

attired in a sailor's suit, whom I was unable to classify for quite a while. Finally he happened to look sideways, which brought into prominence a very strongly Mongoloid eye—the peculiar eye, that we always see in Chinamen—and this settled in my mind that he must belong to Asia. In fact he proved to be a Japanese. This formation of the eye which is more strongly marked in the Mongol is sometimes the only means of detecting the difference between individuals belonging to the two races. Taken as a whole, however, the face of the Indian is much heavier built, his hair is not as coarse as that of Chinamen or Japanese. Young persons have the Chinese eye often just as strongly developed as the Chinese themselves. We may say that the people, particularly those of the northern parts of the territory, occupy a position intermediate between the Indians of the plains and the East Asiatic races.

But the tribes of this coast are by no means homogeneous. A few of them take quite an exceptional position. In most cases the noses and faces of these Indians are wide, but low. Among the southern tribes there are some, whose faces are, to the contrary, wide and very high, the noses being at the same time narrow and almost Roman in form. It is remarkable that as soon as we cross the mountains of southern British Columbia the characteristic Indian face becomes very prominent.

I must not omit to mention one peculiarity. We are accustomed to consider the Indians as possessed of black, straight hair, and as of a reddish complexion. The hair of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast is very frequently slightly wavy and brownish, his complexion is very light. There are even a few tribes among whom red hair and almost white complexions occur.

The most striking peculiarity exhibited by these tribes is the effect of the custom of artificially deforming their heads by closely bandaging and pressing the head of the infant as long as it is in the cradle. By this means growth of the head sideways is stopped and it grows backward and upward. The forehead becomes at the same time flat and receding.

It is very curious that in the region of which we are speaking a great many different methods of deforming the head are in use. Further to the south, instead of lengthening the head, the Indians flatten it. They bring a strong pressure to bear upon the forehead.

The custom of deforming the head is very widely spread, and was still more so in older times. In America it is still practiced on the coast of British Columbia and as far south as Oregon. The tribes of Kansas flatten their heads. Formerly all the people of