

people—the Bilqula. Fortunately the series of measurements on this tribe is sufficiently large to give the result a high degree of probability. North of British Columbia we find the Tlingit, also considerably taller than the tribes of northern British Columbia, and much more short-headed. Unfortunately no satisfactory series of measurements of this people is accessible to me. As there is a constant intercourse between the various tribes of this region, and as the conditions of life of all of them are uniform, we must assume that these differences are racial characters. Our knowledge of the native tribes of the interior of British Columbia is very limited, but we may adduce some material from the most southern part of this region. Seven skulls from Lytton, B. C., which are in the Museum of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, in Ottawa; one from the same place, which is in my possession, and two Shushwap skulls described by Barnard Davis, give an average cephalic index of 78.9. A single Shushwap whom I measured in New Westminster has a cephalic index of 82.9, corresponding to about 80.9 on the skull.

On account of the remarkable differences in the cephalic indices of these various groups of tribes, it would be of great interest to know the natural form of head of the tribes of northern Vancouver Island, of the delta of Fraser river, of Puget Sound, and of northern Oregon. Unfortunately all of them deform their heads. On Fraser river, on Puget Sound, and north of Columbia river this custom is, however, dying out, and I was able to measure a series of children. Twelve boys from Puget Sound give an average of 83.9, with a probable variation of 1.8; thirteen from Fraser river give an average of 87.3, with a probable variation of 2.0. Although the results obtained by measuring boys are not identical with those obtained by measuring adults, the difference is probably not very great. At least the results of the measurement of the cephalic indices of 13 boys from southern Oregon are almost identical with the results obtained from the measurement of 17 adults. According to these figures, the Indians of Puget Sound would have to be grouped in close connection with those of central Oregon; those of Fraser river with the tribes of Harrison lake. The Bilqula resemble the tribes of Puget Sound and of northern and central Oregon.

It appears, therefore, that there is a comparatively uniform, mesocephalic population on Vancouver Island and on the coast of British Columbia; with the exception of Fraser river and Bentinck Arm.