

Indian to whom he administered medicine at first became much worse, in consequence, apparently, of the treatment, and during this time the patient's relatives walked about in an exciting manner, manifesting very unpleasant signs of hostility. Fortunately the man finally recovered, but Col. Ripinsky has no doubt that his life would not have been safe had he died.

The latitude and longitude of a point near Pyramid Island were determined in 1869 by a United States Coast Survey party, who were sent out to observe the eclipse of the sun in the month of August of that year. The position then determined is given in the "Alaska Coast Pilot" as latitude  $59^{\circ} 11' 43'' .0$ , longitude  $135^{\circ} 27' 04'' .5$ . The longitude was determined by chronometers, thirteen having been used by the expedition. Where the point was fixed I could not ascertain, so I took the centre of the island. This island is pyramidal in form, as seen from the south-west or north-east, and about 500 yards long by 200 wide. It is composed of sand and clay, and rises about 80 feet above high tide, being evidently the result of glacial action. At low tide there is very little water on the north side of the island, and it is only a question of a few years until it will cease to be an island altogether, owing to the constant accumulation of drift brought down by the streams flowing into the inlet.

To carry the survey from the island across to Chilkoot Inlet I had to get up on the mountains north of Haines mission, and from there could see both inlets. Owing to the bad weather I could get no observation for azimuth, and had to produce the survey from Pyramid Island to Dyea Inlet by reading the angles of deflection between the courses. At Dyea Inlet I got my first observation, and deduced the azimuths of my courses up to that point. Dyea Inlet has evidently been the valley of a glacier; its sides are steep and smooth from glacial action; and this, with the wind almost constantly blowing landward, renders getting upon the shore difficult. Some long sights were therefore necessary. The survey was

Pass.



From Photo. by W. Ogilvie.  
Looking Up Chilkoot Pass from a Point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Miles above Tide-water (Raining.)