

of occurrence of timber, since this is not shown on the maps.

Speaking broadly, we may say that the average altitude of the timber line between Burrough's Bay and Lynn Canal is 2,500 feet, being a little higher in the south and a little lower in the north. Timber line is primarily a matter of heat, so that altitude and latitude have similar effect. However, in a country of which so much has but recently been uncovered from glaciers, timber line is affected by another factor, and that is the presence of soil for trees to take root. As the foot of a mountain is first exposed, the forest starts there and in time, as exposure and consequent disintegration take place, creeps upward. Now, there are many points in the area above referred to where this process of forest creeping has not yet reached the limit set by climatic conditions, and hence we find timber lines near each other, but varying in altitude by hundreds of feet. This is most noticeable on the west side of Lynn Canal. Naturally, we would expect the timber line in the south to be higher than in the north; but, as a matter of fact, it is the reverse there, being scarcely 2,000 feet for the former and nearly 3,000 feet for the latter. In general, the timber line on the east side of Lynn Canal is somewhat higher than on the west side. Around Juneau, the timber line does not reach the 2,000 feet limit. Between the entrance of Glacier Bay, across Dundas and Taylor Bays and Cape Spencer, the timber line may be put at 2,000 feet above the sea. In Glacier Bay, northward from the entrance, the timber line rapidly descends, and in the northern part the forest practically disappears