

no common respect to the memory of their departed friends, by a long period of mourning, cutting off their hair, and never making use of the property of the deceased. Nay, they frequently destroy or sacrifice their own, as a token of regret and sorrow." Hearne writes: "These people do not bury their dead. They abandon them in the place where they die, so that one must suspect they are eaten by wild animals and birds of prey. This is the reason why the Indians never eat the fox, the wolf, nor the crow, unless constrained by necessity. On the death of one of their near relatives, they strip themselves of their clothes and remain naked till someone comes to console them. The mourning for a father, a mother, a wife, a son, or a brother lasts a whole year. With the exception of shorn hair, nothing indicates this mourning in the costume of the Northern Indians. It consists solely in uttering cries almost incessant. Apart from time devoted to sleep and eating, whether they walk or rest, they emit at intervals a prolonged howl, which is often repeated in unison by all persons present."

Dr. Yarrow, in his "Introduction to the Study of Mortuary Customs among the North American Indians," says: "Tree burial was not uncommon among the nations of antiquity, for the Colchians enveloped their dead in sacks of skin and hung them to trees; the ancient Tartars and Scythians did the same." What he says regarding the Colchians is taken from Arrian, *De Var. Hist. IV. 1*, but I have a very distinct recollection of coming across similar facts in classical authors which I have not succeeded in verifying. It is unfortunate that Dr. Yarrow or his informant does not mention his authorities. However, I quote Dr. Yarrow at page 75 for the following: "W. L. Hardisty gives a curious example of log-burial in trees, relating to the Loucheux of British America. They inclose the body in a neatly-hollowed piece of wood, and secure it to two or more trees, about six feet from the ground. A log about eight feet long is first split in two, and each of the parts carefully hollowed out to the required size. The body is then inclosed and the two pieces well lashed together, preparatory to being finally secured, as before stated, to the trees." Mr. Dall, in his "Distribution and Nomenclature of the Native tribes of Alaska, etc.," has the following notes on Tinneh tribes: "*Unakhotana*—the bodies of the dead are always placed by them above ground in a box or wooden receptacle. *Kutchakutchin*—They formerly burned their dead. *Tehanin-Kutchin*—They bury their dead in boxes above ground on which they pile up stones."

Father Morice's account is fuller than the preceding, and will be found in his paper, "The Western Dénés—their Manners and Customs." It sets forth the wailings of the relatives for a deceased man of note, the