

ever, the nourishment is apparently not equal to the demand, for after the trees have attained a certain height the tops die, and looking over the forest from the sea it presents the appearance of hop poles.

The lumbering is all done on the immediate coast, and the logs rolled or skidded into the sea, and then boomed and drawn by tugs to the mill.

The population of Alaska by the last census, that of 1890, gives a total of 32,000, of whom 4,300 are whites, 23,500 Indians and 2,400 Mongolians and others. There are less than 500 white women in the whole country, at which fact I think a philanthropist would rejoice.

The natives of south-eastern Alaska, with whom we are immediately concerned, belong nearly all to the great Thlinket tribe.

Everywhere in nature science is gathering facts. Facts are correlated, and cause and effect studied. Under the term cause is included the term environment. Environment plays a great part in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It is the key that has unlocked many of the secrets of nature, and in skilful hands will further shed light on nature's work. Thus has environment exerted its influence on the Indians in moulding their habits, customs and character, and also, to some extent, their physical traits. The island home of the Haidas in the broad expanse of the Pacific has developed them into the highest type of Indians on the coast. The Thlinket have, in general, thick, coarse, straight, black hair, large fiery eyes, a small, flat, broad nose, and large cheek-bones. As much of their lives is spent in canoes, it has impaired their powers of locomotion, and misshaped their legs, rendering them decidedly awkward on shore. Their teeth are white, but in old age become worn down by eating dried salmon on which sand and grit have gathered in the process of drying. Many of the females, in their youth, are quite rosy and comely. In complexion both sexes are surprisingly light coloured, which is not due to any admixture with whites, although admixture is not uncommon. It is recorded that formerly they bathed frequently, both in summer and winter, and thereby hardened their physique; furthermore that the children were daily bathed in the ocean; this undoubtedly resulted in the survival of the fittest. From my observations, however, I think that