

beets, celery, and potatoes yield prolifically. On one-sixth of an acre at Sitka eighty bushels of potatoes have been raised. It was, however, a plot of ground that had been formerly used by the Russians as a garden and was carefully prepared. Strawberries grow with the greatest spontaneity, and have a flavor equal to those of

ing business, while prosecuted north of Bering Strait, is extensive, there being 75 vessels engaged in the capture and traffic.

THE SUPPLY OF GAME.

The game of the country is limited, and will rapidly disappear with the army of Winchester being taken there. Mountain sheep can be killed occasionally after hard hunting, and less often a moose or a bear; on the southern coast there are some deer and elk. The white rabbits are scarce and hard to find. There is also a small gray squirrel found in great numbers. I have seen them crossing a wooded valley in such numbers that I have amused myself by hitting at them with sticks as they scampered about the underbrush, apparently amused at seeing so strange a creature as man,



LOOKING DOWN TAIYA INLET (LYNN CANAL.)

(Photo by W. Ogilvie.) By courtesy of the Canadian Magazine.

southern latitudes. Some extensive fields of strawberries are found under the very shadow of the glaciers, both at Glacier Bay and at Yakutat."

The prevailing varieties of timber in South-eastern Alaska are spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar. The spruce and hemlock grow to very large size, frequently being found 100 feet high and 6 to 8 feet in diameter. The yellow cedar is a beautiful wood, takes a high polish, and makes an admirable substitute for mahogany.

There are between thirty and forty salmon canneries in Alaska, representing an investment of more than \$4,000,000. They employ 5,000 or 6,000 people and pack from 600,000 to 800,000 cases a year. This is the greatest industry of the country (excepting the sealing) and is rapidly increasing. The Chinese furnish the best labor in the canneries, for the Tlingit Indian, while industrious to a degree, cannot be depended upon; he is too apt to start off without notice on a prolonged "potlatch" or go berrying or fishing in the height of the salmon run. The whal-

of whom, as they didn't know him, they were not afraid. The Izaak Walton who is enthusiastic enough to travel so far will find a recompense of speckled trout in the coast streams to make him declare that heaven must be somewhere near sixty degrees north latitude. The trout and salmon of the interior streams feed the natives, the pioneers, and the dogs. In the fall every Chilkat Indian's camp presents the appearance of wash-day in the back yard of a city home, with the fish split open, boned, and hung up to dry for the winter food. Does it not seem a waste to dry and salt a six-pound speckled trout to be fed to dogs? But this is what the Indian does.

INDIAN FISHERMEN.

He is a rare fisherman, though, one of the most adroit I have ever seen. His method is this: He cuts a stick two inches in diameter and about twelve feet long, to an end of which he attaches, with sinews, a double-pronged hook about three inches across the bend; and for his sport he selects a place in the creek between the