after it had become softened, into boxes and melting it with heated stones. The oil is kept in the paunch of the whale or in seal skins and bladders and is used as an article of food, as well as for trade. The season commences in March. The Makahs were, till lately, in the habit of purchasing oil from the Sittinahts also, and have traded in a single season, it is said, as much as 3000 gallons. Previous to becoming whalers the young men go through a species of probation, probably similar to that of the Samahnous. A portion of them only attain the dignity of whalers, a second class devote themselves to halibut, and a third to salmon and inferior fish, the occupations being kept distinct at least in great measure. The largest class of canoes generally belong to a single individual, and he receives a proportionate share of the booty from the crew. The halibut season is from March to May when the salmon fishery commences, this last is by trolling. Very few of the fall salmon are taken. Cod are obtained at the entrance of the straits, and other kinds of fish are abundant at all seasons, among which is the Kwoshkäö, apparently a species of perch, of very good quality. Muscles and echini of large size are also abundant. Sea otter are not obtained at the cape, but the Indians purchased them of the Sittinahts, and carried them to Victoria, for sale. Formerly they raised a large quantity of potatoes, but since the sickness they have neglected this provision.

The Makahs bore the nose as well as the