

## THREE THOUSAND REINDEER DRIVEN 1,200 MILES SINCE CHRISTMAS, 1929

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 — A dra-pendence of the intrepid missionary, matic race in the frozen North—to the centenary of whose birth passed drive 3,000 reindeer from Alaska to unnoticed last May, also yield a rich the Canadian Northwest by Christmas source of material for a history of the and relieve the privation of 25,000 early turbulent political life of the Eskimos—revives the memory of an equally dramatic fight by a Presby- terian missionary now dead and gone.

Andrew Bahr, the Laplander, who had been driving the herd on a 1,200-mile journey since Christmas, 1929, from Kotzebue, Alaska, to Aklavik, on the rim of the Arctic, must seem like Santa Claus to the Eskimos. The herd has just reached its goal.

But the real Santa Claus in the case is the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who introduced reindeer from Siberia into Alaska in the "gay 90's" in the face of terrific opposition.

### Herculean Struggle

The story of Dr. Jackson's herculean struggles to win success for an idea that has proved the salvation of the Alaskan Eskimo is told in his private papers and journals, which have been revealed in the archives of the Presbyterian Historical Society here.

The unpublished papers and corres-

Few today realize how rapidly the West expanded. The records of the Government Land Office cast some light upon the subject. In the period of 1874-75 over 10,700,000 acres of land passed from Government to private ownership, and since 160 acres was the usual grant, this means that some 70,000 farms were carved out of the wilderness.

### A "Short Giant"

Dr. Jackson was born May 18, 1834, at the small town of Minville, N. Y., and he knew of the Indian wars of the coming a missionary of the Presbyterian Church he went to Colorado, Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys, Be-

Arizona, Wyoming and Montana. "Short, bewhiskered, and bespectacled,—by inside measurements a giant," he was described in a contemporary newspaper.

Once he was introduced as a stalwart friend from the Rocky Mountains," to which he replied, "If I had not been more stalwart in height, I could not have slept so many nights on four and one-half foot seats of Rocky Mountain stages."

Reading a letter from a soldier at Fort Wrangell, Alaska, he was struck by the need for missionaries in the North, and feeling himself fitted for the task, because of his labors among the Indians, he offered his services.

### Missing George Was Merely Shot

In 1885 he was appointed U. S. Superintendent of Instruction for Alaska at a yearly salary of \$1,200, which was afterwards so adjusted that the church paid part of the sum.

Dr. Jackson was at once struck by the miserable condition of the natives. Life was a struggle for the strong among the Eskimos. The old and weak fared so badly they were simply killed off.

Once Captain Healey, of the U. S. Cutter Bear asked, regarding a native whom he had known, "Where is George now?"

"Oh, I shot him last year," casually replied the Eskimo questioned.

It developed that George had been a burden to the community and had been disposed of in the easiest way.

Whales, sea lions, walrus and seals, the staple diet of the Eskimo, had once been plentiful, but the hunter had all but exterminated them. So great was the demand for walrus ivory that a six-week cruise in 1890 found not a single specimen of the animal in localities where it had been plentiful a few years before.

### Began in 1891

Dr. Jackson, therefore, found the Eskimo in dire need of help. At first the idea of the Government providing food for the natives presented itself, but this was impractical because of the difficulty of transportation, and the tremendous cost; and again it was not desired to make the Eskimo dependent upon doles.

The missionary then looked toward the natives of Siberia, who were self-supporting through the ownership of large herds of reindeer, for a solution of the problem of relief for the Eskimo of Alaska.

Then began a struggle that was an epic of courage and perseverance. The 51 Congress appropriated \$15,000 in a bill for "the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska as an experiment in connection with the industrial schools of the country." But the bill died, Dr. Jackson was a fighter, however, and took his appeal to the people through the press, and soon had a privately raised fund of \$2,000.

In 1891 he set out for Siberia in an attempt to obtain a few reindeer, the Government having given him, the use of the Cutter Bear. After cruising several thousand miles, the first deer was hauled aboard August 28, and 15 more were secured. After three weeks the deer, despite contrary predictions were landed at Unalaska in fine condition after a diet of moss and oatmeal water.

### Congress Finally Gives Help

A bill was introduced in the next Congress to aid the experiment, but failed to pass the House, and Dr. Jackson still found himself dependent upon the public.

Nevertheless he established the Teller Reindeer Station at Port Clarence, and five trips to Siberia added 171 head of deer to the herd. During the winter the superintendent of the station trained 12 deer to pull sleds, and with two picked teams made the trip to Cape Prince of Wales, 60 miles distant. These teams were tethered near the Eskimo dogs at night, to prove they would not molest the deer, as had been feared.

Finally, in March, 1893, Congress appropriated \$6,000 for the work, and in August, 1894, began the division of the herd. Missionaries were to receive 100 deer from the Government—as a loan—subject to recall in five years. The Government required the mission to clothe, feed and care for the natives who were learning to raise the deer. Eighty per cent of the increase of the herd went to the mission, and in some cases 20 per cent to the instructor. At the end of the 5 year period 100 deer were to be returned, in each case, to the Government.

This system worked exceedingly well and in 1905 the Government owned 30 per cent of the reindeer in Alaska. In 1902 Russia banned further exports of deer from Siberia, 1,280 having gone out of that land to Alaska since Dr. Jackson began his experiments. Today the herds in Alaska are so great that an outside outlet must be sought.

### Reindeer Eskimo's Best Friend

The importance of the reindeer to the Eskimo is best set forth in the report to Congress of the captain of of the U. S. Cutter Corwin:

The reindeer furnishes their owners with food, clothing, shelter, and nearly all of the necessities of life. The flesh blood and entrails are eaten. The skin makes the garments beds and tents. The skin of the leg, which is covered with fine short hair makes the boots. From the antlers are made many of their implements, drill bows for making fires, knife handles, etc. The sinew of the deer make the native thread, and most excellent thread it is. The bones, soaked in oil are burned for fuel. And in addition to all this the reindeer furnished his master with transportation, and, indeed, to a large extent, assists in forming the character of the man."

Dr. Jackson's papers give a vivid insight into the administration of justice in Alaska in its early days under the American flag. There seems to have been strong opposition to Dr. Jackson's school work on the part of some of the officials. Finally five indictments were found against him for such trivial matters as obstructing a highway with a fence, and for asking for a hearing before a Grand Jury. He was under \$2,000 bond, and, when about to sail for his northern station on a boat out of Sitka, was arrested and thrown into jail.

The officials had gone too far, for, while they succeeding in causing Dr. Jackson to miss the boat, they had also paraded their despotism before powerful tourists, who, upon their return to the States, hastened to Washington and laid the whole matter of Dr. Jackson's difficulties before President Cleveland.

The President was so impressed by the story of the injustices and he removed from office all officers antagonistic to the school work, including the Governor, U. S. Marshall, and District Attorney. The new officials sent out dismissed the charges against Dr. Jackson.

Bribing a child to eat spinach is criminal, asserts a Columbia professor. It unquestionably makes the parent an accessory to the spinach.

Los Angeles wife charges that her husband deserted her to become a sheik in Arabia. Why leave Los Angeles for that?

## Of Interest to the Women

Among the recent public utterances of Mrs. Charles Sabin, of New York, the curious opinion is expressed that the woman's pages of the newspapers tend to foster among women a "class consciousness." Her idea seems to be that the social organization would be improved if the newspapers dispensed with these special departments.

Speaking of tendencies, one might make the comment that there seems to be a trend among certain types of women, whose wealth shields them from the necessity of contacts with kitchen and other household affairs, to ignore the fact that some million of women still daily are faced with the stern necessity of preparing meals caring for children and performing the thousand and one duties which since the founding of the first family have been recognized as woman's honorable part in home making.

Just what is meant by the peril of making women "class conscious" is not quite clear. The motive prompting the service offered by the woman's page recognizes only that women have certain natural interests different from those of men. No department of a newspaper is equally appreciated by all of its readers. It is quite possible that the relatively few women who do not have those womanly duties attaching to the care of a household and whose "emancipation" is so complete that they even need not select or direct their servants, may find much of the woman's page meaningless. Such women perhaps may be in danger of developing a class consciousness.

But the million of home makers, mothers of children, young wives, prospective brides and even school girls, will gladly risk the peril of being classed as normal women and will continue to read the woman's page with interest and profit.

### Splendid Fillers

If the dinner is composed of leftovers and seems a bit skimpy, make hot biscuits or muffins and bring out a jar of homemade preserves and the skimpiness will never be noticed.

### More Than a Day Old

Breadcrumbs for stuffings should be two or three days old so the bread will crumble apart easily and result in a dry, light dressing. Fresh bread is so apt to hold together in small soggy lumps.

### The Roastin' Pan

Immediately after removing the roast, if you will pour some hot water and a few drops of ammonia into the roasting pan you will find the pan an easy article to wash. It is only when the fat is allowed to become hardened in the pan that it is a difficult job.

### The Hope Chest

The prospective bride would be wise if she would dip a sheet in strong bluing water, dry, and then spread the sheet over the white linens in her hope chest. It will prevent them from turning that ugly yellow during her engagement.

### Attractive Flower Pots

We never have enough jardinières for all the small plants we take in the house in the winter so the best way is to decorate the clay pot in which the plant is growing. First give the pot a coat of white shellac and then cover with a layer of softened putty. While the putty is soft stick beads, fancy buttons, colorful marbles or pebbles, etc., in symmetrical designs around the jar. Set aside to harden. The more artistic you are, the lovelier the result.

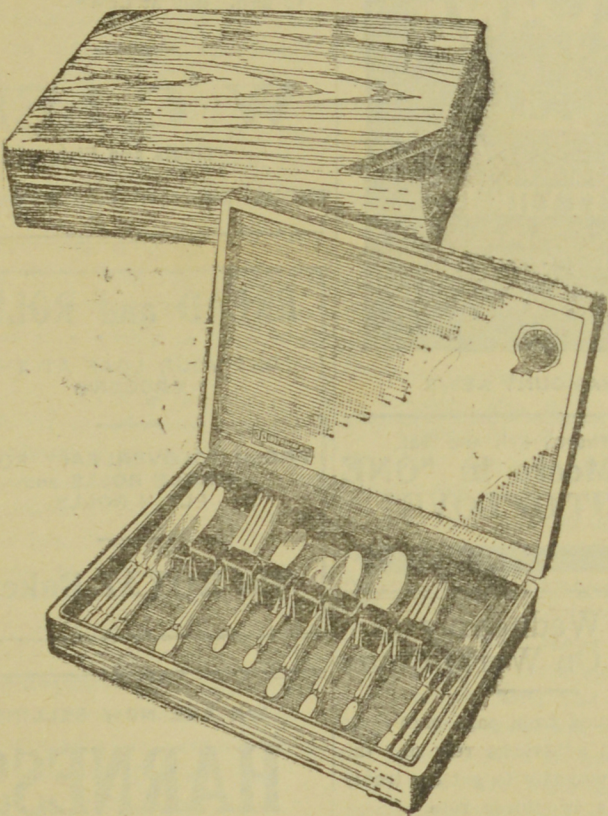
### Household Nuggets

Medicine stains can usually be removed with alcohol.

Few housewives realize what a necessity a sharp knife is.

A well-fed cat and one that has plenty of fresh water to drink will result in a good mouser.

## The Daily Mail's New Year's Gift



## One Case of Silverware

1847 ROGERS BROS.

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DESIGN

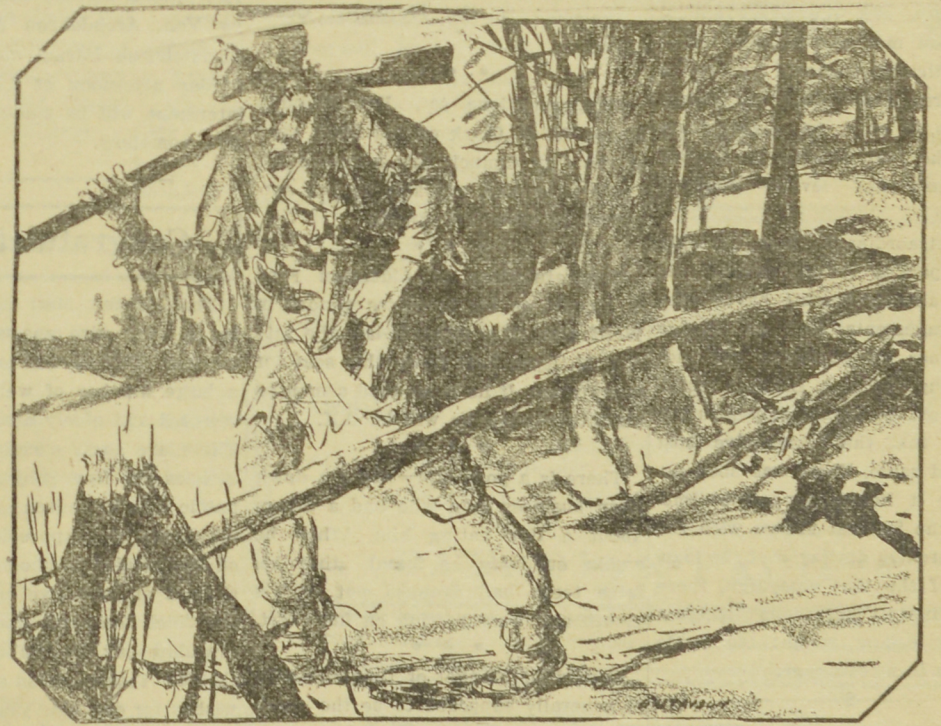
This walnut tarnish-proof Chest, containing 32 pieces of Rogers 1847 Sylvia Design Silver—the Newest and Best on the market today, WILL BE GIVEN ON JANUARY 15th 1934, TO THE PERSON BRINGING OR SENDING TO THE DAILY MAIL BY THAT DATE THE LARGEST AGGREGATE PAID-FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. This is not a voting contest. It is a fair and square deal. Whoever wins in subscriptions gets the prize. Subscriptions to be secured on yearly, half-yearly and on quarterly basis.

IN ADDITION TO THE PRIZE A LIBERAL COMMISSION WILL BE PAID TO ALL CANVASSERS WHETHER THEY WIN THE PRIZE OR NOT!

(This contest is open to everyone except employees of The Daily Mail and their families).

For Further Particulars

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OR 'PHONE 67.



## PATHFINDING

Established in 1817, the Bank of Montreal was the first permanent bank in British North America.

Inaugurating branch banking in Canada, it was the first bank in the capital of Lower Canada, first in the capital of Upper Canada, and first of the present banks in Bytown, afterwards Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. It was the first permanent bank to be established west of the Great Lakes and the first to achieve a transcontinental system of branches. It was also:

The first institution to provide Canada with a domestic currency, both bills and coinage.

The first bank to assist in financing the foreign trade of Canada;

The first banker for the Government of Canada,

The first bank to help finance the improvement of the St. Lawrence Waterway, through the assistance it gave to the building of the first Lachine Canal.

From its inception the Bank of Montreal has held the confidence of the Canadian people. Today that confidence is expressed in the fact that the Bank holds more than one million deposit accounts, equal to a deposit account for one in every ten persons in the entire Dominion.

Canadians naturally expect, as the sequel to such a record, that this Bank will retain the spirit of the pioneer in co-operating with the future business life of the nation.

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