sheep shears in possession of the company were now tried for clipping the hair and fur, and it was found that an effective mark could be made with the shears, even more conspicuous than that made with the hot irons, also that the wet weather did not interfere with the use of the shears. The subsequent branding was therefore done with shears, this method being deemed a substantial compliance with your directions on this subject.

The entire quota of this island was obtained by July 2.

Appended is a memorandum showing the number branded by dates:

Date.	Three-year-olds.	Two-year-olds.	Date.	Three-year-olds.	Two-year-olds.
June 7	8	1	June 28		68
June 11	4	13	July 2		43
June 16	45	21			
June 21	25	13	Total	204	200
June 23	122	41			

The marks remained conspicuous during all the season's drives. Quite a number of seals with the St. Paul brand (+) appeared in our drives.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge.

W. I. LEMBKEY, *Agent Seal Fisheries.*

EXHIBIT No. 15.

Agent Clark's report on company's expenditures, St. George.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
St. George Island, August 8, 1904.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the provision in Department's letter of instructions dated May 1, 1904, in which it is required to ascertain from the North American Commercial Company its expenditures for maintaining schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, I beg to state that the agent of the company on the island of St. George has reported, in response to my inquiry on the subject, as follows, to wit:

Expense of coal for heating school building	$80.00
Repairs of building, labor, lumber, etc	100.50
Books, etc	15.63
Salary of teacher	780.00
Board, etc	364.00
Total	1,340.13

The agent states further that "all the above statements are incomplete, as the office has charges that do not appear on our books," meaning the office in San Francisco.

I have nothing to add to the statement save that the teacher, Mr. C. R. Edson, who is also the company's bookkeeper, appears to me to be a competent and efficient man.

Referring to that portion of Department's letter of instructions of May 1, 1904, which requires a statement from the North American Commercial Company showing the expenditures made by said company during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, in providing medical attendance for the residents on the seal islands, I beg to present below the statement furnished by the company agent for this island, in reply to my request to him in the matter, viz:

Dispensary—	
Doctor's salary	$1,200.00
Board, etc., of doctor	364.00
Drugs expended	203.58
Total	1,767.58

"All the above statements are incomplete, as the office has charges that do not appear on our books."

The company's statement is all the information in my possession on the subject.

In compliance with that part of the letter of instructions of the Department dated May 1, 1904, which directs that a statement of the North American Commercial Company be furnished in which shall be shown the expenditures of said company in furnishing and keeping in proper repair the dwellings occupied by the natives on the seal islands, and a like statement of expenditures incurred by said company in maintaining a house of religious worship for the natives, I have respectfully to report that in response to my request made to the company agent on St. George Island with respect to these two items, he has informed me that the expenditures for repairs to native dwelling houses have been about $5 for the year, which is considerably less in amount than the average annual cost of such repairs.

He stated further that the company has done nothing toward maintaining a house of religious worship for the natives.

The native church has been painted and kept in repair by the church authorities and the natives.

Referring to the requirement of Department's letter of instructions of May 1, 1904, that a statement be obtained from the North American Commercial Company showing the number of widows, orphans, and infirm natives cared for under the terms of its lease, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and the expenditures in making such provision, I present below the statement furnished upon my request by the company agent here:

Widows and orphans:

Number of persons, 18 for 2½ months.

Number of persons, 12 for 9½ months.

Average a little over 13 individuals, $946.98.

"All the above statements are incomplete, as the office has charges that do not appear on our books."

I respectfully submit the above for the information of the Department.

Yours, respectfully,

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge.

W. I. LEMBKEY, Esq.,
Agent for Seal Fisheries, St. Paul Islands.

EXHIBIT No. 16.

Weights of sealskins, St. George Island, 1904.

Weights.	Number.	Weights.	Number.	Weights.	Number.
4½ pounds	5	7 pounds	155	9¾ pounds	6
4⅝ pounds	4	7⅛ pounds	80	10 pounds	2
4¾ pounds	12	7⅜ pounds	75	10⅛ pounds	1
5 pounds	18	7¾ pounds	44	10⅜ pounds	4
5⅛ pounds	42	8 pounds	58	10¾ pounds	1
5⅜ pounds	135	8⅛ pounds	24	11 pounds	2
5¾ pounds	136	8⅜ pounds	18	11⅛ pounds	1
6 pounds	181	8¾ pounds	14	11¾ pounds	1
6⅛ pounds	151	9 pounds	22		
6⅜ pounds	160	9⅛ pounds	6	Total	1,502
6¾ pounds	133	9⅜ pounds	11		

EXHIBIT No. 17.

Daily counts of rookeries St. George Island, season 1904.

NORTH ROOKERY.

Date of count.	Harems.	Cows.	Bulls in place.	Idle bulls.	Bulls quitting.
June 10	.....	.....	107	.....	[a] 7
June 17	9	10	122	.....	1
June 23	45	93	80	.....	12
June 24	49	130	68	.....	20
June 26	59	281	68	.....	16
June 29	66	640	52	.....	[b] 9
July 2	92	1,415	32	.....	[c] 5
July 6	111	2,382	19	.....	[c] 1
July 8	117	2,825	.....	17	.....
July 12	128	3,133	.....	13	(*c*)

EAST CLIFFS.[d]

June 10	.....	.....	42	.....	[e] 5
June 17	5	10	37	.....	[e] 20
June 20	11	47	32	.....	[e] 20
June 24	23	163	21	.....	[e] 14
June 27	27	313	16	.....	[e] 20
June 29	35	522	13	.....	[e] 15
July 2	38	941	14	.....	[e] 9
July 4	40	1,090	6	.....	[e] 16
July 7	40	1,432	.....	.....	[f] 15
July 9	49	1,422	.....	11	(*f*)
July 13	50	1,486	.....	17	(*f*)

[a] These include young bulls or half-bulls.
[b] Idle bulls with holnstiak not counted this day.
[c] Several bulls in water.
[d] Cliffs very difficult to count; cows lie in among the rocks; count is generally under rather than over.
[e] These at hauling grounds of the holustiak.
[f] Four in place on rookery at holustiak ground.

Daily counts of rookeries St. George Island, season 1904—Continued.

EAST REEF.

Date of count.	Harems.	Cows.	Bulls in place.	Idle bulls.	Bulls quitting.
June 10			16		a 3
June 17			20		a 7
June 20			20		a 6
June 24	12	19	9		a 4
June 27	16	41	5		a 3
June 29	20	63	2		a 2
July 2	19	138	2		a 2
July 4	18	213			a 7
July 7	20	337			a 1
July 9	21	381		3	
July 13	20	395		1	

LITTLE EAST.

June 10			16		
June 17			17		
June 20	4	4	13		
June 24	10	17	7		
June 27	10	23	7		1
June 29	14	60	4		
July 2	15	138	2		1
July 4	16	210	2		1
July 7	17	313		2	
July 9	17	351		3	
July 13 b	18	320		1	

a At the hauling ground. b Harems disintegrating.

STARAYA ARTEL ROOKERY.

The harems on this rookery are so massed together that it is impossible to get among them for counting. An attempt was made on June 13 to count the harems and cows, and 39 harems were found, estimated to contain 1,600 to 1,700 cows. There were 14 idle bulls.

ZAPADNI ROOKERY.

This rookery is in the same case as Staraya Artel last mentioned. The harems are very much massed. On July 14 tried to count harems and cows. I counted fairly well 28 harems, in which were found 1,162 cows. There were 56 bulls with harems. Giving to the remaining 28 harems a number of cows equal to those in the 28 actually counted, we have 2,324 cows all told, which is the best estimate to be made under existing conditions. There were 14 idle bulls.

Recapitulation.

	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.
North Rookery	128	3,133	13
East Reef Cliffs	50	1,486	17
East Reef	21	395	3
Little East	18	351	1
Staraya Artel	39	1,650	14
Zapadni	56	2,324	14
Aggregates	312	9,339	62

EXHIBIT No. 18.

Rookery counts of live pups, dead pups, cows, etc.

Date of count.	Name of rookery.	Number of—		Number of dead—	
		Live pups.	Dead pups.	Cows.	Bulls.
July 28	Zapadni	3,151	82	4	2
31	Little East	540	6	[a]0	.....
31	East Reef	662	5	1	.....
31	East Cliffs	2,291	45	4	.....
Aug. 1	North	4,284	101	2	.....
1	Staraya Artel	2,384	32	1	.....
	Total	13,312	271	12	2

[a] Falling off is very startling.

The counting of East Cliffs is always unsatisfactory. The rocks under which the pups lie or hide themselves are close to the earth, while at the same time large, so that the refugees are difficult to reach. The count is apt to be under rather than over the true number. A few new-born pups were seen on each rookery.

Very little trouble from bulls was met with.

Very respectfully,

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge.

AUGUST, 1904.

EXHIBIT No. 19.

St. George Island, Alaska, foxing season of 1903–4.

No. of trapping.	Place.	Date.	Killed.		White.	Branded.		Recaught.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		1903.								
First	Fox house	Nov. 22	50	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cool, favorable weather.
Second	do	Nov. 29	25	20	2	24	19	2	.....	
Third	do	Dec. 6	0	0	.....	18	17	3	3	High tide.
Fourth	do	Dec. 10	17	4	2	37	35	33	32	Sloppy.
Fifth	do	Dec. 14	2	0	2	5	8	19	11	Good weather.
Sixth	do	Dec. 18	4	0	2	25	15	39	31	Do.
Seventh	Fox house	Dec. 21	2	0	.....	12	16	50	51	Weather cold and high wind.
	Village		0	1	.....	29	34			
Eighth	Fox house	Dec. 23	7	2	1	7	10	51	52	
	Village		12	9	.....	4	4			
Ninth	Fox house	Dec. 27	5	6	.....	5	6	48	38	
	Village		7	19	.....	2	8			
Tenth	Fox house	Dec. 29	12	27	.....	14	25	63	65	
	Village		18	25	.....	4	3			
		1904.								
Eleventh	Fox house	Jan. 1	2	2	1	3	3	29	24	
	Village		5	6	.....	1	0			
Twelfth	Fox house	Jan. 4	0	0	.....	3	3	24	25	
	Village		5	7	.....	1	0			
Thirteenth	Fox house	Jan. 8	0	0	.....	2	3	.....	.....	
	Village		3	3	.....	0	0			
Fourteenth	Fox house	Jan. 10	0	6	1	3	1	17	15	
	Village		0	6	.....	10	0			
Fifteenth	Fox house	Jan. 11	13	7	.....	8	10	54	58	
	Village		1	0	.....	0	0			
Sixteenth	Fox house	Jan. 12	4	11	1	8	9	65	63	
	Village		6	8	.....	0	0			
Seventeenth	Fox house	Jan. 14	4	5	.....	7	9	52	49	
	Village		2	5	.....	0	0			
Eighteenth	Fox house	Jan. 15	1	3	.....	3	4	18	20	Weather mild-calm. 32°.
	Village		0	0	.....	3	4			
Nineteenth	Fox house	Jan. 19	0	6	.....	3	5	25	20	The females killed were toothless. Weather, mild-windy.
	Village		2	1	.....	3	2			

St. George Island, Alaska, foxing season of 1903–4—Continued.

No. of trapping.	Place.	Date.	Killed.			Branded.		Recaught.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	White.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		1904.								
Twentieth	Fox house	Jan. 20	0	0	....	1	2	2	1	
	Village		0	0	....	1	0			
Twenty-first	Fox house	Jan. 21	0	0	....	0	1	1	1	
	Village		0	0	....	2	3			
Twenty-second	Fox house	Jan. 22	0	1	....	8	2	60	65	
	Village		0	1	....	2	8			
Twenty-third	Fox house	Jan. 23	3	6	....	10	2	a77	....	
	Village		0	0	....	0	0			
Twenty-fourth	Fox house	Jan. 24	0	3	1	5	5	a58	....	
	Village		1	1	....	0	3			
Twenty-fifth	Fox house	Jan. 25	0	5	1	2	3	a87	....	
	Village		1	0	....	3	0			
Twenty-sixth	Fox house	Jan. 27	1	0	....	0	1	a32	....	
	Village		1	3	....	2	0			
Twenty-seventh	Fox house	Jan. 28	1	0	....	2	2	a10	....	
	Village		0	1	....	1	0			
Twenty-eighth	Fox house	Jan. 29	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	
	Village									
Total			219	250	15	284	286	....	....	

a Sex not ascertained.

NOTE.—Three were found dead or killed outside of traps and skins taken. One found dead after trapping ended, with a good skin. All foxes killed in the later trappings were old. One blue fox found dead after ending of season included. The total number of blue fox skins secured is 471; the total number of white fox skins secured is 15; total 486.

EXHIBIT No. 20.

Census of St. George Island, Alaska, June 30, 1904.

No. of family.	No. of person.	Name of individual.	Family relation.	Ages.		When born.
				Male.	Female.	
1	1	Galanin, Evan	Husband	22		Sept. 30, 1881
	2	Galanin, Anna	Wife		22	1881
	3	Galanin, Akalina	Mother		42	1862
	4	Galanin, Alexander	Brother	18		Sept. 11, 1885
	5	Galanin, George	Son	1		June 8, 1903
2	6	Gorokoff, Corneil	Husband a	48		May 31, 1856
	7	Gorokoff, Martha	Wife a		34	1870
	8	Oustigoff, Alexandra	Stepdaughter		11	May 2, 1893
	9	Oustigoff, Stepanida	do		9	Nov. 23, 1894
3	10	Lekanoff, Stepan	Husband	34		Nov. 9, 1869
	11	Lekanoff, Pelagia	Wife		34	Oct. 20, 1869
	12	Lekanoff, Anatoli	Son	14		Apr. 13, 1890
	13	Lekanoff, Sergius	do	12		Oct. 6, 1891
	14	Lekanoff, Sara	Daughter		10	Aug. 30, 1893
	15	Lekanoff, Marina	do		9	Mar. 7, 1895
	16	Lekanoff, George	Son	7		Apr. 7, 1897
4	17	Lestenkoff, Dimitri	Husband	42		May 27, 1862
	18	Lestenkoff, Alexandra	Wife		25	May 5, 1879
	19	Lestenkoff, Elizabeth	Mother		69	Sept. 16, 1834
	20	Lestenkoff, Constantine	Son	5		Sept. 29, 1898
	21	Merculioff, Marka	Foster son	19		Apr. 10, 1885
	22	Diakanoff, Katie	Niece		15	Nov. 26, 1888
5	23	Lestenkoff, Michael	Husband	31		Oct. 12, 1872
	24	Lestenkoff, Oulita	Wife		34	Oct. 20, 1869
	25	Lestenkoff, Innokenty	Son	7		Sept. 25, 1896
	26	Lestenkoff, Anna	Daughter		5	Sept. 30, 1898
6	27	Malavansky, Nicolai	Husband	39		Dec. 18, 1854
	28	Malavansky, Fedosia	Wife		23	Apr. 15, 1881
7	29	Merculioff, Evan	Husband	28		Jan. 31, 1876
	30	Merculioff, Natalia	Wife		23	Sept. 9, 1880
8	31	Merculioff, George	Husband	30		Nov. 15, 1873
	32	Merculioff, Stepanida	Wife		25	Dec. 21, 1878
	33	Merculioff, Peter	Son	5		July 10, 1899
	34	Merculioff, Sophia	Daughter		2	Sept. 29, 1901
	35	Merculioff, George, jr	Son	1		Apr. 29, 1903
	36	Merculioff, Martha b	Sister		11	July 8, 1895

a This couple married on Aug. 9, 1903.
b Clothing furnished by the North American Commercial Co.

Census of St. George Island, Alaska, June 30, 1904—Continued.

No. of family.	No. of person.	Name of individual.	Family relation.	Ages. Male.	Ages. Female.	When born.
9	37	Merculioff, Joseph	Husband	32		Mar. 17, 1872
	38	Merculioff, Marvara	Wife		25	May 14, 1879
	39	Merculioff, John [a]	Brother	14		Jan. 18, 1890
	40	Merculioff, Helena [a]	Sister		20	May 27, 1884
10	41	Merculioff, Nicolai	Husband	24		May 19, 1880
	42	Merculioff, Matrona	Wife		21	Jan. 2, 1883
	43	Merculioff, Lavrenty	Son	1		Sept. 8, 1902
	44	Merculioff, Gavril	do	3 mo.		Apr. 8, 1904
11	45	Nedarazoff, Nicolai	Bachelor	26		Dec. 18, 1877
	46	Nedarazoff, Eighenia	Mother		50	Jan. 5, 1854
	47	Nedarazoff, Isidor	Brother	13		Feb. 15, 1891
12	48	Philimonoff, Andronic	Husband	37		Oct. 24, 1867
	49	Philimonoff, Zenobia	Wife		37	Nov. 12, 1866
	50	Philimonoff, Marina	Daughter		14	May 12, 1890
	51	Philimonoff, Leonti	Son	10		May 6, 1894
	52	Philimonoff, Alexandra	Daughter		8	Apr. 25, 1896
	53	Philimonoff, Andronic, jr	Son	5		Oct. 18, 1898
	54	Philimonoff, Eoff	do	2		June 8, 1902
13	55	Philimonoff, Gregory	Husband	31		Oct. 12, 1872
	56	Philimonoff, Malania	Wife		30	Jan. 12, 1874
	57	Philimonoff, Dimitri	Brother	18		May 25, 1886
	58	Nozekoff, Paul	Nephew	8		July 11, 1896
	59	Oustigoff, Anfessia [a]	Foster child		9	Apr. 21, 1895
14	60	Philimonoff, Simeon	Husband	53		Aug. 3, 1850
	61	Philimonoff, Evadotia	Wife		33	Feb. 28, 1871
	62	Philimonoff, Zoya	Daughter		11	Nov. 12, 1892
	63	Philimonoff, Joseph	Son	10		Feb. 4, 1894
	64	Philimonoff, Ignati	do	4		Dec. 29, 1899
	65	Philimonoff, Julia	Daughter		2	Mar. 12, 1902
	66	Philimonoff, Helena	do		3 mo.	Apr. 10, 1904
	67	Philimonoff, Pelagia [a]	Granddaughter		16	Oct. 19, 1887
15	68	Prokopioff, Peter	Husband	40		May 29, 1864
	69	Prokopioff, Stepanida	Wife		27	Nov. 18, 1876
	70	Prokopioff, Martha	Daughter		8	Mar. 8, 1896
	71	Prokopioff, Marina	do		6	Mar. 5, 1898
	72	Prokopioff, Alexander	Son	2		May 1, 1907
	73	Prokopioff, Lavrenty	do	10 mo.		Aug. 30, 1903
16	74	Shane, Michael	Bachelor	16		Oct. 13, 1887
	75	Shane, Raiessa	Mother		52	1852
17	76	Merculioff, Stepan	Cousin	13		Sept. 27, 1890
	77	Swetzoff, Gregory	Bachelor	18		Nov. 29, 1885
	78	Swetzoff, Paul	Cousin	11		July 8, 1892
	79	Galanin, Fevronia	Widow and cousin.		27	June 25, 1877
18	80	Zacharoff, Emanuel	Husband	24		July 1, 1880
	81	Zacharoff, Mary	Wife		30	Apr. 1, 1874
	82	Zacharoff, Daria	Daughter		2	Apr. 2, 1902
	83	Zacharoff, Stepan	Son	6 mo.		Jan. 8, 1904
19	84	Malavansky, Ripsimia [a]	Spinster		46	1858
	85	Malavansky, Peter [a]	Son	16		Jan. 22, 1888
	86	Malavansky, Wassie [a]	Spinster		29	Aug. 14, 1874
	87	Malavansky, Christopher [a]	Son	Inf.		June 8, 1904
	88	Philimonoff, Foekla [a]	Foster child		9	Oct. 2, 1894
20	89	Merculioff, Wassalis [a]	Widow		53	Jan. 20, 1851
	90	Merculioff, Alexandra [a]	Daughter		26	Apr. 22, 1878
		PRIEST'S FAMILY.				
	91	Kashivaroff, Peter (priest)	Husband	47		Mar. 3, 1857
	92	Kashivaroff, Anna	Wife		39	Jan. 17, 1865
	93	Kashivaroff, Walter	Son	17		July 2, 1887
	94	Pavloff, Katrina	Niece		10	Dec. 2, 1893
	95	Riazanzoff, Serefina	Orphan		17	July 1, 1887
		RESIDING ELSEWHERE.				
		Malavansky, Cleopatra	Daughter of Ripsimia.		21	Oct. 31, 1882

[a] Supported by the North American Commercial Co.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of native inhabitants at last preceding census, including Priest's family	92
Increase by births during past year	6
Decrease by deaths during past year	3
Actual number of native residents	95

Census of St. George Island, Alaska, June 30, 1904—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Number of native families	21
Number of native individuals	95
Number of native males	48
Number of native females	47
Number of native males 16 years old or over	24
Number of native males between 6 and 13 years old	11
Number of native males under 6 years old	13
Number of native females 16 years old or over	28
Number of native females between 16 and 6 years old	14
Number of native females under 6 years old	5
Number of males of school age	11
Number of females of school age	14

The number of families wholly supported by the company is one. One other family partially supported by the company. Peter Malavansky, now become a sealer, will be furnished food by the company until September 1. Eight individuals are now wholly supported by the company and 4 clothed only.

Government agents and company employees.—Ezra W. Clark, assistant agent in charge; H. D. Chichester, assistant agent; Mrs. Ezra W. Clark; Dr. L. A. Noyes, company agent; Henry E. Routh, bookkeeper; J. A. Lake, clerk; Clinton R. Edson, school-teacher; Gee Ho, chinese cook.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the census of St. George Island, Alaska, as made by me on June 30, 1904.

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge, St. George Island.

EXHIBIT No. 21.

Seal division, St. George Island, 1904.

By 1,996 sealskins, at 50 cents each	$998.00
To 14 men of class 1, at $43.95 each	615.30
To 5 men of class 2, at $35.15 each	175.75
To 5 men of class 3, at $26.40 each	132.00
To 2 men of special class, at $40 and $34.95	74.95
	998.00

First-class shares.—Fourteen men at $49.35 each as follows: Corneil Gorokoff, Peter Kashivaroff (priest), Stepan Lekanoff, Dimitri Lestenkoff, Michael Lestenkoff, Nickolai Malavansky, George Merculioff, Joseph Merculioff, Nicolai Merculioff, Andronic Philimonoff, Gregory Philimonoff, Simeon Philimonoff, Peter Prokopioff, Emanuel Zacharoff.

Second-class shares.—Five men, at $35.15 each, as follows: Evan Galanin, Evan Merculioff, Nicolai Niderezoff, Michael Shane, Gregory Swetzoff.

Third-class shares.—Five men, at $26.40 each, as follows: Alexander Galanin, Walter Kashivaroff, Peter Malavansky, Marka Merculioff, and Dimitri Philimonoff.

Special-class shares.—Two men, as follows: Stepan Lekanoff, extra as chief, $40; Joseph Merculioff, extra as second chief, $34.95.

The foregoing seal division was duly made, and has been placed to the credit, on the books of the North American Commercial Company, of the natives as designated respectviely.

(Signed) EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge.
Dr. L. A. NOYES,
Agent North American Commercial Co.
STEPAN LEKANOFF,
Chief.
JOSEPH MERCULIOFF,
Second Chief.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

Fox division, St. George Island, Alaska, made June 1, 1904.

By 471 blue-fox skins, at $5 each	$2,355.00
By 15 white-fox skins, at $1 each	15.00
	2,370.00
To allowance to hydrant keeper	5.00
To chief for extra labor	30.00
To second chief for extra labor	25.00
	60.00

First-class shares.—Thirteen men at $116.65 each, as follows: Corneil Gorokoff, Stepan Lekanoff, Dimitri Lestenkoff, Michael Lestenkoff, Nicolai Malavansky, George Merculioff, Joseph Merculioff, Nicolai Merculioff, Andronic Philimonoff, Gregory Philimonoff, Simeon Philimonoff, Peter Prokopioff, Peter Kashivaroff (priest).

Second-class shares.—Four men at $93.40 each, as follows: Evan Galanin, Evan Merculioff, Nicolai Niderezoff, Emanuel Zacharoff.

Third-class shares.—Six men at $70 each, as follows: Alexander Galanin, Walter Kashivaroff, Marka Merculioff, Dimitri Philimonoff, Michael Shane, Gregory Swetzoff.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the fox division as made on June 1, 1904, and that the amounts as designated have been placed to the credit of the natives respectively designated on the North American Commercial Company's books.

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant agent in charge.

EXHIBIT No. 23.

Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. George Island for food of natives.

Date.	Rookery.	Large young seals.	Total.	Skins accepted by lessees.
1903.				
Oct. 19	Staraya Artel	40	40	40
20	North	68	68	68
21	Zapadni, watchmen	2	2	2
22	East	26	26	26
24	Zapadni	6	6	6
26	Staraya Artel	36	36	36
29	North	82	82	82
31	East	61	61	61
Nov. 2	Staraya Artel	2	2	2
4	Zapadni, watchmen	2	2	2
5	North	54	54	54
8	Zapadni	22	22	22
9	East	11	11	11
11	Staraya Artel	42	42	42
11	Zapadni, watchmen	2	2	2
16	....do	2	2	2
17	East and North	13	13	13
22	North	4	4	4
25	East	20	20	20
1904.				
May 31	Zapadni, watchmen	2	2	2

Two skins are to be deducted from the foregoing to meet discrepancy explained in note on general statement. The number killed for food is therefore 495.

The foregoing is correct.

EZRA W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge.

EXHIBIT No. 24.

Memoranda of expenditures account natives St. George Island for eleven months, 1903–4.

Name of head of family.	Fox and seal division.	Government appropriation.	Total.
Alex. Galanin	$113.95		$113.95
Evan Galanin	158.00	$199.55	357.55
Corneil Gorokoff	197.38	195.30	392.68
Peter Kashivaeoff (priest)	197.38		197.38
Peter Kashivaeoff, jr	74.33		74.33
Walter Kashivaeoff	44.20	137.80	182.00
Stepan Lekanoff (chief)	267.39	300.35	567.74
Dimitri Lestenkoff	197.38	216.50	413.88
Mike Lestenkoff	197.38	125.75	323.13
George Merculioff	197.38	288.95	486.33
John Merculioff	157.00	135.00	292.00
Joseph Merculioff (2nd chief)	257.38	154.48	411.86
Marka Merculioff	118.20	6.00	124.20
Nicolai Malavansky	197.38	127.60	324.98
Nicolai Merculioff	197.38	157.65	355.03
Nicolai Niderezoff	158.00	169.65	327.65
Andronic Philimonoff	197.38	309.10	506.48
Dimitri Philimonoff	118.40	18.00	136.40
Gregory Philimonoff	197.38	121.05	318.43
Simeon Philimonoff	197.38	298.70	496.08
Peter Prokopioff	197.38	198.20	395.58
Michael Shane	44.20	256.92	301.12
Gregory Swetzoff	133.23	209.75	342.98
Emanuel Zacharoff	158.00	152.70	310.70
Peter Malavansky		9.05	9.05
Community fund		112.50	112.50
Total			7,874.01

EXHIBIT No. 25.

School Report, St. George.

ST. GEORGE ISLAND, ALASKA,
April 29, 1904.

DEAR SIR: The following is offered as school report for the year 1903–4. A school has been furnished for the native children of St. George Island, as required by the lease of the North American Commercial Company, for eight months, beginning Tuesday, September 1, 1903, and closing Friday, April 29, 1904.

Twenty-five scholars have attended this school for the year excepting absences shown below, most of which were occasioned by the prevailing distemper among the natives during March and April.

Four of last year's pupils, being beyond the age of required attendance, did not return to the school in September, and their places were partially filled by two very promising beginners, George Lekanoff and Innokenty Lestenkoff, making the school smaller by two than last year.

The usual Christmas and church holidays were observed.

Number of boys attending school	12
Number of girls attending school	13
Total	25
Number of school weeks	35
Number of school days	174
Number of holidays observed	18
Number of days school was in session	156
Absences excused by doctor	days 84
Absences excused by Government agent	do $2\frac{1}{2}$
Absences unexcused	do $1\frac{1}{2}$
Absences, total	88
Total attendance	3,812
Average daily attendance	$24\frac{68}{156}$

C. R. EDSON, *Teacher.*

Maj. E. W. CLARK,
Assistant Agent in Charge St. George Island.

No. 4.

PRELIMINARY REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, 1905, OF W. I. LEMBKEY, AGENT ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

OFFICE OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF SEAL ISLANDS,
St. Paul Island, Alaska, June 17, 1905.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of Department's letter of the 1st ultimo, containing instructions for the official guidance of the Government agents on the seal islands for the season of 1905.

During the past winter, and including June 5, 1905, 1,545 seals were taken on the two islands for food for the natives, out of the allotment of 2,000 for that purpose. Of these 1,311 were taken on St. Paul and 236 on St. George.

There were killed on St. George last winter 262 blue foxes and 10 white foxes. On St. Paul Island only 1 white skin was taken, and no blues. On Otter Island, 6 miles southwest of St. Paul, 31 blue foxes and 2 white foxes were taken. This latter island has not been visited for the purpose of trapping foxes since 1894. The total trapping of foxes for branding and killing last winter on St. George indicates a decrease in the whole number of foxes present on the island of 295, as compared with the preceding season.

Until this time the weather has been too unfavorable for marking bachelor seals. A drive for branding was made on St. Paul yesterday, but we were forced to release the seals without branding any, because of the dry, warm weather which set in after the drive was made.

The counts of bulls made thus far on St. Paul Island indicate a probable falling off of 10 to 15 per cent in the total number to be present at the height of the season. The cows have just begun to arrive and no estimate of their number can be made. In regard to bachelors it may be possible to equal last year's catch, though a smaller number would not surprise me.

Assistant Agents Chichester and Clark have been placed on St. George for the summer, with Assistant Agent Judge and myself on St. Paul. In the fall Agent Judge and myself will return to the States, Agent Chichester will remain for the winter in charge of St. George, and Agent Clark will assume charge of St. Paul Island for the same period.

Very truly, yours,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge of Seal Islands.

Mr. F. H. BOWEN,
Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, 1905, OF W. I. LEMBKEY, AGENT ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 26, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of affairs on the seal islands of Alaska, during the year ended August, 1905:

BRANDING OF BACHELORS.

The branding of bachelors, the first work of the season, was begun in June, 1905, as soon as the presence of the animals in numbers would justify.

On St. Paul, a drive for branding was started from the reef on June 16, but, after having been made, was released because of the warm, bright weather which set in, rendering any handling of the seals hazardous.

On June 20 another drive from the same locality was made, and, in view of our previous experience, the work of branding was begun at 2.30 a. m. At 10.30 a. m., after an interval of two hours for breakfast, all seals of suitable age in the drive had been branded, the morning's work resulting in 466 2-year-olds and 437 3-year-olds being marked and released.

The branding irons and forges, formerly used for this purpose, were taken to the field, but, after singeing a dozen seals, the use of the hot irons was discontinued and some old sheep shears owned by the lessee were used. At the end of the season I received from Mr. Chichester three pairs of sheep shears which he had brought up from San Francisco in the spring.

On the following day we branded at Zapadni 168 2-year-olds and 132 3-year-olds, and from the drive remaining 367 bachelors were killed for their skins, as it was considered advisable to obtain the remainder of the number desired for branding from the northeastern end of the island.

On June 22 the native workmen were taken to Northeast Point, and on the following day 211 2-year-olds and 291 3-year-olds were marked on that rookery, thereby filling the quota for the island.

The following is a summary of the branding on St. Paul Island, 1905:

Date.	Rookery.	2-year-olds.	3-year-olds.
1905.			
June 20	Reef	466	437
21	Zapadni	168	132
23	Northeast Point	211	291
	Total	845	860

On St. George Agent Chichester has furnished the following list of seals marked there this season:

Date.	2-year-olds.	3-year-olds.	4-year-olds.	Date.	2-year-olds.	3-year-olds.	4-year-olds.
1905.				1905.			
June 20	57	59	8	July 5	.....	.....	10
June 23	44	22	30	July 11	.....	.....	1
June 26	21	10	7				
June 28	71	52	8	Total	200	200	69
July 1	7	7	5				

Mr. Chichester states that the St. George branded seals were all marked by clipping off the fur on the top of the heads with sheep shears. In addition to this a half-round hole was punched through the outside finger of the left-hand flipper, marking them permanently. This was devised as a means of identifying the animals in the fall, and is feasible on St. George, as only a few seals are handled there.

The total number of bachelors marked and released on both islands in 1905 follows:

	2-year-olds.	3-year-olds.	4-year-olds.
St. Paul	845	860	.....
St. George	200	200	69
Total	1,045	1,060	69

DRIVES DURING YEAR.

On St. Paul the lessee made 25 drives for skins during the summer of 1905, including two drives made by the Government agents for branding, from which the lessee was allowed to take skins after such number of seals as was desired for branding had been secured. From these drives made by the lessee, 11,675 sealskins were secured.

The Government agent on St. Paul, during the late fall of 1904 and the spring and early fall of 1905, made 11 drives to secure fresh meat for the natives. The watchmen at Northeast Point killed 14 seals for their food under permission from the Government agent. From these food drives, which include two made after July 31, 1905, 1,450 skins were secured from carcasses used for food.

From the drives for food and those made by the lessee 13,125 skins were taken, in addition to 143 skins left from the previous season. Care was taken that no more than the quota allowed, 13,000, should be taken from all sources at the close of the lessee's season, July 31. A total of 13,268 skins were in the salt house on St. Paul upon the arrival of the company's vessel at about the middle of August. Of these 13,000 were shipped by the lessee as its quota for the island, leaving 268 skins in the salt house to be applied to the quota for the coming year.

On St. George, during the fall of 1904, 12 food drives were made by the Government agent for natives' food. These drives produced 236 skins, including the skin of one seal found dead in August. The lessee made 20 drives for skins during its killing season in 1905, thereby securing 1,132 skins.

From the drives made by the lessee and those made for food 1,368 sealskins were taken, all of which were shipped by the lessee toward its quota of 2,000 for St. George.

The bachelor seals appeared in larger numbers on St. Paul in 1905 than during the preceding season, allowing the quota of 13,000 for that island to be taken. This may be attributed to the large number of bachelors dismissed from the drives the preceding season.

It is not to be believed, however, that bachelors were so plentiful that the quota could have been exceeded had permission to do so been had. The lessee made every proper effort to secure its quota, and on St. Paul it was not known until the last drive had been made that enough skins could be secured to fill the quota for that island.

BACHELORS AMONG BREEDING SEALS.

It will be stated hereafter that at the height of the breeding season, by reason of the scarcity of bulls, bachelors were not compelled to resort to their hauling grounds to land, but were able to haul on the rookeries themselves, among the breeding seals.

As the isolation of bachelors on hauling grounds apart from the breeding mass is the condition upon which the securing of seals for killing is based, their being allowed to frequent the breeding area, from which no drives are made, may have had a tendency to lessen the number secured on the hauling grounds. What number of bachelors hauled on the breeding grounds among the cows is not possible to state, but having in mind the restless habits of the bachelors, and the probable fact that the same animal hauls in a half dozen places on the islands during the same summer, it is believed that comparatively few escaped being caught in at least one of the drives by reason of being allowed to haul among the cows.

BACHELORS REMAINING AT END OF SEASON.

In counting pups at the end of the killing season, Mr. Judge and I found 500 bachelors on Polovina hauled up in the middle of the rookery and on the table rock in front, awash at high tide. Their presence was unknown to the lessee, and none of them were killed. At the same time about 300 were driven off Ketovi and about 200 off Lukanin. While counting Sea Lion Rock, we found probably 500 bachelors there which could not be driven. We are sure, therefore, that at least 1,500 bachelors were on shore at the end of the season, a large proportion of which had not been driven by the company.

WEIGHTS OF SEALSKINS.

All sealskins taken during the past season on either island were weighed. The list of weights for both islands is attached as an exhibit.

Careful attention was paid by me during the season to avoid the killing of underweight seals and 4-year-olds, and the presence of such skins in a killing was invariably brought to the attention of the lessee's agent in the form of a protest.

SEALS DISMISSED FROM DRIVES.

From the drives made on St. Paul during the season of 1905 the following number of dismissals was made, with the dismissals for the previous season added for purposes of comparison:

Year.	Not branded.		New brands.		Old brands.	
	Large.	Small.	2-year.	3-year.	3-year.	4-year.
1905	735	5,548	1,005	511	137	120
1904	641	4,794	1,320	568	.....	.....
Increase	94	754	.....	.....	.....	.....

The table given shows an increase in 1905, among seals not branded, of 94 large and 754 small dismissals. This is exclusive of the 3 and 4 year olds dismissed in 1905 as having been branded the previous year.

Although the same number of 2 and 3 year old bachelors was branded on St. Paul in 1905 the record of dismissals of such animals for that year shows a decrease from the previous season of 315 2-year-olds and 57 3-year-olds. This demonstrates a fluctuation in the proportion of numbers hauling in this class of animals due, no doubt, to differing climatic conditions. The principle disclosed last year, however, that 2-year-old males haul more frequently than the 3-year-olds is substantiated.

Of the old brands made in 1904 with branding irons, 257 animals returned in 1905 with brands that were still recognizable and were released. The permanent brand consisted usually of a small bare mark at the juncture of the two lines of the letter "T" brand.

On St. George there were released 199 large and 2,077 small seals not branded, as reported by Agent Chichester, and 890 branded, of which 810 were St. George brands, 64 St. Paul brands, and 16 so-called permanent brands. As the branding in 1905 on both islands was done with sheep shears, which would not permit of the subsequent identification of the work done on either island, it is believed that the seals classed by Mr. Chichester as "St. Paul" brands were those branded in 1904 with irons. The "permanent brands" were those probably branded in previous years across the back.

PERCENTAGE OF SEALS KILLED.

The statistics of killings on St. Paul Island, herewith submitted as an exhibit, show that 59 per cent of all seals driven on St. Paul last season were killed.

On St. George Island during the killing season, according to the report furnished by Agent Chichester, 4,232 animals were driven and 1,132 killed. The animals killed there represented 26 per cent of all seals driven.

Undoubtedly on St. George a number of seals were dismissed that would have furnished skins weighing 5½ pounds. The low percentage of animals killed on St. George must not be taken as a criterion of the rational proportion of killables in drives.

COUNTS OF SEALS.

The usual intermediate counts on the various rookeries were made from time to time during the summer. A summary of these counts for the two islands is appended as an exhibit.

Beginning on July 13 last, counts were made of all bulls on the islands, including those idle as well as those having cows.

The harem count on St. Paul follows:

Count of bulls, St. Paul Island, 1905.

Rookery.	Bulls with harems.	Idle bulls.		Total.	
		Stationed.	"Quitters."	Idle.	Bulls.
Gorbatch (cliff)	10				10
Gorbatch	122	2	6	8	130
Ardiguen	9				9
Reef	261	14	5	19	280
Ketovi	54	3	2	5	59
Lukanin	43	2	2	4	47
Amphitheater	12				12
Lagoon	23	2	1	3	26
Zapadni Reef	30	2		2	32
Little Zapadni	78	3	3	6	84
Zapadni	179	21	7	28	207
Northeast Point	362	16	11	27	389
Little Polovina	12				12
Polovina Cliff	36		1	1	37
Polovina	53	3	3	6	59
Tolstoi	136	7		7	143
Tolstoi Cliffs	35		3	3	38
Sea Lion Rock[a]					
Total	1,455	75	44	119	1,574

[a] On June 19, Sea Lion Rock had 45 bulls. It was not possible to make a count of harems there at the height of the season.

The harem count on St. George Island, as furnished by Agent Chichester, follows:

Rookery.	Bulls with harems.	Idle bulls.	Total bulls.
East Reef	17		17
Staraya Artel	29	4	33
East	47	7	54
Zapadni	45	3	48
Little East	16		16
North	104	8	112
Total	258	22	280

DECREASE IN BULLS.

By comparison with similar counts made last year, it is found that since 1904 a decrease in harems has occurred of 18 per cent on St. Paul and 14 per cent on St. George.

A decrease in idle bulls has occurred since 1904 of 48 per cent on St. Paul and 64 per cent on St. George.

CLASSIFICATION OF LARGE SEALS DISMISSED.

The large seals dismissed from the drives this summer on St. Paul were divided, as regards age, as follows:

Date.	Rookery.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years or over.
1905.						
June 19	Tolstoi	8	7	3	.....	.....
21	Zapadni	46	19	4	.....	.....
23	Northeast Point	32	28	10	.....	.....
26	Reef	38	31	11	.....	.....
30	Northeast Point	13	1	.....	.....	.....
July 1	Zapadni and Tolstoi	22	7	16	3	.....
3	Reef	32	9	5	4	.....
6	Northeast Point	10	7	3	5	.....
7	Zapadni	12	7	2	2	.....
8	Reef	25	2	1	1	.....
11	Northeast Point	.....	1	2	.....	.....
13	Reef	1	4	1	1	.....
14	Zapadni	1	.....	2	1	.....
16	Northeast Point	2	1	1	1	.....
17	Reef and Gorbatch	11	10	2	3	.....
19	Zapadni	13	5	1	.....	.....
21	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
22	Reef and Gorbatch	4	3	6	3	1
24	Zapadni	26	3	1	1	.....
26	Northeast Point	8	3	3	2	3
27	Tolstoi	2	16	3	2	2
27	Reef	16	3	2	2	3
28	Zapadni and Little Zapadni	22	31	14	2	.....
31	Reef	1	1	.....	.....	1
31	Northeast Point	13	11	4	7	2
Aug. 10	Reef (Food)	5	9	1	1	.....
	Total	363	219	98	41	14

The large seals dismissed on St. George were classified by Agent Chichester as follows: 4 years, 129; 5 years, 21; 6 years, 27; bulls, 14.

COUNTS OF PUPS.

Commencing on July 28, on St. Paul, the usual counts of pups were made on the rookery spaces selected for that purpose. A statement of the count so made, with that of the preceding year, attached for purposes of comparison, follows:

Rookery.	1904.			1905.			Per cent harems.	Decrease pups.
	Harems.	Pups.	Average harem.	Harems.	Pups.	Average harem.		
Ketovi	69	2,147	31.11	54	1,858	34.59	21.7	13.4
Lagoon	24	1,084	45.16	23	929	40.39	4.1	14.2
Tolstoi Cliff	38	1,571	41.34	35	1,447	41.34	7.8	7.8
Zapadni Reef	46	1,091	23.71	30	833	27.76	34.7	23.6
Polovina Cliff	40	1,412	35.30	36	1,289	35.80	10	8.7
Ardiguen	15	565	37.66	9	437	48.55	40	22.6
Lukanin	51	2,020	39.60	43	1,841	42.81	15.6	8.8
West side Northeast Point	48	2,312	48.16	32	1,793	56.03	33.3	22.4
East side Northeast Point	19	831	43.73	20	696	34.80	[a] 5.2	16.2
Little Polovina	21	941	44.80	12	918	76.50	38	2.4
Polovina	72	3,691	51.26	53	3,320	62.64	26.3	10
Gorbatch Cliff	12	481	40.08	10	337	33.70	16.6	29.9
Amphitheatre	12	458	38.16	12	361	30.08	.....	21.1
Sea Lion Rock [b]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	467	18,604	39.83	369	16,059	43.52	20.77	13.67

[a] Increase.

[b] On June 19, 1905, Sea Lion Rock had 45 bulls stationed. On July 28 it had 2,565 pups. No count of harems could be made at the proper time. The counts of bulls and of pups, therefore, are omitted in the above table, from which an average harem is obtained, based on actual counts of both harems and pups.

On St. George, where pups on all the rookeries are counted each year, the following count was made by Agent Chichester:

Date.	Rookery.	Live pups.	Dead pups.	Dead cows.
1905.				
July 29	Zapadni	2,742	45	3
31	North	4,047	142	2
31	Staraya Artel	2,148	14	1
31	East	2,700	46	.....
31	East Reef	650	3	.....
31	Little East	412	3	.....
	Total	12,699	253	6

Contrasted with the count on St. George for 1904, which showed 13,312 live and 271 dead, a decrease of 633 pups on St. George is apparent, or 4.6 per cent.

AVERAGE HAREM.

The average harem for 1905, taken from the counts of pups just detailed, was 43.52 on St. Paul and 50.2 on St. George. In 1904 the average harem on St. Paul was 39.83; on St. George, 43.59.

NUMBER OF BREEDING SEALS ON BOTH ISLANDS.

From the actual count on St. Paul of pups on certain portions of the rookeries and an estimation of the number on the remaining portions, based on the number in the average harems, a total of 1,500 harems and 65,884 breeding cows is obtained. The harems enumerated contain 45 estimated for Sea Lion Rock.

On St. George, by actual count, 258 harems and 12,952 breeding cows were found.

The total number of breeding seals on both islands, therefore, is 1,758 bulls with harems, and 78,836 cows.

From similar figures obtained in 1904, a decrease of 411 breeding bulls and 8,749 breeding cows is apparent, representing 18 per cent decrease in breeding bulls and 9 per cent decrease in breeding cows.

This percentage of decrease in cows, however, is based partially on estimation, as already stated, on St. Paul. The percentage of decrease in cows on that portion of the St. Paul rookeries, where actual counts were made, is 13.67 per cent, and is accepted by us as more accurately representing the rate of decrease than the whole census, which incorporates an element of uncertainty.

IDLE BULLS.

In 1905, as already stated, there were 119 idle bulls on St. Paul, and 22 on St. George, of all classes, or 141 for both islands. These include stationed bulls, without cows, as well as those young bulls appearing on the rookeries which leave on our approach, termed by us "quitters."

In 1904 232 idle bulls on St. Paul and 62 idle on St. George were found, or 294 for both islands. This comparison shows that there has

been a decrease of 153 idle bulls on both islands since 1904, or 52 per cent.

The total number of idle bulls on the two islands in 1905, including those young males found on the rookery space but not stationed, is 7 per cent of the whole number of bulls present.

ENUMERATION OF ALL CLASSES.

It has been seen already that 1,758 breeding bulls and 78,836 adult cows were present this season, together with 141 idle bulls. In addition to this number of breeding seals, it is now desired to estimate, in accordance with the direction of the Department, the total number of individuals in all classes of seal life on the two islands.

NUMBER OF HALF BULLS.

In computing the number of half bulls present on the islands, reference is had, of course, to the table of large seals rejected from the drives during the season. On St. Paul Island last summer 721 rejections occurred between the ages of 4 and 7 years. To these must be added 120 4-year-olds branded the year before and appearing in the drives this year, making a total number of 841 rejections on St. Paul Island of young male seals over 4 years of age.

On St. George Island Mr. Chichester noted 177 dismissals of seals between the ages of 4 and 6 years, both inclusive. The number of branded 4-year-olds seen there probably will bring up that number to 185.

There were, therefore, on both islands 1,026 rejections of young seals above the age of 4 and under 8 years.

It was estimated by me last year that at least 50 per cent more animals of this class were in existence than were seen in the drives. While the estimate is believed to be too low, it was adopted because of the desire to be well within the actual number in being. On this basis the addition of 50 per cent to the number of large young rejections found on both islands would show 1,539 young males present between the ages of 4 and 7 years.

The number is nearly 500 in excess of that for the same class of animals present the preceding year. This increase is due directly to the enforcement of the regulations restricting the killing on the islands.

NUMBER OF 3-YEAR-OLD BACHELORS.

One thousand of this class of animals were branded this summer on the islands. The killings on St. Paul contained approximately 1,650 skins, weighing between 7½ and 9 pounds, first inclusive, thus making 2,650 of this class handled.

By consulting the table of rejections we find that 37 per cent were not present in any subsequent drive. Using this percentage as a basis, and increasing the number found this summer—2,650—by 37 per cent, a total is reached of 3,630 3-year-olds present this season. Deducting the number killed—1,650—there would then remain at the close of the season 1,980 3-year-old males.

It was estimated in my report of 1904 that 5,500 2-year-olds were in

existence at the close of the season. The fact that only 3,630 3-year-olds are shown by the preceding figures to have been hauled in 1905 would raise the question as to the whereabouts of the difference between these two figures, or nearly 2,000 seals. Disregarding the number of 3-year-old bachelors that may have hauled among the cows this summer and were not driven, it must be noted that the 2 and 3 year old skins merge between the weights of 7 and 7½ pounds. On St. Paul, 968 skins were taken weighing 7 pounds and 583 weighing 7¼ pounds. How many of these were 2-year-olds and how many were 3-year-olds can not be determined, but in them possibly lies the solution to the question as to the whereabouts of a portion of the 2,000 3-year-olds not accounted for. The mortality from natural causes, as well as that from pelagic sealing among these animals, must be considered also as having lessened the number.

NUMBER OF 2-YEAR-OLDS PRESENT.

On St. Paul, in 1905, 800 2-year-olds were branded and released and 1,005 rejections of branded 2-year-olds made during the same time. This would show that the dismissals this year of this class of animals exceeded by 25 per cent the whole number known to be branded.

The number of dismissals of small unbranded seals on St. Paul in 1905 was 5,548, of which probably 500 were yearlings. This leaves practically 5,000 rejections of 2-year-olds. By the proportion of animals present, ascertained by the rejections of branded 2-year-olds, a reduction of 25 per cent from this number should be made to represent the actual number of animals embraced, which would show 3,750 2-year-olds actually present in the class of dismissed seals. Adding to this number the 800 branded, and allowing 1,000 for 2-year-old bachelors not driven, would give a total of 5,550 remaining for St. Paul.

On St. George 2,077 small rejections occurred. Deducting 25 per cent from the number, gives 1,500 animals actually present. Adding to these the 200 branded on the island, would make a total of 1,700 2-year-olds on St. George at the close of the season.

It will thus be seen that on the two islands 7,200 2-year-olds remain at the end of the season of 1905. It was estimated by me in 1904 that 21,324 yearling bachelors were then present. They would, of course, return to the islands in 1905 as 2 year-olds. An opportunity is had, therefore, of testing the value of the former estimate.

The catch this year included approximately 12,000 2-year-old skins. Adding to these the 7,200 2-year-olds estimated as still remaining, would give 19,200 2-year-olds accounted for. The difference between the estimate and the number returning to the islands, as in the case of 3-year-olds, may easily be accounted for when animals not driven are considered as well as mortality at sea.

2-YEAR-OLD COWS.

It was estimated last year that 21,324 yearling females were present. By the methods used last year it was estimated also that 30 per cent of the yearlings of one season would perish during the migration which

they would make before they would return to the islands as 2-year-olds. Applying this reduction to the 21,324 yearling cows of 1904 would bring back 14,927 2-year-old cows in 1905.

I believe this estimate of 2-year-old cows for 1905 to be well within the actual number present.

YEARLING SEALS.

In 1904 it was estimated that 87,585 pups were born on the two islands. Assuming that they were equally divided as regards sex, and allowing a 50 per cent mortality as having taken place during their first migration, would bring back to the islands in 1905 21,896 yearling males and 21,896 yearling females.

Pelagic sealing, however, is especially destructive to this class of animals, because they spend the greater portion of their time in the water. A deduction for pelagic sealing of 3,000 from each of these classes would leave 18,896 yearling males and 18,896 yearling females present about the islands in 1905.

SUMMARY OF ALL CLASSES.

From the actual counts made, and from the estimates already detailed, it is safe to state the total number of seals of all classes present on the two islands as follows:

Bulls with harems	1,758	Breeding cows	78,836
Adult idle bulls	141	2-year-old cows	14,927
Half-bulls	1,539	Yearling cows	18,896
3-year-old bachelors	1,980	New-born pups	78,836
2-year-old bachelors	7,200		
Yearling bachelors	18,896	Total	223,009

SCARCITY OF BULLS.

In connection with the increase in the average harem, from 39.83 on St. Paul and 43.59 on St. George in 1904, to 43.52 on St. Paul and 50.2 on St. George in 1905, owing to the decrease in breeding bulls occurring during the interval, it is thought necessary to call the attention of the Department to the condition in which the breeding rookeries on St. Paul were found at the height of the season with reference to a sufficiency of adult males.

The presence of a smaller number of bulls on the rookeries was, of course, established early in the season before the advent of the cows, by counts made upon the arrival of the bulls and a comparison of the same with those of the preceding season.

The question of the sufficiency of male life received my closest attention, and my observations were ably amplified by those of Agent Judge.

SCARCITY OF BULLS ON ROOKERIES.

As has been stated previously, 1,455 bulls with harems were found on St. Paul Island in 1905, as against 1,790 in 1904, a decrease of 335 in the number of harems. These figures exclude the harems on Sea Lion Rock.

This decrease of 335 breeding bulls represents a loss of 18 per cent. The decrease in cows on the space actually counted on St. Paul was 13.6 per cent, while the decrease on the final estimated number of cows on the whole island was 10 per cent.

Since the rate of loss in breeding bulls is larger than that in breeding cows, it must follow that the average harem in 1905 would be larger than that of the previous year, or, in plain terms, each surviving bull would be required to serve in 1905 a greater number of cows than in 1904.

ABSENCE OF IDLE BULLS ON CERTAIN ROOKERIES.

In the intermediate counts made by Mr. Judge and myself of breeding seals it was soon learned that while there were idle bulls present on certain rookeries in sufficient number to increase proper service of the cows, on other rookeries the bulls stationed were practically all occupied with cows, leaving no surplus for emergencies.

On Ardiguen, from July 1 to 13, the 9 stationed bulls on the rookery all had cows. On July 11, at nearly the height of the season, the cows present on land on that rookery made an average harem, for all bulls stationed, of 29. This does not take into account the cows absent at sea feeding. During this period from one to four young bulls were present on the rookery, but did not succeed in getting cows and went into the water on the slightest alarm.

The average harem for this rookery (Ardiguen) as determined by the count of pups was 48.55. This means of course that these cows were not evenly distributed in this exact proportion, but that some bulls had twice this number, while others had correspondingly less. The number of cows present in each harem, as determined by my count on July 11, was as follows: 20, 17, 26, 31, 66, 52, 16, 29, 4.

A "quitter" or young bull was present on the date on which harems were counted, but was hauled on the extreme end of the rookery apart from the cows.

From this count it can be seen that 2 bulls had, respectively, 66 and 52 cows present in their harems at the time of the count. How many cows already served by the bull were absent at sea at this date from these large harems is not possible to state, but as our count of pups showed that at the height of the season not over 60 per cent of cows were present on the rookery, the addition of 40 per cent to these large harems would bring the total number of cows served by these two harem masters to 72 and 92, respectively.

NO IDLE BULLS ON AMPHITHEATER.

On the Amphitheater of Ketovi, from July 5 to July 23 (after which date no further counts were made by us), there were no bulls stationed that were not employed with cows, except on July 8 when one bull was idle for that day only. During the period from July 8 to 11 three young "quitters" were present without cows. After that date two of them, so far as we know, obtained cows in independent harems. The third either disappeared from the rookery or took the place of an old bull exhausted by rookery work. At the height of the season there were 12 bulls on the rookery, all occupied with cows.

On Ketovi rookery during the height of the season not over 3 stationed idle bulls were present. On July 21 all bulls on this rookery were engaged with cows. On July 13 out of the 57 bulls stationed 54 had cows.

This rookery, it will be noted, received a steady accession of bulls up to the 19th of July, when 60 bulls were stationed and 59 occupied with cows. On the 16th of June, by which date all bulls, according to the old reports, are expected to have arrived and stationed themselves, there were only 42 stationed and 7 young "quitters."

On Lagoon, on July 13, 25 bulls were present and 23 had cows. One "quitter" was present.

On Lukanin, on July 11, 46 bulls were stationed and 43 had harems. On July 13, 45 were stationed and 43 had harems. On the 11th there was one "quitter," and on the 13th two "quitters." The greatest number of cows were present on these two days.

On Vostoshni, the west side of Northeast Point, when harems were counted on July 16, 32 bulls were present, all of which had cows. On this rookery, or rather this end of Northeast Point rookery, the average harem was 56.

On Morjovi, the east side of Northeast Point, 20 bulls were stationed, each having a harem. A "quitter" was present on an abandoned portion of the rookery. The average harem on this side was 34.

On the entire rookery at Northeast Point at the height of the season, July 16, 378 bulls were stationed. Of these 362 were masters of harems, leaving 16 idle. As the shore line of this rookery, the largest on either island, extends over 3 miles, the presence of only 16 idle bulls on this entire stretch of rookery space is significant.

At this time 11 quitters were noted in addition. These undoubtedly found cows later.

On Polovina, out of 56 bulls present on July 16, when harems were counted, only 3 were idle. There were 3 quitters or young bulls present also. The average harem on this rookery was 62.64.

On Polovina Cliff, out of 36 bulls present on July 16, none were idle. One young quitter was present in addition.

On Little Polovina, on the same date, 12 bulls were stationed and all had cows. There were no quitters. On this rookery the largest average harem on the island was found—76.5. This, in connection with the fact that no idle bulls were present, emphasizes a scarcity of bulls in this locality. On the Reef, where harems were counted on July 13, 275 stationed bulls were found. Of these 261 had harems, leaving 14 idle. Had the harems on this rookery been counted three days later a much smaller number of idle bulls probably would have been found. Five quitters were present also.

On Tolstoi, out of 143 bulls stationed, 136 were engaged with cows on July 14 and 7 were idle. These idle bulls would have been quitters on another rookery, but on Tolstoi, being behind the mass and rather far inland, they were not able on our approach to reach the water without traversing the rookery area and being severely handled by bulls. They retreated only a short distance on our approach and were termed "idle bulls."

On Tolstoi Cliff 35 bulls were stationed on July 14, and all had cows. Three quitters were present on the water line.

On Zapadni 200 bulls were found on July 14, and of these 21 were idle, in addition to 7 quitters.

On Little Zapadni, on July 14, 81 bulls were stationed. Of these 78 were occupied with cows and 3 were found idle. There were also 3 quitters.

On Zapadni Reef, on the same date, 32 stationed bulls were found, of which only 2 were idle. There were no quitters.

On Gorbatch, out of 124 stationed bulls, only 2 were idle on July 13, when harems were counted. Six quitters were present.

On Gorbatch Cliff, on July 13, of 10 bulls found, all were occupied with harems.

PERCENTAGE OF IDLE BULLS.

It will be seen, thus, that of the whole number of bulls present only a very small number was idle, and in the cases of certain rookeries there were no idle bulls at the height of the season.

The quitters at the climax of the sealing season are young bulls, full of procreative power and desirous of the female, but not yet fully equipped in either weight or courage. I have noted repeatedly young bulls with harems which sometimes would number a dozen cows plunge into the sea at my approach. The possession of cows, however, gives courage, and I have been chased repeatedly by young quitters that previously gave ground, but which had gotton a cow or two and with them the courage to fight for a continuance of their possession.

A quitter, however, is not a rookery bull until he is in possession of cows. It is not proper to class as an idle bull a young male that presents himself only in a place on the rookery where there are no cows, and therefore where there is no rivalry. The quitter generally sees no service until after the vigilance of the regular bulls is relaxed, and the served cows wander almost at will over the rookeries in search of their pups.

In determining, therefore, the percentage of idle bulls present at the height of the season no account will be taken of the quitters. A list of these, however, is added for the purpose of showing the full rookery population:

Rookery.	Stationed bulls.	Idle.	Quitters.	Per cent idle.
Ardiguen	9			
Amphi	12			
Ketovi	57	3	2	5
Lagoon	25	2	1	8
Lukanin	15	2	2	4
Northeast Point	378	16	11	4
Polovina	56	3	3	5
Polovina Cliff	36		1	
Little Polovina	12			
Reef	275	14	5	5
Tolstoi Cliff	35		3	
Zapadni	200	21	7	10
Little Zapadni	81	3	3	3
Zapadni Reef	32	2		6
Gorbatch	124	2	6	1
Gorbatch Cliff	10			
Tolstoi	143	7		4
Total	1,530	75	44	4.8

It can be seen, therefore, that without the inclusion of the quitters or young bulls not stationed only 4.8 per cent of all stationed bulls present were idle at the height of the season on St. Paul. If we were

to include the 44 quitters, the percentage of idle would be only 7.5. But as these young bulls not stationed can not be counted upon for service until after the season is over, we must accept the percentage of idle bulls during the breeding season as being only 4.8.

IDLE BULLS MARK THE SAFETY LIMIT.

In my report for 1903 I stated that the presence or absence of idle bulls was the only means of proving whether or not there is a sufficiency of male life:

> With a number of idle bulls present we are certain that the powers of the harem masters are not unduly taxed. Eliminate the idle bulls entirely, however, and we are forced to theorize in the treatment of the question whether the number of bulls is sufficient, and whether all cows are impregnated. The destruction of the supply of idle bulls, therefore, marks the line beyond which it is improper to go with absolute certainty of safety.

At the time this was written I was not aware of the presence, in the report of Fur-Seal Investigations on the Pribilof Islands, 1896–7, of a statement by Mr. Frederick W. Lucas of similar effect to that in my report just quoted. The extract from Mr. Lucas's paper is here given, as the statement of a scientist, at a time when the condition under discussion was expected never to occur:

> The size of the harems and the number of surplus bulls is a safe guide to the condition of the rookeries for breeding purposes, the increase or decrease of the total number of seals being naturally quite another thing, although the two should be carefully compared with one another. If the number of surplus bulls is large and the size of harems small, either the rookeries are shrinking or the number of bulls increasing, and immediate steps should be taken to ascertain which is the case, in order to decide whether more seals may be advantageously killed, or whether there is an unexpected number of deaths among the cows. The total disappearance of the idle, waiting, or reserved bulls, as they have been variously called, would be a warning of the most emphatic nature to immediately lessen the number to be killed for since the seal herd is for a great portion of the year quite beyond the control of man, it will always be necessary to allow a liberal margin of bulls for breeding purposes.

It is submitted that "the total disappearance" of idle bulls is imminent when only 4 per cent of this class is present. How many of these idle bulls have physical defects which preclude an active engagement in the duties of a harem master, and consequently force them into the idle class, is not possible to tell. With the probability that some of these idle bulls may be physically incompetent, it is thought that the situation this summer nearly represents a practical disappearance of the reserve or waiting bulls.

IDLE BULLS ABSENT ON CERTAIN ROOKERIES.

It is certain, at least, that some of the rookeries on the island present the condition of having no idle or reserve bulls. These are Gorbatch Cliff, Ardiguen, Amphitheater of Ketovi, Little Polovina, Polovina Cliff, and Tolstoi Cliff.

These are nearly all ends of larger rookeries, and it may be said in their defense, first, that they occupy a narrow shore line under cliffs, which do not permit of the stationing of a great number of seals at any time, and, secondly, that as the diminution in seals is most apparent on the thinly-settled ends of rookeries, it will probably show more plainly on these parts mentioned than on the main rookeries themselves.

But when it is remembered that at the season's height only 2 idle bulls were found on Gorbatch, which had an estimated number of 5,309 cows; only 3 idle on Ketovi, with 1,858 breeding cows actually present, as was shown by a count of pups; only 2 idle on Lukanin, with 1,841 cows present by count; 3 on Little Zapadni, with 3,394 cows estimated; only 3 on Little Palovina, with 3,320 cows counted, and only 7 on Tolstoi, with 5,918 cows estimated, it can be seen that even on the central rookeries, where space for expansion is practically unlimited and where ten years ago thousands of idle bulls were to be found, the number of idle bulls is so small as to be practically unserviceable.

SUPPLY OF IDLE BULLS NOT MOBILE.

The idle bulls present during the summer are stationed, and as a rule do not move from their positions until after the harems have broken up. If they were available, as the reserve corps of an army, to be moved from place to place in support of others hard pressed, greater service from them could be secured. But such is not the case. A mass of 1,000 cows might have but a few bulls in its midst upon whom probably rookery duties fell heavily, while a hundred yards away idle bulls may be found, tenacious of their position, but apparently still waiting for cows to come to them.

In this respect the fur seal can not be compared to the wild deer, kine, or horse, the male of which species searches for the female. They can not be compared to any animal, in fact, except that of which the male remains in one spot and is sought by the female.

In view of this immobility of stationed bulls, therefore, a healthy condition of the rookeries will require, to my mind, enough surplus bulls that they may be stationed at intervals over the entire length of the rookeries to take advantage of the first symptom of weakness in a harem master, and by worsting him in battle gain possession of his harem. This, in my opinion, is the normal condition which must exist in nature, and is the condition which as nearly as possible should be maintained on the rookeries under the supervision of man.

BACHELORS ON BREEDING GROUNDS.

There were so few bulls on certain rookeries on St. Paul Island this summer that, by reason of their scarcity, the harems were broken up before the usual period, and bachelors were able to haul among the cows.

This occurred at a date when these young seals should have been excluded from the breeding grounds by vigilant bulls, and been forced to haul up, if they desired to haul at all, only on the bachelor's hauling ground.

This condition, in our opinion, is due to the scarcity of breeding males on the rookeries generally, and to their being so taxed in special localities with the service of the cows that they were unable or unwilling to drive out the bachelors. Had idle bulls been sufficiently numerous this condition would not have occurred.

EVIDENCES OF SCARCITY OF BULLS.

The decrease in bulls, as compared with previous seasons, was early known by our daily counts. When harems were counted on St. Paul Island by Mr. Judge and myself this summer, it was noted that less difficulty was experienced by us from vicious bulls than ever before.

In counting harems it is necessary often to obtain a position commanding as well a good view of beach line and plateau. These positions are usually surrounded by bulls with harems. To gain them it is necessary to drive off these bulls, and to hold them away during the few minutes necessary to complete the count in that locality. This is done by means of several agile native men and light bamboo poles about 10 feet in length. In thus going among the bulls more or less difficulty is encountered.

Several years ago certain vantage points on the Reef, Tolstoi, and Zapadni points were absolutely unattainable by reason of the number and aggressiveness of bulls present. This year no trouble whatever was experienced in reaching these points. Where hitherto we were obliged to drive bulls off, in certain places none were encountered. In others we went directly into the mass of bulls with the aid of only two boys, and could stand there without any serious danger. In masses little aggressiveness was found. As contrasted with our experience of past years, this condition was so unusual as to cause immediate remark.

CONDITION AT NORTHEAST POINT.

A large mass of seals has always been present at Northeast Point, under Hutchinson Hill. Harems on this rookery were counted July 16, a date when compactness in the rookery formation should be greatest. It was surprising, therefore, to see at this time cows scattered loosely all over the sand flat under the hill, the disintegrated mass extending from the beach line back to the hill. At first glance this was attributed to the heavy rain falling at the time, creating puddles of filthy slime, and supposedly causing the cows to scatter out in search of firmer ground.

As I was taking photographs of the rookeries I went ahead to make the necessary exposures before the formation of the cows should be disturbed by the counting of the harems. Mr. Judge followed with two natives and made the count. He stated that the bulls were practically docile and that no trouble was experienced in penetrating the mass of seals. He stated, also, that in his opinion the bulls were taxed to such an extent as to have virtually lost control of the breeding grounds, and that this was the reason for their unusual amiability. He noted also that a great proportion of the supposed cows scattered about were bachelors.

On July 20 we again visited the point to kill seals as well as to observe the mass and to take additional photographs. On that date the mass had the same loose appearance as on the 16th. No bachelors could be seen on the usual hauling grounds on either side of the hill from which the drive was to be made the following day. Although a close inspection could not be made without the risk of stampeding what seals were there, from the top of the hill bachelors could be seen among the cows, especially the branded ones, their shaved heads being conspicuous marks.

On the next day, July 21, a drive was made from this rookery and no bachelors were gotten from the hauling grounds under Hutchinson Hill. A small drive was secured from two other hauling grounds, from which only 109 skins were taken and 234 seals dismissed.

The insignificance of this killing from the largest rookery on the island, at a season of the year when small bachelors are supposed to be most plentiful on land, and when a thousand seals in a drive would not have been unusual, was startling.

This failure of bachelors on the hauling ground was looked upon as a verification of the result of our observations on the 16th. As the rookery now could be inspected closely without danger of stampeding killable seals, Mr. Judge and Mr. Redpath, the latter going at my request while I counted skins in the salt house, went to Hutchinson Hill to make a critical examination of the body of seals hauled under it. The situation found can best be described by quoting from Mr. Judge's notes:

> The bachelors could be seen in considerable numbers at the foot of the hill and along both sides of the triangle forming the mass. Bulls were very scarce. Only 1 bull was on the hill. He had a harem of 12 cows. No other bull was within 100 feet of the base of the hill. Cows, pups, and bachelors were huddled together. The bachelors are cleaner than the cows, and generally show silvery breasts, while cows show breasts of dirty yellow. Bachelors play a good deal, while there is very little playing among the cows. Seven branded bachelors were observed among the lot.
>
> At close range the bachelors were more easily distinguished. There is no doubt in my mind that the number of bachelors mixed with the cows under Hutchinson Hill exceeded those driven this morning, namely, 343 of all sizes.
>
> Mr. Redpath was of the opinion that most of the bachelors seen would have been under size for killing.

The result of the investigation by Mr. Judge and Mr. Redpath verified the conclusion reached on the 16th, that the bulls, being few in numbers, were overtaxed, and had lost control of the breeding ground. Taking advantage of this condition, the bachelors had hauled among the cows, which accounted for the smallness of the drive on the 21st.

The absolute necessity for the presence of idle bulls is here emphasized. Had there been enough of this class present the places of overtaxed bulls would have been usurped, and the rookery discipline maintained with even increased vigor. At this particular point, however, there were no idle bulls.

CONDITION ON OTHER ROOKERIES.

Having found this situation to exist at Northeast Point, it was thought possible that perhaps the same existed at Polovina and Tolstoi, from which rookeries practically no bachelors have been driven for several years.

A stop was made at Polovina on our way from Northeast Point on the 21st, and Messrs. Judge and Redpath and myself visited that rookery. We were not able to verify our assumption with regard to this rookery. By reason of the flatness of the approach to it, only the rearmost harems could be inspected, and those only with caution, lest the cows be stampeded. While we found six 2-year-old bachelors in two small harems at the rear, we found also the harem formations to be much better preserved than at Hutchinson Hill. The bulls seemed active in preventing the escape of the cows and in rounding them up into their harems.

The fact, however, remains that only 3 idle bulls were found on this rookery at the height of the season. That the bulls present with cows were still able to maintain their harems on the 21st is more a tribute to their vitality than proof that enough adult males were present.

On the 23d Mr. Judge examined Reef rookery. He found that the bachelors there were hauling by themselves, and did not see any evidences of weakness in bulls.

On the 24th Mr. Judge visited Tolstoi to discover whether bachelors were present there among the cows. He found, he stated, at least one-fourth of the supposed cows present to consist of bachelors, which, as we believe, are permitted to haul among the cows by reason of the absence of idle bulls, which, even at this late date, would be eager to preserve the harems intact.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS CONDITION.

This condition apparent at Hutchinson Hill and at Tolstoi (although in a greater degree at the first-mentioned place) gives us, so far as we know, the first intimation that at certain localities on the island bulls are not present in sufficient numbers to maintain a first-class rookery service.

This situation, in the cases noted, carries with it its own remedy. The scarcity of bulls allows the bachelors and half-bulls to mingle with the cows. These young animals, 3 years of age and over, are competent to perform the functions of procreation. Their presence among the cows, in my opinion, insures service to all cows in heat not reached at once by a bull.

PRESENT REGULATIONS AMPLE.

The present scarcity of bulls is attributable directly to close killing on land, from which not enough bachelors were allowed to escape from the killing fields to maintain the requisite proportion of bulls.

For the last two years, however, regulations have been in force on the islands as the result of which a considerable number of bachelors are exempted from killing and allowed to escape. The animals thus saved are not old enough to appear upon the rookeries. It will be necessary for two more years to elapse before these animals may be counted upon. From that time, however, with the continuance of the regulations, it is believed that an ample supply of bulls will be present.

PRESENT REGULATIONS SHOULD BE CONTINUED.

Since it appears that a scarcity of bulls is threatened on the islands, and, in fact, has occurred actually on several of the rookery spaces on St. Paul, any change in the present regulations looking to a lessening of the restrictions placed on killing on the islands would be wholly unwise.

The result of these regulations can not be felt before 1907, as has in effect been stated. During the interval which must elapse before that time a steady decrease in bulls will be encountered. The closest killing on land occurred during the seasons of 1902 and 1903. In the latter season the lessees released from the drives on St. Paul only 983 small seals. This practical annihilation of bachelors for this year will be felt on the rookeries four years thereafter, or in 1907.

Since we are obliged to face in 1906 and 1907 this extra heavy decrease occurring from the closer killing in 1902 and 1903, no reduction in the number of bachelors now saved on the islands should be made until the rookeries themselves show an influx of male life sufficient to more than offset the yearly mortality.

SIMILAR CONDITION ON RUSSIAN ISLANDS.

The condition of a scarcity of bulls on certain rookeries and the presence of bachelors among the cows has existed on the Russian Commander Islands for years.

On the rookeries of Bering Island it has been the practice, in obtaining bachelors for killing, to drive off the entire rookery in order to pick out the bachelors from among the cows and pups.

It is stated by Doctor Stejneger, in his report on the Commander Islands (Rept. Fur Seal Inves., pt. 4, p. 222), that this is no new feature due to the decrease in seals, and that the same thing took place in 1882 and 1883, in the palmiest days of the sealing business.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the rookeries on which Doctor Stejneger states this unusual driving occurs in recent years have had few bulls and a large average harem. On page 99 of the report cited it is stated that in the drive of North Rookery, August 22, 1895, 3,000 cows and only 8 bulls were driven. While this was so late in the season as to form no idea as to the number of bulls present at the season's height, it shows, at least, that bulls there were very scarce.

On South Rookery in July, 1897, on this same island, Doctor Stejneger counted 526 cows and only 2 bulls.

While not desiring to oppose Doctor Stejneger's theory that a sufficiency of bulls was present on these rookeries, I desire to point out that the presence of bachelors among cows is found coincident with a scarcity of bulls on both the Commander and the Pribilof islands. Without hazarding any opinion as to the cause of this condition on the Commander Islands, our judgment is that on the Pribilofs the presence of bachelors among cows in such unusual numbers is due to a scarcity of bulls.

LIMIT TO PROCREATIVE POWER OF BULLS.

Much has been said of the wonderful procreative power of bulls, and the theory has been advanced that a bull can serve without discomfort as many cows as he is able to get and hold.

Our experience this summer has convinced us that there is a limit to a bull's capacity, and that the bulls on the rookeries at the height of the season had come nearer to reaching it than ever before in our knowledge. When it was possible on July 13 to penetrate the mass of breeding seals on the reef, and on July 14 that on Zapadni, meeting with no more opposition than could be met successfully by two men armed with light poles, it must be believed that the bulls at these places were taxed to such a limit as to be shorn of most of their aggressiveness. On July 16 Mr. Judge with two men went through the mass under Hutchinson Hill on the plateau near the shore line, and experienced but little trouble. To have done this five years ago with the same mass would have been impossible.

ALL COWS WERE SERVED.

There is no intention to convey the meaning that the cows on the Pribilofs suffered from lack of service. No evidence to that effect could be found. The presence of bachelors among the cows is an additional assurance that none were suffered to go without impregnation. It is intended to show only that in performing rookery service this year the harem masters were put to greater exertion than before observed by us.

This, taken in connection with the lack of a sufficiency of idle bulls, demonstrates that the regulations of the Department restricting killing should be rigidly enforced in their present state, until such time as the rookeries show a greater proportion of bulls present.

CENSUS OF NATIVE INHABITANTS.

Censuses of both islands, taken June 30, 1905, are herewith submitted as exhibits.

That of St. Paul shows 164 actual residents, of which 82 are males and 82 females. Seven deaths and 8 births occurred during the year. There were 2 departures and 4 arrivals, making a net increase in population on St. Paul of 3 individuals.

The census of St. George shows 89 actual residents. During the year 5 deaths and no births occurred on the island. One native arrived from St. Paul and 2 natives departed to reside on St. Paul. The census of St. George, therefore, shows a net decrease in the population during the year of 6 individuals.

The total population of both islands, taken from the above censuses, is 253 actual residents, a decrease of 3 from those of 1904.

DIVISION OF NATIVE EARNINGS.

The earnings of the St. Paul natives during the season ended August, 1905, for taking 13,000 fur-seal skins at 50 cents each, and 8 sea-lion skins at $2 each, were $6,516, which sum was divided among the native sealers in the manner detailed in the exhibit hereto attached, marked "Division of natives' earnings, St. Paul Island, Alaska, season of 1905." The amounts allotted to each sealer, as noted on the division, have been placed to the credit of each, respectively, and are being disbursed for the purchase of articles necessary to their maintenance on orders issued by the Government agent.

The earnings of the St. George natives for taking 258 blue-fox skins at $5 each and 10 white-fox skins at $1 each, during the season of 1904–5, amounted to $1,300. Their earnings during the same season for taking 1,368 seal skins at 50 cents a skin amounted to $684. These amounts are being disbursed for maintenance in the same manner as the earnings on St. Paul.

A copy of the St. George seal division is submitted herewith as an exhibit. The fox division is to be found as an exhibit to Agent Judge's report, which is also attached as an exhibit.

APPORTIONMENT OF GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation of $19,500 made by the Government for the support of these natives during the fiscal year 1906, after deducting $9,625 for 385 tons of coal to be delivered during that period, was

apportioned between the two islands by allotting $5,210 to St. Paul and $4,665 to St. George.

The deduction for coal was made at the rate of $25 per ton, at which rate I was instructed by the Department to anticipate payment. As I understand, the Department has since fixed a rate of $20 a ton, the difference of $1,.25 on the amount ordered, caused by the reduction of the rate by $5 a ton, will be used for the purchase of articles needed by the natives, but of which they are now deprived by this threatened increase in the price of coal.

In the middle of March, 1905, the natives' supply of coal on St. Paul, which was required to last them until the following June, was reduced to about 20 tons. The natives after that date were required to gather driftwood to heat their dwellings until the arrival of the company's vessel in June.

COMPANY'S EXPENDITURES UNDER LEASE.

Under that portion of the Department's instructions to me whereby I am directed to obtain from the lessee of the sealing right a statement of its expenditures in complying with that portion of its contract requiring it to provide schools, dwellings, houses of worship, and physicians and medical attendance for the native inhabitants of the seal islands and the necessaries of life for "widows, orphans, aged and infirm inhabitants" of the same, I requested the general agent of the lessee, Mr. Redpath, to furnish me with the necessary data on the subject.

That for St. George Island was delivered to Agent Chichester, on that island, and by him transmitted to me. It is herewith inclosed as an exhibit.

The statement for St. Paul was promised. Not being forthcoming at the time of the departure of the company's vessel, in August, I made a second request, in person, for its delivery. I was informed in reply, by Mr. Davis, the lessee company's secretary, who was on St. Paul at the time, that the data necessary to make the statement would be sent to the company's office at San Francisco, and the report furnished me there.

Upon my arrival at San Francisco I requested Mr. Taylor to furnish me with the information, which he agreed to do. He stated that he would forward the same at his earliest opportunity.

Not having received the data mentioned on October 12, I addressed a formal letter to the president of the North American Commercial Company, requesting to be furnished with the statement desired by the Department, to which no reply has been received. A copy of my letter to the company is hereto attached as an exhibit.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ROOKERIES.

Photographs of the rookeries were taken this summer on either island and the plates forwarded to the Department. It is regretted that the rain and fog, present to an unusual degree on the islands at the height of the season, interfered with the quality of some of the negatives obtained.

FOXES ON THE ISLANDS.

No trapping of foxes was allowed on St. Paul Island during the winter of 1904–5, owing to their extreme scarcity.

During the past two winters fox life on St. Paul has undoubtedly

been at a lower ebb than at any time in the island's history. Warrens and fox trails are deserted. A solitary fox track was seen here and there in the snow during the last winter. No foxes were seen around the village. No feeding could be done, had it been attempted, for no foxes were seen to feed.

During the summer just passed, however, foxes on St. Paul could be seen in comparatively larger numbers. In our trips to Zapadni and Northeast Point several foxes could be seen on every trip. One white fox shot by me during the winter on the reef was thickly covered with blubber and had a stomach full of arrie feathers.

It is believed that the nucleus remaining on the island has sufficient food and is increasing in numbers. It is not known when trapping on St. Paul can again be taken up.

The fox question on St. George is ably dealt with in the report of Agent Judge, herewith submitted. I can do no better than to refer the Department to his report for information as to the condition of fox life on that island.

During the early portion of the winter of 1904–5 natives visited Otter Island, and after a week's trapping returned with the pelts of 31 blue foxes and 2 whites. The natives report that they did not kill all the foxes on that island. No trapping has been done on Otter Island since 1894, when, as I understand, all foxes there at that time were killed. Those killed there last winter probably reached there from St. Paul on the northern drift ice.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

The following list of exhibits to this report is appended for reference:

No. 1. Report of Agent James Judge, St. George, 1905.
No. 2. Annual statement seals killed, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 3. Certificate of sealskins shipped, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 4. Weights of sealskins taken, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 5. Counts of rookeries, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 6. Statistics of killings, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 7. Census of native inhabitants, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 8. Division of natives' earnings, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 9. Copy of letter requesting statistics, St. Paul, 1905.
No. 10. Annual statement seals killed, St. George, 1905.
No. 11. Weights of sealskins taken, St. George, 1905.
No. 12. Counts of rookeries, St. George, 1905.
No. 13. Seals released from drives, St. George, 1905.
No. 14. Statistics of branding, St. George, 1905.
No. 15. Counts of live pups, St. George, 1905.
No. 16. Seal division, natives' earnings, St. George, 1905.
No. 17. Census of native inhabitants, St. George, 1905.
No. 18. Expenditures by company for support natives, St. George, 1905.

Respectfully,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Islands.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Exhibit 1.

REPORT OF AGENT JAMES JUDGE.

St. George Island, *June 5, 1905.*

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs on St. George Island, covering the interval from August 14, 1904, to date:

SEALS.

On October 7 Little East Rookery was carefully gone over for the purpose of counting dead pups, but none were found.

At that season foxes in greater or less numbers are always present on the rookeries and quickly eat the pups or older animals that may happen to die. Pup skulls were frequently found during September in the rear of the rookeries, where they had undoubtedly been left by the foxes, the bodies having been devoured.

Further counting of dead pups was therefore not attempted, as it seemed a disturbance of the seals to no good purpose.

The first food drive was made October 19; killed 59; dismissed 6 large, 197 small, and 6 brands. Two of the latter were from St. Paul. While all brands were very faint, those made with shears were less discernible than those made with hot irons. Just the slightest trace of a brand on one of the dead informed us that the wrong animal had been knocked down. The skin weighed 8 pounds. That other 3-year-olds branded in the spring, on which the fur had grown out so that the brand had become obliterated, were also killed is more than probable, as 69 per cent of the dead skins weighed 7 pounds and over, the heaviest weighing 9 pounds.

The average of this class of animals killed from the 20th to the 30th of last July was 43 per cent, while that on St. Paul during the entire sealing season was only 34 per cent. The paucity of branded seals in the drive as compared with drives made in July lead to the same conclusion. (See statistics regular killing for quota 1904.)

At all subsequent killings I endeavored to restrict the slaughter to 2-year-olds, with considerable success.

October 24 a food drive was made from East rookery and 30 killed. Among this lot 2 skins were found that had been branded, but the brands were too faint for detection while the animal was alive. These skins weighed 6½ pounds each.

That other branded 2-year-olds on which the brands had entirely disappeared were killed during the autumn is more than probable, but for this there was no apparent remedy without a radical revision of the rules governing sizes.

To remove all possibility of killing branded seals in the fall on which the brands have become indistinct it will be necessary to prohibit the slaughter of any animal the skin of which weighs over 6 pounds. This will confine the killing to animals with skins weighing not less than 5½ nor more than 6 pounds. Such a rule is hardly practicable.

In my opinion, however, a relaxation of the minimum rule as regards weights of skins should be permitted at food killings on St. George. Out of 197 small dismissed October 19 only 21, so far as I could judge, were yearlings. The natives had had no fresh meat since July 30, and I think that in justice to them they should have been permitted to have killed some of the 176 small 2-year-olds turned off, even if the skins fell somewhat below 5½ pounds. None of the meat secured on this island in the fall is wasted; every pound of it is carefully saved. A sharp lookout is kept for all available seals in the vicinity of the village, and in addition the natives make trips to Zapadni, kill what seals are found, and carry the meat on their backs to the village, a distance of over 5 miles.

Presuming that branding of bachelors is to continue, a rule fixing a maximum weight of 7 pounds for food skins taken in the fall would save the 3-year-olds, which I take to be the all-important object.

The number of seals to be killed by the natives of St. George for food should not be less than 500 per annum, though it is doubtful if such number with merchantable pelts could be secured. The number determined on last year for food for the natives of this island, viz, 300, is inadequate and insufficient.

I do not object to limiting the total killing on the island, but simply wish to enlarge the number that may be killed in the fall for autumn and winter use.

The natives should be given all the latitude possible for securing a liberal supply of meat, the company taking such number of skins the following summer as will complete its quota if it can be done. Fifty-three skins were taken November 3 and 25 November 4. These animals were culled out by the natives from among the cows and pups on the rookeries. Branded bachelors were not observed on either occasion

nor at any time thereafter. Small pods of seals were taken at intervals until November 23, when 10 were secured at Staraya Artel.

The total fall killing was 235, which comprises all seal meat the natives have had since last July. For weights of skins as taken at the different killings see Exhibit A.

On May 16, after these skins had laid in salt all winter and were therefore in about the condition they will reach market, I reweighed them on a scoop scale and also measured them, with the following results:

Skins.	Weight.	Length.	Breadth.	Circumference.
	Lbs. oz.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
4....	4 14	31¾	24½	96½
3....	4 15	33	24⅓	98
2....	5 0	37½	25	107
1....	5 1	34	25	103
1....	5 3	33	25	98
4....	5 4	35¾	25	104½
4....	5 5	35⅛	26¾	105¾
5....	5 6	32⅔	25⅕	100
5....	5 7	35⅔	26⅘	105
8....	5 8	35⅛	25⅞	102⅕
10....	5 9	34	26 7/10	101 7/10
5....	5 10	35⅔	25⅕	105
3....	5 11	34⅓	26½	103⅓
12....	5 12	34 8/12	26 9/12	104 1/12
5....	5 14	36⅕	25⅕	105
4....	5 15	38	25¼	108¾
5....	5 13	37	25⅔	107
15....	6 0	35 7/15	26 5/15	104 8/15
3....	6 1	36⅓	27⅓	107
9....	6 2	35⅞	26⅘	104⅝
6....	6 3	35⅔	26⅔	106⅔
8....	6 4	35⅞	25⅝	104⅛
6....	6 5	36⅔	28⅔	109¼
4....	6 7	35¾	26½	105
7....	6 8	36	26⅜	104⅜
3....	6 9	37⅕	26⅔	109⅔
3....	6 10	35⅔	27⅝	107
5....	6 11	35	26⅗	105
12....	6 12	36 3/12	28 4/12	109
2....	6 13	36	28	108
8....	6 14	39⅛	27⅝	112⅞
3....	6 15	35⅔	29⅛	110⅓
9....	7 0	36⅝	28⅜	109⅓
1....	7 1	35	25	105
7....	7 2	37⅗	24⅓	108⅓
1....	7 3	38	28	106
7....	7 4	36⅝	28⅔	111⅜
4....	7 5	38¾	28¼	112¾
2....	7 7	39	27½	110½
4....	7 8	38	27½	112
3....	7 9	35⅔	29	109
1....	7 10	38	28	114
1....	7 11	39	27	110
4....	7 12	39	29	113¼
5....	7 13	37⅘	27⅖	110⅕
1....	7 14	39	29	112
1....	7 15	43	31	125
1....	8 2	38	28	113
1....	8 7	38	27	110
1....	8 8	42	31	126
1....	9 0	41	31	118
6....	6 6	36⅚	27⅜	108

The above includes one 5-pound skin taken from an animal found dead in August.

In this work I was assisted by the natives. The skins were stretched on an improvised table, and in measuring for length a tapeline was run down the middle from the neck to base of tail, for breadth across both flipper holes, and for circumference the outer edge was taken.

Considerable disparity is found between the different weights and corresponding circumferences showing that the heavier skin is not always the larger one, nor is it necessarily taken from an older animal. In fact, it appears that the weights of skins as taken on the island only approximate the ages of the animals slaughtered, as it is quite possible for the skins of different animals of the same age to vary greatly in weight, depending on the amount of blubber adhering to the pelt.

The company have a set of linen patterns which profess to represent the average size of the different skins sold in London for four years, ending with 1895, giving

weights and trade names. Doctor Mills and I ironed these patterns, and measured them in the same way the skins were measured, with the following results:

Trade names.	Weights.	Length.	Breadth.	Circumference.
	Lbs. Oz.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Middlings	14 0	61	34	134
Middlings and small	11 0	46½	32½	127
Smalls	9 4	40	29⅝	116
Large pups	7 14	39	26¾	108
Middling pups	7 0	36	26	104
Small pups	6 0	34	24	95
Extra small pups	4 12	30½	22¾	87

By comparing the above measurements with that shown in the tables on pages 4 and 5 it will be seen that in trade nomenclature none of the class which would be designated extra small pups were killed last fall, neither were any so-called middlings, and only two that would go into the class middlings and smalls. More of the latter designation would have been secured had the killing of large animals not been curtailed, as explained on page 2.

While the facilities at the salt house for measuring the skins were meager, the general correctness of the results obtained is verified by the table shown on page 5 and also by a similar table prepared by Lampson & Co. in 1892, to be found in volume 8, page 917, Fur-Seal Arbitration.

In assorting fur seals for size the above firm is guided mainly by the measurement. (Ibid., 916.)

The total weight of the skins as taken last autumn was 1,531 pounds, that in May 1,488, showing an apparent loss of 43 pounds while in salt. The scales used in the fall were small spring balances registering nothing less than a quarter pound. In taking the weights and measurements in May I wanted to be as correct as possible, and to that end borrowed the store scales, which registered ounces.

These scales, however, had been here a long time and, besides needing constant attention to keep them balanced, were not very sensitive. Much of the apparent difference in weight is therefore in reality a difference in scales.

Early in December the rookeries were deserted, but considerable numbers of seals could be seen in the adjacent water until Christmas. Occasionally during the winter the natives reported having seen a seal in the ocean.

The earliest bulls this season arrived—one on North and another on Zapadni—May 2. One arrived on East May 3, one on Little East May 6, and one on Staraya Artel May 7.

Two bachelors, the first of the season, hauled on East Rookery May 14.

The rookery population June 3 was as follows:

	Bulls.	Quitters.	Bachelors.		Bulls.	Quitters.	Bachelors.
North	73	6	20	Little East	14	.....	.....
East	35	3	30	Staraya Artel	29	4	10
East Reef	12	1	.....	Zapadni	33	4	.....

At the corresponding date of 1904 North Rookery had 100 bulls and East Reef 20. The diminution on the other rookeries is less marked.

FOXES.

The regular feeding of foxes began September 15, the food consisting of 1 dozen salmon which had been soaking several days and carried considerable water. Two days later a large tubful of salmon was fed, such tubs being afterwards found to hold about 80 pounds. Later in September this amount was doubled, so that the total for the month was 15 tubs.

October 1 the remains of a right whale came ashore, which furnished the foxes with such a supply of food as to render feeding unnecessary during that month. The offal of seals killed during this interval was also eaten by the foxes. November 2 the feeding of soaked salmon was renewed, the amount fed being gradually increased until 4 tubs were fed daily. Beginning with November 20 seal meat was also fed, the total for the month comprising 48 tubs of salmon and 57 seal carcasses. During

December 366 seal carcasses and 21 tubs of salmon were thrown out for and eaten by the foxes, the carcasses varying in number between 10 and 25 daily. In January the weather became milder, so that 41 tubs of salmon and 115 carcasses were sufficient for that month, while during February 57 tubs and 53 carcasses were fed. The feeding in March consisted of 114 tubs, that of April 82 tubs, that of May 26 tubs and 1 barrel salt beef. May 15, the last day on which the feeding was contemplated, 7 tubs of salmon, all that was in soak, were thrown out. This was eaten within the next five days. Beginning with February 4 a supply of whale blubber was continually at the feeding place as an auxiliary to the salmon. Altogether 7,216 pounds of whale blubber were set out for and eaten by the foxes before the middle of May, excepting, perhaps, 200 pounds of tough, fibrous matter which carried little or no oil, and was finally burned. The seal meat preserved at Zapadni last summer, amounting to about 50 carcasses, was thrown out March 16. This was also eaten. As will be seen from the foregoing the foxes have been bountifully fed during the entire winter, the feeding being so arranged that with rare exceptions a surplus of food was left over every morning.

The total amount which we know to have been eaten by the foxes may be stated as follows:

	Pounds.
404 tubs of salmon (approximating 80 pounds each)	32,320
486 seal carcasses	12,797
155 seal carcasses (approximating 26 pounds each)	4,030
Offal of 235 seals (approximating 11 pounds each)	2,585
Whale blubber, 74 pieces	7,013
Salt beef, 1 barrel	194
One-half barrel codfish and one-half barrel beef tongues.	
Total	58,939

TRAPPING.

Trapping was begun by the company agent November 20 and continued vigorously until February 3, two large traps being constantly in use. During this interval foxes were trapped 31 times at fox house and 25 times at stable. In addition to this there were 9 failures at stable and 7 at fox house. Three men were sent to Zapadni, who remained there four days, trapping every night. The trappings and attempts thereat were therefore as follows: At fox house, 38 times; at stable, 34 times; at Zapadni, 3 times.

This was not only the most extensive trapping ever carried on here, but the number of hours actually spent in the work greatly exceeded all previous records. On two occasions we remained up all night and on several others until after midnight.

Doors that worked from below the surface of the ground were arranged and found to work satisfactorily. They are a decided improvement upon drop doors. Catching sticks were finally abandoned and thrown away. Instead of using the scissors to open the foxes' mouths for dental examination, a soft gag was made upon which it was impossible for the animals to injure their teeth. Masks were made for the use of the man in the trapping room to prevent their being bitten in the face as has occasionally occurred.

Despite all efforts a few foxes were at large at the close of the season that had escaped the traps. This, however, always occurs. The total catch was 766, that of last year 1,061, showing a diminution, during the interval, of 29 per cent.

Of the catch, 244 males and 250 females were branded and 272, including 10 white, killed, 87 of which were females. (For the catch in detail see Exhibit B.)

The males branded and dismissed for the purpose of propagation were prime in every respect. This is also true of about 80 per cent of the females left as breeders. I regretted leaving any animals not strictly first class as breeders, but there was no alternative without reducing the breeding quota, which was already low enough.

The females left as breeders which are not considered first-class, i. e., about 20 per cent, are only slightly inferior and by no means poor animals.

Since the close of the fox season only four deaths were noted. One of these was due to uremic poisoning, another to a hemorrhage of the kidney, another to tuberculosis. In the fourth case the cause of death could not be determined, as the body, when found, was too badly decomposed. To my knowledge the only death among foxes known to have occurred from tuberculosis is that found by Doctor Mills and myself May 28, above noted.

The animal was a female, 3 years old, carrying one brand. She was void of fat and weighed not more than 4 pounds. The loss in flesh occurred since the time of

trapping. Tubercular nodules were found in both lungs, so that the case was well defined. Remaining organs apparently healthy. This disease may, of course, cause many deaths among the foxes.

On the whole I feel optimistic, and believe that the fox catch next season will show a decided increase over that of last winter. The animals have, as shown, been abundantly fed. There has been no drift ice during the winter, while the weather has been exceptionally mild, so that the most delicate animal should live until next season, unless attacked by disease.

In the exercise of the discretion vested in him, the company's agent rejected 4 blue skins as defective and undesirable. The division, as shown in Exhibit C, was therefore based on 258 blue and 10 white fox skins, which, at current prices, aggregated $1,300. Last year's division amounted to $2,370, being based on a catch of 471 blue and 15 white.

The difference in earnings will be felt by the natives. The company's agent says the skins secured are a poor lot.

This is true enough, and under the circumstances could not be otherwise. The large shrinkage in the herd made it incumbent on me to examine every fox caught, and as the welfare of the herd demands that only the best be left for breeding purposes the company of course got only the residue. With the exception of 16 males and 9 females killed early in the season through a misapprehension on my part and few other medium-size males later on, the skins taken were those of either small or inferior beasts slaughtered, because they were so.

While foxes were scarcer in the vicinity of the village last fall than ever before in my experience, I had no idea there would be a diminution, and therefore when trapping began I determined to brand no male that in my judgment weighed less than 11 pounds, or any female weighing less than 10 pounds.

As time wore on, however, it became evident that the standard set would have to be lowered or the breeding quota, while superior beasts, would not be sufficiently numerous.

The weights then determined on were 10 pounds for males and 8 pounds for females, and later on some females weighing as little as 7½ pounds were branded.

In the early part of the season the matter of weights was wholly conjectural, but December 17 I tried an experiment of taking the live weights of the foxes caught, and found that it could be done in a comparatively easy manner.

The fox while in the hand of the native was subjected to the usual dental examination. A piece of soft leather, 2 inches wide, was then looped around the tail, one end of the leather being hooked to a scale suspended from the ceiling, when the weight was quickly ascertained and entered.

If it was determined to leave the animal as a breeder it was branded and liberated; otherwise, it was dispatched in the usual manner. When a branded animal was caught more than once it received an additional brand each time, but was not reweighed. While the trapping was more extensive than that of two years ago, there was less rebranding. (Compare Exhibit B with exhibit of my report July 10, 1903.)

This was due to the fact that separate rooms were provided at the barn and fox house in which the foxes, as caught, were confined until my arrival in order that all foxes caught should pass under my inspection. There being no such rooms two years ago, I was obliged to confine my attention to the fox house, trusting to the natives the work at the village; while the foxes caught at both places were branded and dismissed at once, many of them evidently to return forthwith and be immediately recaptured. My plan was to visit both places every two hours while foxing was on, so that the confinement should in no case exceed that length of time. It was generally shorter.

There is nothing cruel in the weighing nor did the full two-hour confinement seem to distress them. The presence of a lantern in the room with the foxes caused them, with very few exceptions, to lie perfectly quiet until the time for handling arrived, when they showed plenty of spirit.

Both the age and live weight of every animal caught on and after December 16 were noted in the manner indicated and recorded in a book which I opened.

The system of feeding and trapping foxes now in vogue has been in operation continuously since 1897. All data concerning the number of foxes that have been killed or dismissed for breeding purposes since that time is scattered through the different official journals kept in this office, which makes the looking up of those matters a cumbrous and difficult proceeding. The aforesaid book is designed to remedy that defect by providing a permanent and concise record of the essential points in the fox business, and it should, in my judgment, be continued by succeeding agents in this office. It comprises a full statement of foxes caught and killed

or dismissed as breeders, together with a record of the approximate ages and weights in each class, the respective data being carefully segregated.

The actual live weights of all males branded and dismissed as breeders since December 14 were as follows:

Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.
13	10	11	11¾	12	13½	2	16
5	10¼	21	12	1	13¾	1	17¼
9	10½	3	12¼	7	14	1	18½
13	10¾	15	12½	3	14½	1	20
28	11	13	12¾		14¾		
6	11¼	14	13	1	15	198	
11	11½	5	13¼	1	15½		

Live weights of females branded and dismissed as breeders subsequent to December 14 were as follows:

Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.
9	7½	6	10¾	18	9	1	14¼
9	7¾	13	11	6	9¼	1	14½
16	8	3	11¾	22	9½	2	15
14	8¼	8	12	11	9¾	1	15¼
24	8½	1	12½	19	10	3	11¼
15	8¾	1	12¾	13	10½	4	11½
2	10¼	2	13	1	13¼	225	

Autopsies were held on all foxes killed either at the stable or fox house during the entire season at which the weights of the dead animals were taken. From the data thus obtained compared with the live weights of particular animals I was able to estimate with considerable accuracy the weights of the animals killed prior to December 14. Such estimate, together with the actual weights obtained of the males that were killed after that date, will be found in the following table:

Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Foxes.	Weight in pounds.
2	6	5	9½	1	11½	4	16
5	7	20	9¾	3	11¾	1	16½
2	7¼	3	9¾	1	11¾	1	18
5	7½	19	10	3	12	1	18½
2	7¾	8	10¼	2	12½	2	19½
6	8	8	10⅜	1	13		
4	8¼	25	9	1	13½	180	
16	8½	5	10¾	4	14		
12	8¾	6	11	2	14¾		

The actual weights of females killed after December 14, with the estimated weights of those killed prior to that date, were as follows:

Number of foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Number of foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Number of foxes.	Weight in pounds.	Number of foxes.	Weight in pounds.
1	5¾	3	7½	6	9¾	1	12⅛
9	6	6	7⅞	1	10	1	13⅜
4	6¼	6	8	1	10¼		
9	6½	2	8¼	3	11	86	.....
3	6¾	8	8½	2	11¼		
14	7	4	9	2	12		

Prior to turning the skins over to the company all were measured, with the following results in inches:

	Average length.	Average breadth.	Average length of tail.
180 blue males	$30\frac{25}{36}$	$11\frac{1}{36}$	$15\frac{54}{72}$
5 white males	$32\frac{1}{5}$	$11\frac{1}{7}$	$16\frac{2}{7}$
80 blue females	$29\frac{20}{36}$	$10\frac{23}{36}$	$15\frac{17}{36}$
5 white females	29	$10\frac{2}{5}$	$14\frac{1}{5}$

Two years ago I measured the skins of 33 males and 54 females, the average of same being somewhat larger than those herewith presented. (See my report for 1903.)

Along toward the end of the season the skins of 11 foxes, of which the age and live weights were known, were marked so that they could be identified when dried. The following table gives the age and weight of those 11, with corresponding measurement:

Males.						Females.					
1 year old.			2 years old.			Over 3 years old.			1 year old.		
Weight.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Length.	Breadth.	Weight.	Length.	Breadth.
$8\frac{1}{4}$	28	11	8	31	12	12	31	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$	28	10
$8\frac{1}{2}$	29	12	$9\frac{1}{2}$	31	12	.....	.....	.....	$8\frac{1}{4}$	30	11
9	30	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$	29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$7\frac{3}{4}$	26	11	11	30	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

None of these animals was very old. The largest skin was taken from the heaviest animal. Among the yearlings and 2-year-olds the latter generally produced the larger pelt. An 8-pound 2-year-old had a larger skin than one of equal age weighing 11 pounds. The data are, of course, insufficient in quantity for the basing of any general conclusions as to the relations existing between the live weight of the beast and the size of its skin. Apparently the one is not dependent upon the other. Nor does the largest animal produce the best fur. The company agent assured me that the two skins taken at Zapadni were the best of the catch. Those skins weighed, according to the natives that killed them, 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and measured when dried 30 by 12 and 29 by 11 inches, respectively.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt that the larger and heavier animals, being well protected with blubber, are better fitted to survive in severe weather than those found to be poor and thin. The latter, therefore, should be killed off and nothing but the choice animals left as breeders.

FOX CENSUS.

The ages of the different foxes handled were determined by an examination of their teeth. No claim of absolute accuracy is made, but the ages given approximate, in my opinion, as near the animals' true age as it is possible to give.

They were as follows:

	Young or approximately 1 year.		Middle aged or approximately—				Old, over 3 years.		Not examined.	
			2 years.		3 years.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Killed	89	68	68	15	19	1	9	3	.....	.....
Branded	80	101	112	110	49	32	.....	5	3	2
Total	169	169	180	125	68	33	9	8	3	2

From this census it appears that of the yearlings 169 of each sex, or 338 altogether, went through the traps. The mothers of these 338, which comprise all females above the age of 1 year, numbered 166. This would make an average per litter of 2 plus. The season's trapping indicates that the sexes are about equally divided at birth.

In my fox census, taken two years ago in the same manner that this has been taken, 322 were found that were more than 1 year old. (See my report, July 10, 1903.)

The yearlings caught during that season numbered 318, 133 males and 185 females, plus a number of runts estimated at 65 (Ibid. p. 9), which were dismissed without branding. To these must be added a great number known to have died of starvation and eating of salt meat (Ibid. pp. 1 to 6), so that neither the proportion of sexes or yield per mother for that year can be determined with any degree of accuracy.

So far as I am aware no census was made last year, but as 250 pairs of foxes were turned off in 1903 and the catch in 1904 was 1,061, the yield was 561 or, approximately, 2¼ per female. Divided as to sex the catch for 1904 was 517 males and 544 females. In these calculations I assume that foxes escaping the traps offset the natural mortality among those branded.

As will be observed in looking over the above census only 9 males and 8 females were caught that would be considered old. In the census taken two years ago this class numbered 16 males and 92 females. The presence of such a large proportion of old females in the catch of two years ago is due to the fact that during the preceding six years females were immune from slaughter while the scarcity of such animals last season indicates that the old have been effectively killed off.

STOMACHS AND INTESTINES.

The contents of stomachs and intestines as developed on post-mortem examination revealed nothing of especial interest beyond that discovered two years ago and reported at that time. Fox fur was found in the intestines of three early in the season, but at no other time, which is very good evidence that the foxes were furnished sufficient food, or at least that the living were not devouring the dead, if there were any dead. Evidence of the animals living on the beach was found in 22 instances, the amount being small in every case.

There was, owing to the mildness of the winter, but little heavy surf, and in consequence, perhaps, less marine food was thrown on the beach than usual. Whale blubber was found in 18 stomachs, but whether it was picked up on the beach or around the natives' houses it is impossible to say.

Intestinal worms were quite numerous, being found in 76 cases. They were similar to those found two years ago and delivered to you at that time, with the exception that one of the tapeworms was much larger than any heretofore discovered, measuring 12 inches in length. This worm was preserved, and is at your disposal

DECREASE IN FOX LIFE.

As already indicated, the total catch was 766; that of the preceding season, 1,061, which shows a diminution of 29 per cent during the interval. This decrease is a serious blow to the fox business. It affects both the number and quality of the skins secured by the company, while the loss to the natives in earnings compared with the preceding year is over $1,000.

During the season 1903–4 285 males and 287 females were dismissed as breeders, together with 18 which were considered too small for branding. According to the present census, 257 of those males and 166 females were caught which, being more than 1 year old, are presumed to represent the breeding quota dismissed the prior year. The loss among the breeders during the interval, according to the trapping, which is the only safe guide, is 28 males and 121 females. That it was a real loss, and that the animals in question are no longer on the island, no one disputes. Neither dying nor dead foxes were observed by anyone on the island, native or white. It follows, of course, that unlike the season of 1902–3, an epidemic among the beasts is neither charged nor suspected. What, then, became of them? There was some ice in the sea which may have caused loss, but whatever such loss was must have been equally divided between the sexes, or nearly so.

My opinion is that, in addition to the loss caused by the ice, whatever that amounted to, the foxes disappearing have perished through the inclemency of the weather or lack of sufficient food, and that the dead were soon after devoured by their surviving brethren. That the females should succumb under adverse conditions in greater numbers than the males seems consonant with fox life if we are to believe that the sexes are equal at birth. During the season of 1895–96, when the steel traps

only were used, the catch was 151 males and 120 females, and the succeeding season the catch was 193 males and 133 females. (See office journal, pp. 50 and 144.)

Under the present system of trapping, which began in 1897, the females did not equal in number the males caught until the third season, regardless of the fact that during the interval the females were immune from slaughter while two-thirds of the males caught were dispatched. These facts may not prove the proposition that the females are less robust or less fit to survive than the males, but it is certainly evidence in that direction. Just what class of females are the first to perish is difficult to say, but my firm opinion is that it comprises the small, poorly nourished ones.

FUTURE PRECAUTION.

The innovation adopted in 1902, of pairing animals—i. e., of branding and setting at liberty for breeding purposes an equal number of males and females—has not resulted satisfactorily. It was, I presume, thought that such pairing would put the business upon a more substantial footing, and at the same time permit the slaughter of the females that had accumulated while they were immune from killing during the preceding six years, when males only were killed. The trapping of 1903–4 (1,061 as compared with 1,011 the preceding year) tended to confirm the wisdom of the experiment; but last season's experience shows conclusively, to my mind at least, that the slaughter of any healthy female, except for cause, is neither wise nor economic. Unquestionably, fox life on this island was at a lower ebb last autumn than at any other corresponding time during the past eight years. The abstract question as to whether or not the animals are polygamous remains undecided.

Evidence as to the sexual habits of the foxes is scanty, but what there is tends toward polygamy. (See my reports for 1900 and 1903.)

I have therefore the honor to recommend that in future the proportion of males to females to be left for breeding purposes shall be either one to two or one to three, as shall be thought best, and no male weighing less than 10 pounds or females weighing less than 7½ pounds shall be left as breeders.

When one thinks what has been effected in recent times by careful and methodical selection, as shown by the different exhibitions of improved quadrupeds and fancy birds, there is every reason to expect an improvement in the size and fur of the blue fox by working along parallel lines. Domestic animals, almost without exception, have undergone improvement in recent years. "By the supply of abundant and nutritious food * * * and by the continuous selection of the heaviest individuals the weight of the larger breeds (rabbits) has been more than doubled." (Animals and Plants under Domestication, Darwin, vol. 1, p. 161.)

While the blue fox of St. George Island is not a fully domesticated animal, there can be little doubt that as time goes on the race may be improved and its chance of surviving adverse climatic or other conditions augmented by raising the standard weights of those left as breeders. The trapping is now so arranged that the Department's agent can with little effort inspect every animal coming into the trap. I would therefore suggest that it be made the specific duty of said agent to personally select the breeding animals. This work, second only to the steady, continuous, and abundant feeding of nutritious food, is of great importance, and for obvious reasons should under no circumstances be intrusted to the company agents or employees.

SEA LIONS.

Two sea lions were killed during the winter by the natives and 3 more in May. The animals killed were mature males, the skins of which were saved for bidarras, while the meat formed a welcome addition to the natives' larders. On May 28 I counted 17 bulls, 30 cows, and 4 pups on Sea Lion rookery.

SCHOOLS.

School for the native children was in session under a very competent instructor from September 1 to April 28 with the exception of the Christmas, national, and church holidays. The total of such holidays was 18, or nearly the equivalent of one school month. I have no objection to the holidays, but see no reason that the time lost should not be made good. The school year, eight months—in reality only seven—is, in my opinion, too short. While attending school the children receive more care and attention from their parents than they ever do during vacation. I would therefore request that a definite rule be adopted requiring that all time lost on account of holidays of whatever class be made up, either in advance or at the close of the regular school term, whichever may be most convenient for those concerned. Exhibit D is the report of the teacher, Mr. Edson.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my arrival the natives have built a nice picket fence around the Government house, besides constructing a large clubroom for themselves, and a house at East Landing for the Government boat. They also built a boat to be used by the community for hunting and fishing at Garden Cove.

Both the boat and club houses are called "barabarras," being built the former entirely and the latter partially of driftwood, surrounded and covered with turf. Still they are very comfortable buildings, being well drained, light, and airy. Much of the driftwood used involved considerable labor in hewing and whipsawing, but the results more than justified it. The homemade billiard table, brought from St. Paul, was in constant use at the clubhouse and afforded the natives an unusual amount of amusement. The general conduct and behavior of the natives were extraordinarily good the entire winter.

WHALES.

As noted on page 8, the remains of a right whale came ashore October 1. It carried no baleen, the latter having probably been taken out by the whalers who killed the beast. The blubber of this animal is considered very palatable by the natives, who took advantage of its arrival to salt from two to four barrels per family, enough for three years, they said, besides great quantities which were hung up outside of their houses. They had no use for the meat, of which there was an enormous amount. After the people were supplied, I had the men save 15 barrels of the blubber, which was tried out later, but yielded only 80 gallons of oil. The latter is very nice and I trust can be disposed of to advantage for the benefit of the native library about to be started.

In my mail of October 17, I received a draft for $120 for the skeletons of two whales found by me near East rookery in June, 1904, and forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute. This money was divided among the natives, as was also $22 received by me in Seattle for 10 fox skins rejected by the company as worthless two years ago.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES JUDGE,
Assistant Agent, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in charge Seal Fisheries.

EXHIBITS.

Exhibit A. Weights of sealskins, autumn 1904.
Exhibit B. Foxes caught, season 1904–5.
Exhibit C. Fox division, 1905.
Exhibit D. Report of school-teacher, 1905.

EXHIBIT A.—*Weights of sealskins taken during autumn of 1904.*

Date.	Rookery.	Weight (pounds).								
		4¾.	5.	5¼.	5½.	5¾.	6.	6¼.	6½.	6¾.
Oct. 19	North and South Ardiguen	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	4	3	7
22	Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1
24	East	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	6	6
Nov. 3	North and South Ardiguen	1	3	1	10	5	11	7	7	2
4	East	.....	.....	2	.....	6	6	.....	2	4
5	Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
9	North and South Ardiguen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....
14	East	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	North and South Ardiguen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....
18	Zapadni	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	North	.....	3	2	.....	6	1	1	2	2
23	Staraya Artel	.....	2	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	1
	Total	1	9	5	21	24	28	21	26	25

EXHIBIT A.—*Weights of sealskins taken during autumn of 1904*—Continued.

Date.	Rookery.	Weight (pounds).								
		7.	7¼.	7½.	7¾.	8.	8¼.	8½.	8¾.	
Oct. 19	North and South Ardiguen	9	9	6	4	7	1	2	1	
22	Zapadni		1	1		2				
24	East	5	2	1	1	2				
Nov. 3	North and South Ardiguen	2	2	1	1					
4	East	1	1	3						
5	Zapadni	1	1							
9	North and South Ardiguen									
14	East	2	1	1	2					
15	North and South Ardiguen									
18	Zapadni	1								
22	North									
23	Staraya Artel									
	Total	21	17	13	8	11	1	2	1	1

EXHIBIT B.—*Annual statement of foxes caught on St. George Island, and either killed or dismissed as breeders during season of 1904–5.*

Date.	Location of traps.	Killed.				Branded.		Rebranded.			
		Blue.		White.		Blue.		2 brands.		3 brands.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1904.											
Oct. —	Native's well[a]	5									
Nov. 9	Killed by chief[b]		1								
21	Fox house	5	4			3	2				
21	Village	21	12		1						
22	Fox house	6	3			2	1				
27	do		2								
Dec. 8	do	1	1								
11	do	5	7		2	5	5				
11	Village		1			2		1			
12	Fox house	7	9			25	6	3	2		
12	Village	1	4			2	1				
13	Fox house	2	3			4	5	3	1		1
13	Village		1			2	2	1			
14	Fox house	2	2			1	3		1	1	
14	Village			1							
16	Fox house	1				1	1			1	1
16	Village	3				3	3				
18	Fox house	3				2		1			
18	Village						2				
26	Fox house	34	10	2		33	38	5	6	1	1
26	Village	6	2	1		8	10	7	2	2	
28	Fox house	1					2				
28	do	4	3		1	8	6	9	8		1
28	Village	1				3	4	3	4	1	1
29	Fox house	2					1		1		
29	Village	4	3			5	11	5	8	2	2
1905.											
Jan. 2	Fox house	20	3		1	20	20	14	11	6	1
2	Village	8	2			14	10	8	7	8	2
3	Fox house	6	2			26	17	10	10	6	6
3	Village	1				3	6	2	3		2
4	Fox house and village						2		3		2
5	Fox house					1					
15	do	2					2	1			
16	do	10	3			6	10	5	5	1	2
17	do	3	2			1	7	2	4	1	
17	Village	1					1	1		1	
19	do	1					1		1		
20	do	1				7	8		3	2	3
20	Fox house					3	4	2	2	3	
22	do	2	1			5	5	4	3	2	5
22	Village					3	6		2		
23	do	1				3	3	4	2		1
23	Fox house					8	8	9	8	3	1
24	Zapadni	2				3	3	1	2		1
24	Fox house	1				4	3	3	3	1	3
24	Village	2				1	2		2	1	
25	do	1				5		3	1	1	1

[a] Drowned. [b] Injured.

EXHIBIT B.—*Annual statement of foxes caught on St. George Island, and either killed or dismissed as breeders during season of 1904–5*—Continued.

Date.	Location of traps.	Killed.				Branded.		Rebranded.			
		Blue.		White.		Blue.		2 brands.		3 brands.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1905.											
Jan. 25	Fox house	2				3	1	2	3	2	1
29	do					1				1	
29	Village						1				
30	East landing [a]		1								
30	Fox house			1		7	5	4	6	6	6
30	Village	1				4	6	4	5	3	4
31	do					1	1	2			1
31	Fox house	1				2	1	1			2
Feb. 2	Fox house and village						1	1			
3	Fox house					1	8	9	15	8	3
3	Village					3	5	5	5	4	4
	Total	180	82	5	5	244	250	135	139	68	58

Date.	Location of traps.	Rebranded.							
		4 brands.		5 brands.		6 brands.		7 brands.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1904.									
Dec. 14	Fox house		1						
16	do				1				
28	do	1							
28	Village	1							
29	do		1	1					
1905.									
Jan. 2	Fox house	3	2						
2	Village	1	2						
3	Fox house		3	1	1				
3	Village	1		1					
4	Fox house and village	1							
16	Fox house				1		1		
17	Village	1							
20	do		1						
22	Fox house	2	1						
22	Village		1						
23	Fox house	2	2						
24	do	1							
25	Village	1							
25	Fox house	3	1		1				
30	do		2	1	1				1
30	Village	3	2						
31	do	1							
31	Fox house						1		
Feb. 3	do	1	1	3					
3	Village	1	2			1			
	Total	24	22	7	5	1	2		1

[a] Found in spasms.

EXHIBIT C.—*Fox division, season 1904–5.*

ST. GEORGE ISLAND, *June 1, 1905.*

By 258 blue fox skins, at $5	$1,290.00
By 10 white fox skins, at $1	10.00
Total	1,300.00
To 13 first-class men, at $59.10	768.30
To 6 second-class men, at $47.20	283.20
To 4 third-class men, at $35.40	141.60
To 2 special class	60.11
Material Garden Cove boat	46.79
Total	1,300.00

First-class shares.—Twenty-one men, at $59.10 each, as follows: Corniel Gorokof, Stephan Lekanof, Demetri Lestenkof, Michael Lestenkof, Nicoli Malavansky, George Merculif, Joseph Merculif, Nicoli Merculif, Andronic Philimonof, Gregory Philimonof, Simeon Philimonof, Peter Prokopief, Rev. Peter Kashevarof.

Second-class shares.—Six men, at $47.20 each, as follows: John Galanin, Nicoli Nederazof, Manuel Zaharof, Gregory Swetzof, Michael Shane, Walter Kashevarof.

Third-class shares.—Four men, at $35.40 each, as follows: Marka Merculif, Demetri Philimonof, Alexander Galanin, Peter Malavansky.

Special class.—Two men, as follows: Stephan Lekanof, chief, $30.11; Joseph Merculif, second chief, $25; Joseph Merculif, hydrant keeper, $5.

The division as above made is hereby approved on behalf of the natives of this island.

STEPHAN LEKANOF, *First Chief.*
JOSEPH MERCULIEF, *Second Chief.*

I certify that the amounts indicated herein have been placed to the credit of the respective natives on the books of the North American Commercial Company.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
By J. A. LAKE, *Agent.*

I certify that the above division was made by me after conference with the native chiefs.

JAMES JUDGE,
Agent, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

EXHIBIT D.—*Report of school-teacher.*

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. George Island, Alaska, April 28, 1905.

SIR: Please accept the following as school report for the year ending this day:

School has been in session as usual for the eight months between Thursday, September 1, 1904, and Friday, April 28, 1905, all children of the required age being in attendance.

There has been very little absence during the year, save the six weeks of one pupil caused by a broken bone.

Three new pupils began the year, and there were none of age to leave school at the end.

The progress of the school during the year just ended has been a satisfactory improvement upon the two previous years, and in several cases remarkable interest has been taken in the work.

Holidays have been observed as usual.

I wish to express my thanks for the assistance kindly rendered by Mrs. Judge as musical instructor.

Boys attending school	12
Girls attending school	14
Total	26
Weeks in school year	35
School days	172
Holidays	3
Holidays, Christmas recess	10
Holidays, Russian church	5
Total	18
Number days school in session	154
Absences excused by doctor ..... days	41½
Absences excused by Government agent ..... do	8½
Absences unexcused ..... do	½
Total	50½

Attendance for year, 26 times 154, minus 50½ 3,953½
Attendance, average daily 25

Respectfully submitted.

C. R. EDSON,
School Teacher, St. George Island.

JAMES JUDGE,
Agent, Department Commerce and Labor,
in charge of St. George Island.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. Paul Island, Alaska, during the year ended August, 1905.

Date.	Rookery.	Number of seals killed for natives' food.			Number of seals killed by lessees for skins.				Aggregates.		
		Large young seals.	Skins accepted by lessees.	Cut skins rejected.	Accepted (prime).	Rejected. Cut.	Rejected. For other reasons.	Rejected. Total.	Skins accepted.	Skins rejected.	Total number of seals killed.
1904.											
Oct. 13	On hand in salt house	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	143	143	.....	143
20	Reef and Zoltoi	169	165	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	4	169
26	Reef	159	153	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	6	159
Nov. 6	Northeast Point	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	42
7	Reef	56	55	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	1	56
16	Northeast Point	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	98
27	Reef and Tolstoi	283	277	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	6	283
Dec. 9	Southwest Bay	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	69
1905.											
May 13	Sea Lion Rock	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	88
June 3	.....do	204	203	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	1	204
19	Tolstoi	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....	30
21	Zapadni (branding drive)	.....	.....	.....	364	3	.....	367	364	3	367
23	Northeast Point (branding drive)	.....	.....	.....	531	6	.....	537	531	6	537
	Winter food skins, Northeast Point	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
26	Reef	.....	.....	.....	420	2	.....	422	420	2	422
30	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	488	1	.....	489	488	1	489
July 1	Zapadni and Tolstoi	.....	.....	.....	534	.....	.....	534	534	.....	534
3	Reef	.....	.....	.....	603	8	.....	611	603	8	611
6	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	972	3	.....	975	972	3	975
7	Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	485	5	.....	490	485	5	490
8	Reef	.....	.....	.....	559	5	.....	564	559	5	564
11	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	551	2	.....	553	551	2	553
13	Reef	.....	.....	.....	504	a 4	a 3	511	504	7	511
14	Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	475	2	.....	477	475	2	477
16	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	755	5	.....	760	755	5	760
17	Reef and Gorbatch	.....	.....	.....	333	4	.....	337	333	4	337
19	Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	475	2	.....	477	475	2	477
21	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	109	109	.....	109
22	Reef and Gorbatch	.....	.....	.....	514	9	.....	523	514	9	523
24	Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	490	2	a 3	495	490	5	495
26	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	547	5	a 1	553	547	6	553
27	Tolstoi	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	142	142	.....	142
27	Reef	.....	.....	.....	549	5	a 1	555	549	6	555
28	Zapadni and Little Zapadni	.....	.....	.....	461	4	.....	465	461	4	465
31	Reef	.....	.....	.....	220	1	.....	221	220	1	221
31	Northeast Point	.....	.....	.....	478	.....	.....	478	478	.....	478
Aug. 8	Northeast Point, watch food skins	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	76
10	Reef (food)	192	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192
	Total	1,450	1,432	18	11,732	78	8	11,818	13,164	104	13,268

a Bitten.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Certificate of sealskins shipped, St. Paul, 1905.

Div. Special Agents,
Form 17.

ISLAND OF ST. PAUL,
Bering Sea, Alaska, August 13, 1905.

This is to certify that 13,000 fur-seal skins have this day been shipped on board the North American Commercial Company's steamer *W. H. Kruger*, consigned to the North American Commercial Company, San Francisco, Cal.

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent.

M. MARTIN,
Master, Steamer W. H. Kruger.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

Weights of sealskins taken during the sealing season ended August 10, 1905, on St. Paul Island.

Date.	Rookery.	4.	4¼.	4½.	4¾.	5.	5¼.	5½.	5¾.	6.	6¼.
1904.											
Aug. 9	Reef and Gorbatch					3	1	13	10	12	13
Oct. 20	Reef and Zoltoi			1		1		6	2	15	16
27	Reef	1				1	2	8	10	11	10
Nov. 6	Northeast Point							3	4	4	3
7	Reef					1		2	3	8	3
16	Northeast Point	1		3	4	3	2	17	13	13	10
27	Reef and Tolstoi			1	1	4	7	11	19	26	25
Dec. 9	Southwest Bay		1	3	6	2	4	15	9	8	3
1905.											
May 13	Sea Lion Rock						1	2	2	7	3
June 3	.....do	1				3	3	5	9	18	11
19	Tolstoi									1	1
21	Zapadni		1	4	7	8	10	45	46	49	30
23	Northeast Point		1	2	5	7	8	55	61	81	41
26	Reef	2	3	6	7	6	9	53	42	54	31
30	Northeast Point			4	3	7	6	41	49	54	45
July 1	Zapadni and Tolstoi		1	6	5	7	11	86	61	84	40
3	Reef	3	4	4	5	7	12	61	82	95	56
6	Northeast Point		2	12	16	20	15	140	134	130	105
7	Zapadni			3	8	10	18	61	57	62	60
8	Reef	1	3	6	7	10	14	58	75	84	61
11	Northeast Point	1	1	6	5	9	8	75	77	76	48
13	Reef	1	1	3	3	4	5	55	36	67	42
14	Zapadni			6	5	7	8	85	86	48	39
16	Northeast Point			4	4	8	14	117	130	93	70
17	Reef and Gorbatch	1	1	9	9	8	11	77	55	29	17
19	Zapadni	2	1	3	4	6	13	83	65	73	66
21	Northeast Point					1	3	12	12	11	17
22	Reef and Gorbatch	1	1	6	5	8	9	63	81	70	79
24	Zapadni		6	8	3	2	14	66	63	67	38
26	Northeast Point	2	4	2	4	6	16	88	87	78	69
27	Reef		1	2	9	9	21	113	112	90	50
27	Tolstoi				3	6	10	9	13	12	22
28	Zapadni and Little Zapadni			1	4	4	10	48	45	37	40
31	Reef			1		6	12	27	29	33	30
31	Northeast Point				4	10	14	57	88	74	43
Aug. 8	Watch Northeast Point				1	4	6	7	8	11	4
10	Reef (food)		1		2	5	14	14	36	27	30
	Total	17	33	106	139	203	311	1,678	1,711	1,712	1,271

Weights of sealskins taken during the sealing season, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Rookery.	6½.	6¾.	7.	7¼.	7⅜.	7¾.	8.	8¼.	8½.	8¾.
1904.											
Aug. 9	Reef and Gorbatch	16	16	17	10	10	3	4	4	5	1
Oct. 20	Reef and Zoltoi	13	18	13	15	18	8	10	10	3	6
27	Reef	19	21	14	22	13	9	6	1	3	1
Nov. 6	Northeast Point	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	2	.....	.....
7	Reef	8	4	7	6	6	2	1	2	.....	.....
16	Northeast Point	8	10	2	2	4	2	1	1	.....	2
27	Reef and Tolstoi	33	35	28	29	11	19	11	6	4	3
Dec. 9	Southwest Bay	1	5	6	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.											
May 13	Sea Lion Rock	10	10	9	5	6	3	5	4	8	1
June 3	.....do	15	11	23	10	16	9	15	12	8	6
19	Tolstoi	3	1	5	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
21	Zapadni	29	23	23	19	20	14	10	9	3	2
23	Northeast Point	44	38	54	19	21	18	15	18	11	8
26	Reef	38	27	39	11	34	11	13	7	5	5
30	Northeast Point	50	41	45	33	30	18	16	9	7	4
July 1	Zapadni and Tolstoi	51	44	33	18	23	15	13	8	8	7
3	Reef	79	45	45	25	19	23	12	5	9	4
6	Northeast Point	109	79	69	45	41	20	16	5	5	4
7	Zapadni	58	45	29	25	13	10	12	5	5	2
8	Reef	59	49	45	26	14	15	10	4	8	1
11	Northeast Point	85	47	34	13	31	12	3	7	9	4
13	Reef	93	38	65	33	41	12	12	6	4	2
14	Zapadni	56	44	24	14	13	7	6	4	4	.....
16	Northeast Point	99	84	40	25	39	20	10	4	4	.....
17	Reef and Gorbatch	39	25	20	7	12	5	3	2	6	.....
19	Zapadni	48	34	24	13	24	4	9	2	.....	.....
21	Northeast Point	15	4	2	11	9	4	3	1	2	2
22	Reef and Gorbatch	62	34	40	11	17	9	6	4	8	5
24	Zapadni	47	43	51	26	19	11	5	7	3	5
26	Northeast Point	80	27	25	16	22	13	3	3	3	1
27	Reef	32	43	20	20	14	8	6	1	2	.....
27	Tolstoi	9	20	12	7	1	5	2	6	2	2
28	Zapadni and Little Zapadni	78	49	37	24	33	16	17	5	8	.....
31	Reef	15	26	14	8	8	4	7	1	.....	.....
31	Northeast Point	42	44	37	16	12	22	7	2	2	4
Aug. 8	Watch Northeast Point	4	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
10	Reef (food)	14	14	11	7	8	6	1	.....	1	.....
	Total	1,465	1,103	968	583	609	361	270	173	152	85

Date.	Rookery.	9.	9¼.	9⅜.	9¾.	10.	10⅛.	10⅜.	10¾.	11.	11⅛.	11⅜.
1904.												
Aug. 9	Reef and Gorbatch	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 20	Reef and Zoltoi	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	.....
27	Reef	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 6	Northeast Point	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Reef	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Reef and Tolstoi	4	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905.												
May 13	Sea Lion Rock	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 3	.....do	6	3	6	3	4	1	2	2	2	.....	.....
19	Tolstoi	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
21	Zapadni	4	5	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Northeast Point	7	5	7	3	3	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
26	Reef	8	3	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Northeast Point	7	3	1	2	3	3	.....	2	3	.....	1
July 1	Zapadni and Tolstoi	4	1	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Reef	5	2	1	4	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6	Northeast Point	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Zapadni	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Reef	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Northeast Point	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Reef	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Zapadni	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Northeast Point	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Reef and Gorbatch	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Zapadni	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Reef and Gorbatch	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Zapadni	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
26	Northeast Point	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Reef	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Tolstoi	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Zapadni and Little Zapadni	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	91	40	41	22	27	8	13	13	8	2	1

Exhibit No. 5.

Counts of rookeries, St. Paul Island, season of 1905.

ARDIGUEN.

Date.	Bulls.	Quitters.	Harems.	Cows.	Date.	Bulls.	Quitters.	Harems.	Cows.
1905.					1905.				
May 11	1				June 25	10		7	26
May 16	2				June 26	10	1	7	34
May 25	5				June 28	10		8	65
June 2	6				July 1	9		9	165
June 7	7				July 8	9	4	9	283
June 10	8				July 11	9	1	9	261
June 12	8				July 13	9	1	9	
June 15	8		1	1	July 23	12		11	206
June 19	8		4	7					

AMPHITHEATRE.

1905.					1905.				
May 16	1				June 24	8	1	4	7
May 19	2				June 26	7		5	10
May 23	3				June 28	9		7	30
May 27	3	1			July 1	9		7	67
May 29	5	2			July 3	9		8	100
June 1	6				July 5	9		9	138
June 4	5				July 6	9	3	9	156
June 5	7				July 8	9	3	8	138
June 7	7				July 11	10	3	10	215
June 9	7				July 13	12		12	198
June 11	6				July 17	12		12	218
June 14	8				July 19	12		12	175
June 16	7	1	1	1	July 21	12		12	149
June 22	9		2	3	July 23	10		10	105

KETOVI.

1905.					1905.				
May 5	2				June 22	47	2	13	15
May 6	2				June 24	46	7	24	31
May 10	4				June 28	56	2	31	137
May 16	12				July 1	53	3	38	265
May 23	25				July 3	52	3	46	442
May 27	24	5			July 8	57		51	870
June 5	38	3			July 11	57	2	55	922
June 7	40	7			July 13	57	2	54	1,070
June 9	42	4			July 17	60	1	58	1,064
June 11	44	2			July 19	60		58	920
June 14	38	10			July 21	57		57	821
June 16	42	7	1	1	July 23	57	3	56	596
June 19	46	4	3	3					

LAGOON.

1905.					1905.				
May 18	3				June 28	24	2	16	71
June 2	18				July 9	26	1	23	401
June 9	21	1			July 13	25		23	545

LUKANIN.

1905.					1905.				
May 10	1				June 19	44	3	5	5
May 16	5				June 22	45	2	11	18
May 17	5				June 24	44	2	21	62
May 19	9				June 26	46		19	92
May 22	18				June 28	45	2	20	155
May 23	18				July 1	46	4	26	312
May 27	21	4			July 3	47	2	37	495
May 29	26	2			July 5	47	3	39	665
June 1	27	4			July 6	50	4	39	725
June 4	38				July 8	47	3	40	976
June 5	36	1			July 11	46	1	43	1,024
June 7	33	4			July 13	45	2	43	1,038
June 9	38	2			July 17	48	4	48	957
June 11	38	2			July 19	50	1	49	849
June 14	38	4			July 21	45	1	44	748
June 16	40	3			July 23	47	4	45	551

Counts of rookeries, St. Paul Island, season of 1905—Continued.

VOSTOSHNI (WEST SIDE NORTHEAST POINT).

Date.	Bulls.	Quitters.	Harems.	Cows.	Date.	Bulls.	Quitters.	Harems.	Cows.
1905.					1905.				
June 12	21	5			July 10	32	2	31	859
June 29	28	2	18	126	July 16	32		32	
July 5	31	3	28	480					

NORTHEAST POINT.

1905.					1905.				
May 8	1				June 12	272	55		
May 9	2				July 16	378	11	362	

POLAVINA.

1905.					1905.				
June 13	44	5	1	1	July 16	56	3	53	

POLAVINA CLIFF.

1905.					1905.				
June 13	24	8			July 16	36	1	36	
July 6	34	2	30	338					

LITTLE POLAVINA.

1905.					1905.				
June 13	11				July 16	12		12	
July 6	13	1	13	330					

REEF.

1905.					1905.				
May 1	2				May 25	109	19		
May 2	2				June 2	173	13		
May 6	2				June 26	220	6	126	
May 11	19				July 13	275	5	261	
May 16	43								

SEA LION ROCK.

1905.					1905.				
June 3	32				June 19	45		3	3

TOLSTOI.

1905.					1905.				
May 2	1				June 9	102	2		
May 18	42				July 14	143		136	
June 2	76								

TOLSTOI CLIFF.

1905.					1905.				
May 18	11				July 9	34	1	34	744
June 2	35				July 14	35	3	35	
June 9	23	4			July 24	33	3	33	427
June 28	32	1	21	149					

Counts of rookeries, St. Paul Island, season of 1905—Continued.

MORJOVI (EAST SIDE NORTHEAST POINT).

Date.	Bulls.	Quitters.	Harems.	Cows.	Date.	Bulls.	Quitters.	Harems.	Cows.
1905.					1905.				
June 12	12	6			July 10	21		19	326
June 29	18		8	32	July 16	20	1	20	
July 5	21	3	14	151					

ZAPADNI.

1905.					1905.				
June 9	147	11			July 14	200	7	179	

LITTLE ZAPADNI.

1905.					1905.				
June 9	61	2			July 14	81	3	78	

ZAPADNI REEF.

1905.					1905.				
June 9	22	6			July 14	32		30	
July 7	30	2	23	325					

GORBATCH.

1905.					1905.				
April 27	a 1				June 2	96	1		
April 29	1				June 7	95	4		
May 1	1				June 10	103	8		
May 2	1				June 12	104	4		
May 6	3				June 15	114	2	3	6
May 11	10				June 19	119	2	17	23
May 16	25				June 25	121	4	58	239
May 25	52	7			July 13	124	6	122	

GORBATCH CLIFF.

1905.					1901.				
May 16	3				June 25	9		2	2
May 25	6				June 28	10		5	13
June 2	8				July 2	10	1	8	71
June 7	7	1			July 8	9	2	9	180
June 10	7	2			July 11	10		10	196
June 12	13	1			July 13	10		10	
June 15	12				July 23	9		8	126
June 19	9								

a First bull seen on island.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

Statistics of killings, St. Paul Island, 1905.

Date.	Rookery.	Animals killed.	Dismissed.		New brands.		1904 brands.		Total driven.	Per cent killed.
			Large.	Small.	Two years.	Three years.	Three years.	Four years.		
1905.										
June 19	Tolstoi	30	18	1	.....	.....	.....	3	52	57
21	Zapadni	367	69	24	.....	.....	26	15	501	73
23	Northeast Point	537	70	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	83
26	Reef	422	80	71	148	78	10	14	823	51
30	Northeast Point	489	14	92	71	36	6	10	718	68
July 1	Zapadni and Tolstoi	534	48	61	20	12	3	13	691	77
3	Reef	611	50	86	46	34	7	8	842	72
6	Northeast Point	975	25	313	45	21	7	6	1,392	70
7	Zapadni	490	23	109	32	17	8	.....	679	72
8	Reef	564	29	122	35	25	4	6	785	71
11	Northeast Point	553	3	309	33	7	3	1	909	60
13	Reef	511	7	318	44	18	4	1	903	56
14	Zapadni	477	4	234	29	10	2	3	759	62
16	Northeast Point	780	5	427	48	28	2	2	1,272	59
17	Reef and Gorbatch	337	26	187	37	35	7	6	635	53
19	Zapadni	477	19	243	38	29	6	8	820	58
21	Northeast Point	109	2	232	8	.....	.....	.....	351	31
22	Reef and Gorbatch	523	17	417	53	28	5	3	1,046	50
24	Zapadni	495	31	349	54	22	4	4	959	51
26	Northeast Point	553	19	324	59	26	6	2	989	55
27	Tolstoi	142	25	35	15	5	5	1	228	62
27	Reef	555	26	406	53	16	6	2	1,064	52
28	Zapadni and Little Zapadni	465	69	434	71	19	5	6	1,069	43
31	Reef	221	3	185	21	9	.....	1	440	50
31	Northeast Point	478	37	297	32	26	8	4	882	54
Aug. 10	Reef (food)	192	16	233	13	10	3	1	468	41
	Total	11,867	735	5,548	1,005	511	137	120	19,923	59

EXHIBIT No. 7.

Census of St. Paul Island, June 30, 1905.

Name.	Relation.	Age, years.		Name.	Relation.	Age, years.	
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
Bogadanoff, Nicoli	Husband	33	....	Kochutin Theodore	Son	17	....
Bogadanoff, Uleta	Wife	....	38	Kochutin, Larion	....do	12	....
Bogadanoff, Agrafina	Niece	....	8	Mandregan, Innokenty	Orphan	13	....
Bourdukofsky, Apollon	Father	51	....	Mandregan, Nekeefer	....do	9	....
Bourdukofsky, Peter	Son	26	....	Koshevnikoff, Paul	Husband	21	....
Buterin, Karp	Husband	51	....	Koshevnikoff, Mary	Wife	....	31
Buterin, Parascovia	Wife	....	49	Kochutin, John	Husband	34	....
Buterin, Constantine	Son	19	....	Kochutin, Claudia	Wife	....	25
Mazeekin, Wassilisa	Adopted	....	10	Kochutin, Nikanor	Son	4	....
Fratis, John, jr	Husband	19	....	Kochutin, Erena	Daughter	....	2
Fratis, Sandulia	Wife	....	15	Vickiloff, Alexander	Stepson	7	....
Fratis, John, sr	Husband	60	....	Kochutin, Trefan	Widower	19	....
Fratis, Akalina	Wife	....	31	Kotchergin, George	Husband	27	....
Fratis, Agrafina	Daughter	....	14	Kotchergin, Agafia	Wife	....	25
Fratis, Simeon	Son	11	....	Emanoff, Mary	Cousin	....	13
Fratis, Ouliana	Daughter	....	9	Tetoff, Peter	Godchild	3	....
Fratis, Martha	....do	....	6	Koxloff, Michael	Son	19	....
Galaktioneff, Alexander	Husband	33	....	Koxloff, Parascovia	Mother	....	46
Galaktioneff, Lukeria	Wife	....	28	Koxloff, Nicoli	Brother	17	....
Hanson, Anna	Stepdaughter	....	5	Serebrinikoff, Ripsemia	Cousin	....	12
Galaktioneff, Mary	Daughter	....	3	Krukoff, John	Husband	25	....
Galaktioneff, Matrona	....do	....	2	Krukoff, Uleta	Wife	....	21
Gromoff, Nicoli	Husband	37	....	Diakanoff, Andrew	Stepson	11	....
Gromoff, Ouliana	Wife	....	35	Krukoff, Nicoli	Husband	54	....
Stepetin, Pavla	Adopted daughter.	....	13	Krukoff, Catherine	Wife	....	44
				Krukoff, Eustenia	Daughter	....	15
Volkoff, Tecan	Orphan	12	....	Emanoff, Alexai	Nephew	7	....
Stepetin, Elary, jr	Adopted son	4	....	Krukoff, Metrofan	Husband	22	....
Kochutin, Jacob	Husband	53	....	Krukoff, Pelagia	Wife	....	10
Kochutin, Alexandra	Wife	....	43	Philamonoff, Foecla	Orphan	....	17

Census of St. Paul Island, June 30, 1905—Continued.

Name.	Relation.	Age, years. Male.	Female.	Name.	Relation.	Age, years. Male.	Female.
Kushin, Michael	Husband	20		Shabolin, Marfa	Daughter		7/12
Kushin, Matrona	Wife		14	Stepetin, Dorofay	Husband	34	
Kushin, Nestor	Nephew	12		Stepetin, Luboff	Wife		29
Hanson, John	do	9		Stepetin, Chionia	Daughter		10
Hopoff, Nekiter	Bachelor	17		Stepetin, Auxenia	do		6
Kushin, Mary	Widow		50	Stepetin, Helena	do		1/12
Melovidoff, Alexander	Husband	30		Stepetin, Elary	Husband	41	
Melovidoff, Salome	Wife		29	Stepetin, Anna	Wife		34
Melovidoff, Antone	Son	11		Stepetin, Agnes	Daughter		9
Melovidoff, Alexandra	Daughter		3	Stepetin, Nicoli	Son	2	
Melovidoff, Alfai	Son	2		Stepetin, John	Husband	25	
Melovidoff, Alexander, jr.	do	6/12		Stepetin, Vera	Wife		25
				Stepetin, Vassali	Son	4	
Nozekoff, Simeon	Husband	28		Stepetin, Larion	do	8/12	
Nozekoff, Avdotia	Wife		30	Stepetin, Vassali	Nephew	12	
Nozekoff, Mary	Daughter		7	Shisenikoff, George	Husband	23	
Kozeroff, Ivanally	Half-brother	17		Shisenikoff, Ouliana	Wife		17
Kozeroff, Alexandra	Half-sister		12	Tetoff, Neon	Husband	35	
Melovidoff, Simeon	Husband	37		Tetoff, Agrafina	Wife		30
Melovidoff, Alexandra	Wife		37	Tetoff, Simeon	Son	13	
Melovidoff, Margaret	Daughter		13	Tetoff, Mary	Daughter		9
Melovidoff, Christopher	Son	11		Tetoff, Dimitri	Son	7	
Melovidoff, Alexander	do	9		Tetoff, Erena	Daughter		5
Melovidoff, Simeon, jr	do	6		Tetoff, Agrafina	do		3
Melovidoff, Alexandra	Niece		24	Tetoff, John	Son	1	
Merculieff, Alexander	Husband	29		Tetoff, Peter	Husband	40	
Merculieff, Agafia	Wife		27	Tetoff, Mary	Wife		44
Merculieff, Paul	Son	10		Kochutin, Varvara	Adopted daughter.		8
Merculieff, Auxenia	Daughter		9				
Merculieff, Terrenty	Son	2		Tetoff, Zahar	Husband	26	
Merculieff, Paul	Brother	15		Tetoff, Daria	Wife		25
Merculieff, Dosefai	Son of Alex	4/12		Tetoff, Paul	Son	1/12	
Pankoff, Parfiri	Father	42		Orloff, Rev. J. E	Father	47	
Pankoff, Vlass	Son	17		Orloff, Olga	Daughter		15
Pankoff, Martha	Daughter		7	Orloff, Nadia	do		13
Rookavishnikoff, Stepan	Husband	24		Orloff, Nicoli	Son	11	
Rookavishnikoff, Elizabeth.	Wife		18	Orloff, Alexandra	Daughter		8
				Nedarazoff, Catherine	Widow		47
Sedick, Theodore	Father	57		Merculieff, John	Husband	19	
Sedick, Innokenty	Son	20		Merculieff, Avdotia	Wife		32
Sedick, Mary	Daughter		18	Merculieff, Serefima	Daughter		1
Sedick, John	Son	8		Krukoff, Condrat	Son	15	
Shabolin, Nekon	Husband	38		Krukoff, Feotesta	Mother		39
Shabolin, Foecla	Wife		31	Mazeekin, John	Bachelor	16	
Shabolin, Agrafina	Daughter		75	Seduli, Elizabeth	Widow		64
Shabolin, Varvara	do		7	Stepetin, Marena	Daughter of John Step.		7
Shabolin, Matrona	do		5				
Shabolin, Daniel	Son	2					

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Kochutin, Zenobia	Mother		37	Peeshnikoff, Wassalisa	Widow		45
Kochutin, Innokenty	Son	2		Artomonoff, Alexandra	do		51
Kochutin, Mark	Nephew (son of John).	10		Vickiloff, Alexandra	Adopted daughter.		10
Krukoff, Anna	Widow		39	Balakshin, Matrona	Widow		55
Krukoff, Mary	Daughter		8	Rookavishnikoff, Parascovia.	Niece		16
Emanoff, Mary	Widow		27				
Emanoff, Eneka	Son	4		Shopishnikoff, Parascovia.	Spinster		38
Emanoff, Peter	do	2					

RESIDING ELSEWHERE.

Krukoff, Lukeria			28	Zaharoff, Fedosia			28
Mandregan, Mary			21	Popoff, Alexandria			10
Melovidoff, Marcia			17	Tetoff, Sophia			17
Sedick, Avdotia			24				

Census of St. Paul Island, June 30, 1905—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of males	82
Number of females	82
Total number of residents	164
Deaths during year	7
Departures	2
Births during year	8
Arrivals	4

EXHIBIT No. 8.

Division of natives' earnings, St. Paul Island, Alaska, season of 1905.

By 13,000 fur-seal skins, at 50 cents	$6,500.00
By 8 sea-lion skins, at $2	16.00
Total	6,516.00
To 21 first-class shares, at $197.95	4,156.95
To 6 second-class shares, at $158.40	950.40
To 5 third-class shares, at $118.80	594.00
To 5 fourth-class shares, at $79.20	396.00
To 4 fifth-class shares, at $49.50	198.00
To 6 special-class shares	220.65
Total	6,516.00

First-class shares.—Twenty-one men, at $197.95, as follows: N. Bogadanoff, Karp Buterin, Jacob Kochutin, Nicoli Krukoff, S. Melovidoff, S. Nozekoff, Theo. Sedick, D. Stepetin, John Stepetin, Peter Tetoff, A. Bourdukofsky, George Kotchergin, John Kochutin, Alex. Merculieff, P. Pankoff, N. Shabolin, E. Stepetin, Neon Tetoff, J. E. Orloff, John Krukoff, George Shisenikoff.

Second-class shares.—Six men, at $158.40, as follows: P. Bourdukofsky, Alex. Melovidoff, Zahar Tetoff, John Fratis, jr., Innokenty Sedick, Metrofan Krukoff.

Third-class shares.—Five men, at $118.80, as follows: Nicoli Gromoff, Michael Kushin, Trefan Kochutin, S. Rookavishnikoff, John Merculieff.

Fourth-class shares.—Five men, at $79.20, as follows: John Fratis, sr., Michael Kozloff, P. Koshevnikoff, Alex. Galaktioneff, Constantine Buterin.

Fifth-class shares.—Four men, at $49.50, as follows: Nicoli Kozloff, Ivanally Kozeroff, Vlass Pankoff, Fedor Kochutin.

Special-class shares.—Condrat Krukoff, $30.15; Paul Merculieff, $30.15; Nicoli Krukoff (first chief), $50; Nekiter Hopoff, $30.15; John Mazeekin, $30.20; Jacob Kochutin (second chief), $50.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, *August 10, 1905.*

I hereby certify that the above division was made by me, in the manner detailed above, after conference with the representative of the North American Commercial Company, and the native chiefs on this island.

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent, in Charge Seal Fisheries.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, *August 10, 1905.*

I hereby certify that the amounts as above stated representing the division on St. Paul Island, for the season of 1905, will be placed to the credit of the respective natives on the books of the North American Commercial Company.

J. C. REDPATH,
Agent North American Commercial Company.

ST. PAUL ISLAND, ALASKA, *August 10, 1905.*

We hereby approve the division for St. Paul Island, for the season of 1905, as detailed above, for and on behalf of the natives of this island.

NICOLI KRUKOFF,
First Chief.

JACOB KOCHUTIN,
Second Chief.

EXHIBIT No. 9.

Letter requesting statistics.

1764 WILLARD STREET,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1905.

SIR: In compliance with instructions to me dated May 1 last from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, I have to request that I be furnished with information showing the cost to your company of complying with the provisions of its contract in connection with the following items: Maintenance of dwellings for natives on Seal Island; maintenance of schools for natives on Seal Island; maintenance of house of worship on Seal Island; medical attendance for natives on Seal Island; support of widows, orphans, aged, and infirm on Seal Island.

This information is desired for use in my annual report, which I hope to submit in the near future.

Respectfully,

W. I. LEMBKEY,
Agent in Charge Seal Island.

Mr. H. H. TAYLOR,
President North American Commercial Company,
San Francisco, Cal.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. George Island, Alaska, during the year ended July 31, 1905.

Date.	Rookery.	Large young seals killed for natives' food (skins accepted by lessees).	Prime seals killed by lessees for skins.	Total number of seals killed and skins accepted.
1904.				
Aug. 3	Found dead near East Landing	1		1
Oct. 19	North and Staraya Artel	59		59
22	Zapadni	11		11
24	East	30		30
Nov. 3	North and Staraya Artel	53		53
4	East	25		25
5	Zapadni	6		6
9	North and Staraya Artel	6		6
14	East	1		1
15	North and Staraya Artel	14		14
18	Zapadni	2		2
22	North	18		18
23	Staraya Artel	10		10
1905.				
June 3	Zapadni		2	2
10	East and Staraya Artel		63	63
20	East and North		64	64
23	East, North, and Staraya Artel		3	3
26	Zapadni		27	27
28	Staraya Artel and North		28	28
July 1	.....do		57	57
5	Staraya Artel, North, and East		211	211
6	Zapadni		56	56
8	Staraya Artel, North, and East		60	60
11	.....do		37	37

Annual statement of fur seals killed on St. George Island, Alaska, during the year ended July 31, 1905—Continued.

Date.	Rookery.	Large young seals killed for natives' food (skins accepted by lessees).	Prime seals killed by lessees for skins.	Total number of seals killed and skins accepted.
1905.				
July 15	Staraya Artel and East	.....	180	180
17	Zapadni	.....	45	45
19	East and Staraya Artel	.....	73	73
22	....do	.....	80	80
24	Zapadni	.....	20	20
26	Staraya Artel and East	.....	60	60
28	Zapadni	.....	14	14
29	Staraya Artel and East	.....	22	22
31	Do	.....	30	30
	Total	236	1,132	1,368

H. D. CHICHESTER,
Assistant Agent in Charge of St. George Island.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

Weights of sealskins taken on St. George Island during season ended July 31, 1905.

Weight.	Skins.	Weight.	Skins.	Weight.	Skins.	Weight.	Skins.
Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	
4¾	2	6¼	105	7¾	32	9¼	3
5	31	6⅓	151	8	30	9⅓	3
5¼	30	6¾	108	8¼	14	9¾	0
5⅓	200	7	129	8⅓	8	10	1
5¾	160	7¼	61	8¾	9		
6	225	7⅓	62	9	3	Total.	1,367

The skin found near East Landing last August was not weighed.

EXHIBIT No. 12.

Counts of rookeries, St. George Island, season of 1905.

EAST REEF ROOKERY.

Date.	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.	Quitters.	Bulls with bachelors or beyond rookery.	Date.	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.	Quitters.	Bulls with bachelors or beyond rookery.
1905.						1905.					
May 20	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	June 21	5	8	10	1	.....
May 26	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	June 23	5	9	9	2	.....
June 1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	June 26	13	47	2	2	.....
June 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June 28	12	55	3	1	.....
June 6	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	July 4	15	244	1	1	.....
June 10	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	July 8	16	344	1	.....	.....
June 13	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	July 13	16	396	.....	.....	.....
June 16	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	July 14	17	453	.....	.....	.....
June 19	2	2	12	1	.....						

Maximum.—Harems, 17; cows, 453; idle bulls, 0; bulls on rookery, 17.

Counts of rookeries, St. George Island, season of 1905—Continued.

STARAYA ARTEL ROOKERY.

Date.	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.	Quitters.	Bulls with bachelors or beyond rookery.	Date.	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.	Quitters.	Bulls with bachelors or beyond rookery.
1905.						1905.					
May 7			1			June 1			28		
May 9			2			June 2			29		4
May 12			3			June 10			24		1
May 14			5			June 14	2	2	28	3	5
May 16			4	1		June 21	6	6	23	6	
May 20			11			July 14	29	1,305	4		
May 26			14								

Maximum.—Harems, 29; cows, 1,305 (estimated); idle bulls, 4; bulls on rookery, 33.

NOTE.—For the same reasons that exist at Zapadni this rookery can not be counted. The estimate here given is based on the count of a number of harems, giving an average of 45 cows per harem.

EAST ROOKERY.

1905.						1905.					
May 2			1			June 9	1	1	38	3	7
May 3			2			June 10	1	1	39		7
May 4			3			June 13	2	2	42		7
May 5			3			June 16	6	8	37		8
May 7			4	1		June 19	13	30	31	1	5
May 9			5			June 21	19	78	27		
May 12			5			June 23	20	148	26	2	8
May 14			7	1		June 28	36	615	14		8
May 16			7			July 4	47	1,048	3		
May 20			11			July 8	47	1,502	5		
May 26			25			July 13	47	1,345	4		
June 1			39			July 14	47	1,743	7		
June 3			35	3							

Maximum.—Harems, 47; cows, 1,743; idle bulls, 7; bulls on rookery, 54.

ZAPADNI ROOKERY.

1905.						1905.					
May 2			1			June 21	7	37	38		2
May 14			6			June 26	19	206	28		
June 1			30			July 17	45	1,845	3		
June 11			35								

Maximum.—Harems, 45; cows, 1,845 (estimated); idle bulls, 3; bulls on rookery, 48.

NOTE.—By reason of the massing of the seals and the impossibility of obtaining a view of the entire rookery for any length of time only the number of harems and idle bulls could be counted. An estimate was therefore made of the number of cows. The estimate is based on the count of a number of harems giving an average of 41 cows per harem.

LITTLE EAST ROOKERY.

1905.						1905.					
May 7			1			June 13			15		
May 9			1			June 16			16		
May 11			3			June 19			16		
May 12			3			June 21	2	2	14		
May 14			3			June 23	3	6	13		
May 16			5			June 26	11	33	5		
May 20			7			June 28	12	39	4		
May 26			14			July 4	16	152			
June 1			14			July 8	14	202	2		
June 3			14			July 13	16	182			
June 6			14			July 14	16	298			
June 10			15								

Maximum.—Harems, 16; cows, 298; idle bulls, 0; bulls on rookery, 16.

Counts of rookeries, St. George Island, season of 1905—Continued.

NORTH ROOKERY.

Date.	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.	Quitters.	Bulls with bachelors or beyond rookery.	Date.	Harems.	Cows.	Idle bulls.	Quitters.	Bulls with bachelors or beyond rookery.
1905.						1905.					
May 2			1			June 10	1	1	88	3	2
May 3			1			June 12	1	1	101	2	2
May 4			1			June 14	5	5	89	3	4
May 5			2			June 17	9	10	89		4
May 7			5			June 21	22	40	76		9
May 9			7			June 22	32	85	65		
May 12			14			June 24	43	169	59	3	3
May 14			19			June 28	66	531	36	3	
May 16			18	2		June 29	71	718	37		
May 20			36	1		July 2	86	1,422	18	3	
May 26			57	2		July 6	98	2,121	12	2	
June 1			60			July 9	103	2,710	8	2	
June 2			73	6		July 12	104	2,961	8	2	
June 5	1	1	79	3		July 14	104	2,687	8		
June 7	1	1	90	3	1						

Maximum.—Harems, 104; cows, 2,961; idle bulls, 8; quitters, 2; bulls on rookery, 112.

Exhibit No. 13.

Seals released from drives, St. George Island, season of 1905.

Date.	Rookery.	St. George brand.	St. Paul brand.	Permanent brand.	Small.	4-year-olds.	5-year-olds.	6-year-olds.	Bulls.
1904.									
Oct. 19	North and Staraya Artel	6			197	a 6			
24	East	6	3		1	a 19			
Nov. 3	North and Staraya Artel				10	a 13			
4	East					a 5			
1905.									
June 10	East and Staraya Artel			1	20	9	1		
20	East and North		9	1		12		3	6
23	East, North, and Staraya Artel	66	1			20	6	5	2
26	Zapadnie		6				4	6	
28	East, North, and Staraya Artel	92	2	1		5	4	7	1
July 1	North and Staraya Artel	50			20				
5	East, North, and Staraya Artel	125	7	2	155	1	1	1	1
6	Zapadnie	14	1		40	7			
8	North and Staraya Artel	35		2	99	3			
11	do	20	1		117		1		
15	East and Staraya Artel	68	7		325	5		5	
17	Zapadnie	33	3	3	71	3			1
19	East and Staraya Artel	88	6	1	218	5	1		
22	do	75	6	3	314	4			3
24	Zapadnie	26	1	1	92	3	2		
26	East and Staraya Artel	57	6	1	181	4			
28	Zapadnie	11	4		25	1			
29	East and Staraya Artel	13			100	4			
31	do	25	1		85		1		
	Total	810	64	16	2,077	129	21	27	14

a Large.

EXHIBIT No. 14.

Young male seals marked and released on St. George Island, season of 1905.

Date.	Rookery.	2-year-olds.	3-year-olds.	4-year-olds.
1905.				
June 20	East and North	57	59	8
23	East, North, and Staraya Artel	44	72	30
26	Zapadni	21	10	7
28	East, North, and Staraya Artel	71	52	8
July 1	North and Staraya Artel	7	7	5
5	East, North, and Staraya Artel	.....	.....	10
11	.....do	.....	.....	1
	Total	200	200	69

These seals were all marked by clipping off the fur on the top of their heads with a pair of sheep shears. In addition to this a half-round button was punched out of the outside finger of the left hind flipper, marking them permanently.

EXHIBIT No. 15.

Count of live pups, St. George Island, season of 1905.

Date.	Rookery.	Live pups.	Dead pups.	Dead cows.
July 29	Zapadni	2,742	45	3
31	North	4,047	142	2
31	Staraya Artel	2,148	14	1
31	East	2,700	46	.....
31	East Reef	650	3	.....
31	Little East	412	3	.....
	Total	12,699	253	6

EXHIBIT No. 16.

Seal division, St. George Island, season of 1905.

By 1,368 sealskins, at 50 cents	$684.00
To 14 first-class men, at $27.15	380.10
To 4 second-class men, at $21.80	87.40
To 5 third-class men, at $16.30	81.50
To 2 special class men (first chief, $40; second chief, $35)	75.00
To material for native club	60.00
	684.00

First class.—Fourteen men at $27.15 each, as follows: Corneil Gorokof, Stephan Lekanof, Demetri Lestenkof, Michael Lestenkof, Nicolai Malavansky, George Merculif, Joseph Merculif, Nicolai Merculif, Andronic Philamonof, Gregory Philamonof, Simeon Philamonof, Peter Prokopief, Manuel Zaharof, Rev. Peter Kashevarof.

Second class.—Four men at $21.80 each, as follows: John Galanin, Nicolai Nedarazof, Michael Shane, Gregory Swetzof.

Third class.—Five men at $16.30 each, as follows: Alexander Galanin, Walter Kashavarof, Peter Malavansky, Marka Merculif, Demetri Philamonof.

Special class.—Stephan Lekanof, chief, $40.00; Joseph Merculif, second chief, $35.

The division as made above is hereby approved on behalf of the natives of this island.

STEPHAN LEKANOF,
First Chief.

JOSEPH MERCULIF,
Second Chief.

I certify that the amounts indicated herein have been placed to the credit of the respective natives on the books of the North American Commercial Company.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CO.,
By Dr. L. A. NOYES, *Agent.*

I certify that the above division was made by me after conference with the native chiefs.

H. D. CHICHESTER,
Agent, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

EXHIBIT No. 17.

Census of St. George Island, June 30, 1905.

No. of family.	No. of person.	Name of individual.	Family relation.	Age.	Date of birth.
1	1	Galanin, Alexander	Bachelor	19	Sept. 11, 1885
	2	Galanin, Akalina	Mother	43	1862.
2	3	Galanin, John	Husband	23	Sept. 30, 1881
	4	Gallain, Anna	Wife	23	1881.
3	5	Galanin, Fevronia[a]	Widow	28	June 25, 1877
	6	Swetzof, Paul[a]	Brother	12	July 8, 1892
	7	Gorokof, Corneil	Widower	49	May 31, 1856
4	8	Oustegof, Alexandra[b]	Stepdaughter	12	May 2, 1893
	9	Oustegof, Stepanida[b]	....do	10	Nov. 23, 1894
	10	Lekanof, Stepan	Husband	35	Nov. 9, 1869
	11	Lekanof, Pelagia	Wife	35	Oct. 20, 1869
	12	Lekanof, Anatoli	Son	15	April 13, 1890
5	13	Lekanof, Sergius	....do	13	Oct. 6, 1891
	14	Lekanof, Sara	Daughter	11	Aug. 30, 1893
	15	Lekanof, Marina	....do	10	Mar. 7, 1895
	16	Lekanof, George	Son	8	Apr. 7, 1897
	17	Lestenkof, Demetri	Husband	43	May 27, 1862
	18	Lestenkof, Alexandra	Wife	26	May 5, 1879
6	19	Lestenkof, Elizabeth	Mother	70	Sept. 16, 1834
	20	Lestenkof, Constantine	Son	6	Sept. 29, 1898
	21	Merculif, Marka	Foster son	20	Apr. 10, 1885
	22	Diakanof, Katie	Niece	16	Nov. 26, 1888
	23	Lestenkof, Michael	Husband	32	Oct. 12, 1872
7	24	Lestenkof, Oulita	Wife	35	Oct. 20, 1869
	25	Lestenkof, Innokenty	Son	8	Sept. 25, 1896
	26	Lestenkof, Anna	Daughter	6	Sept. 30, 1898
8	27	Malavansky, Nicolai	Husband	40	Dec. 18, 1864
	28	Malavansky, Fedosia	Wife	24	Apr. 15, 1881
	29	Malavansky, Peter	Son	17	Jan. 22, 1888
9	30	Malavansky, Ripsemia	Mother	47	1858.
	31	Malavansky, Wassia[a]	Aunt	30	Aug. 22, 1888
	32	Malavansky, Christopher	Son	1	.....
	33	Merculif, George	Husband	31	Nov. 15, 1873
	34	Merculif, Stepanida	Wife	26	Dec. 21, 1878
10	35	Merculif, Peter	Son	6	July 10, 1899
	36	Merculif, Sophia	Daughter	3	Sept. 29, 1901
	37	Merculif, George, jr	Son	2	Apr. 29, 1903
	38	Merculif, Martha[b]	Sister	12	July 8, 1893
	39	Merculif, Joseph	Husband	33	Mar. 17, 1872
11	40	Merculif, Marvara	Wife	26	May 14, 1879
	41	Merculif, John[a]	Brother	15	Jan. 18, 1890
	42	Merculif, Helena	Sister	21	May 27, 1884
12	43	Merculif, Natalia[a]	Widow	24	Sept. 9, 1880
	44	Merculif, Nicolai	Husband	25	May 19, 1880
13	45	Merculif, Matrona	Wife	22	Jan. 2, 1883
	46	Merculif, Lavrenty	Son	2	Sept. 8, 1902
14	47	Merculif, Wassalis[a]	Widow	54	Jan. 20, 1851
	48	Merculif, Alexandra	Daughter	27	Apr. 22, 1878
	49	Niderezof, Nicolai	Bachelor	27	Dec. 18, 1877
15	50	Niderezof, Efghenia	Mother	51	Jan. 5, 1854
	51	Niderezof, Isidor	Brother	14	Feb. 15, 1891
	52	Philimonof, Andronic	Husband	38	Oct. 24, 1867
	53	Philimonof, Zenobia	Wife	38	Nov. 12, 1866
	54	Philimonof, Marina	Daughter	15	May 12, 1890
16	55	Philimonof, Leonti	Son	11	May 6, 1894
	56	Philimonof, Alexandra	Daughter	9	Apr. 25, 1896
	57	Philimonof, Andronic, jr	Son	6	Oct. 18, 1898
	58	Philimonof Eoff	....do	3	June 8, 1902

[a] Supported by North American Commercial Co.
[b] Clothing supplied by North American Commercial Co.

Census of St. George Island, June 30, 1905—Continued.

No. of family.	No. of person.	Name of individual.	Family relation.	Age.	Date of birth.
17	59	Philamonof, Gregory	Husband	32	Oct. 12, 1872
	60	Philamonof, Malania	Wife	31	Jan. 12, 1874
	61	Philamonof, Demetri	Brother	19	May 25, 1886
	62	Philamonof, Paul	Nephew	9	July 11, 1896
18	63	Philamonof, Simeon	Husband	54	Aug. 3, 1850
	64	Philamonof, Evadotia	Wife	34	Feb. 28, 1871
	65	Philamonof, Zoya	Daughter	12	Nov. 12, 1892
	66	Philamonof, Joseph	Son	11	Feb. 4, 1894
	67	Philamanof, Ignati	do	5	Dec. 29, 1899
	68	Philamonof, Julia	Daughter	3	Mar. 12, 1902
	69	Philamonof, Helena	do	1	Apr. 10, 1904
19	70	Prokopief, Peter	Husband	41	May 29, 1864
	71	Prokopief, Stepanida	Wife	28	Nov. 18, 1876
	72	Prokopief, Martha	Daughter	9	Mar. 8, 1896
	73	Prokopief, Marina	do	7	Mar. 5, 1898
	74	Prokopief, Alexander	Son	3	May 1, 1902
	75	Prokopief, Laurenty	do	1	Aug. 20, 1903
20	76	Shane, Michael	Bachelor	17	Oct. 13, 1887
	77	Shane, Raiesse	Mother	53	1852.
	78	Merculif, Stepan	Cousin	14	Sept. 27, 1890
	79	Oustegof, Anfessia [a]	Foster daughter	10	Apr. 21, 1895
21	80	Swetzof, Gregory	Husband	19	Nov. 29, 1885
	81	Swetzof, Zoe	Wife		
22	82	Zacharof, Emanuel	Husband	25	July 1, 1880
	83	Zacharof, Mary	Wife	31	Apr. 1, 1874
	84	Zacharof, Daria	Daughter	3	Apr. 2, 1902
		PRIEST'S FAMILY.			
23	85	Kashavarof, Rev. Peter	Husband	48	Mar. 3, 1857
	86	Kashavarof, Anna	Wife	40	Jan. 17, 1865
	87	Kashavarof, Walter	Son	17	July 2, 1887
	88	Pavlof, Katrina	Niece	11	Dec. 2, 1893
	89	Riazanzof, Serefina [a]	Orphan	18	July 1, 1887
		Malavansky, Cleopatra [b]	Daughter of Ripsimia.	22	Oct. 31, 1882

[a] Clothing supplied by North American Commercial Co.
[b] Residing in San Francisco in family of Mrs. Cox.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of native inhabitants last census	95
Increase by arrival from St. Paul	1
Decrease by death	5
Decrease by removal to St. Paul	2
Actual number of resident natives	89

SUMMARY.

Number of native families	23
Number of native individuals	89
Number of native males	44
Number of native females	45
Number of native males of 16 years old or over	23
Number of native males between 6 and 16 years	14
Number of native males under 6 years	7
Number of native females 16 years old or over	28
Number of native females between 6 and 16 years	13
Number of native females under 6 years	4
Number of native males of school age	14
Number of native females of school age	13
Number of families wholly supported by North American Commercial Co	3
Number of individuals wholly supported by North American Commercial Co	9
Number of individuals clothed by North American Commercial Co	5

Goverment agents and company employees.—H. D. Chichester, assistant agent in charge; Ezra W. Clark, assistant agent; Mrs. Ezra W. Clark; Dr. L. A. Noyes, physician and company agent; J. A. Lake, clerk; Gee Ho, Chinese cook.

EXHIBIT No. 18.

NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
St. George Island, Alaska, August 2, 1905.

SIR: In reply to your letter of August 1 requesting a statement of the amount expended by the North American Commercial Company on this island during the year ending June 30, 1905, for the maintenance of native dwellings, school for natives, house of worship, support of widows and orphans, aged and infirm, and medical attendance, I would respectfully submit the following, which is approximately correct:

For maintenance of native dwellings	$36.63
School for natives	1,708.51
House of worship	No expense.
Medical attendance	2,038.68
Support of widows and orphans, aged and infirm	1,624.47

Respectfully,

DR. L. A. NOYES,
Agent, North American Commercial Company,
St. George Island, Alaska.

H. D. CHICHESTER,
Assistant Agent, Seal Fisheries in Alaska.

O