

Other minor tribes are the *Giat-andan*, "the staunch people," whose chief's name is Shgagwent, "the fin-backed whale;" the *Giat-wil-giauts*, "people of the landing place," (the proper name of Metla-Katla); the *Gilwzan*, "people out of sight," so-called because their village could not be seen by parties sailing past on the river; their chief's name is Niash-nawa, said to have been given to him by a slave who was kindly treated, and meaning "the grandfather whom I have found." Bishop Ridley mentions twelve or thirteen of these minor tribes, and each one had its own village. The Zimshian Indians all now wear civilized dress, and the wretched hovels in which they formerly lived have given place to strong, solid houses, many of which are of vast size. The framework of the house consists of heavy posts which support long beams. The walls and the roof are constructed of thick planks. Those forming the walls rest upon strong ropes of cedar bark connecting two poles, one of which stands inside the wall, while the other is outside. The boards overlap each other to prevent the rain from coming in. The houses are square in shape, and each one is generally occupied by four families, each living in one corner. Small sheds on a raised platform within the building serve as bedrooms. Every family has its own fireplace, made of earth or stones, and the smoke escapes through a hole in the centre of the roof. Cooking used to be done formerly by heating stones in a fire and dropping them into a wooden box or watertight basket filled with water, until it boiled. Before tobacco was introduced they used to chew a weed called *Wundan*; it was mixed with lime made from shells pounded in a pestle and mortar. They call our tobacco *Wundam-ukshewa* (white man's wundan). The custom of perforating the lower lips of females still exists to some extent. In these perforations wooden labrets are worn. The men have the septum perforated in childhood. Ear and nose ornaments were formerly extensively used. Chiefs' daughters, among the Zimshians, used to have their front teeth ground down to the gums by chewing a pebble of jade, the row of teeth thus assuming an arched form. Tattoos are found on the arms and feet of the Zimshians, but not on the breast or back.

These people gain their living chiefly by fishing and hunting, but many of them are at the present time engaged in canning salmon and other civilized occupations. The bristles of the sea-lion are used by them for adorning their dancing ornaments. They catch cod-fish and halibut with hooks. Salmon are caught in weirs when ascending the rivers, in fish traps, or by means of nets dragged between two boats. They dry their herrings in canoes filled with water and heated with red-hot stones. In winter, dried halibut dipped in oil is one of their principal dishes. Fish-roe also is dried and eaten with oil. The Zimshians make large canoes of cedar wood, with high prow and high stern. Sails have only