

property is distributed. The child is presented arrayed in tribal regalia, and publicly assumes the charge of some family emblem in the shape of a toy of the monkey-on-the-stick order, which is called a "Naknog." This function is therefore known as "Naknogs."

5. Girls on attaining the age of puberty are set apart to fast four days. The first food they are allowed to taste after this fast is at a feast where all the clan sections of the village are represented. After the feast the attendance of the clans is duly acknowledged by a distribution of gifts. This formality is termed "Ginētqu," i.e., *an arising*, after which the girl is considered marriageable.

6. Most Indians are distinguished by tattoo markings on their bodies, the imprinting of which is a great event. These markings generally represent some bird, animal or reptile connected with the totem of a clan or crest of the family, and on the occasion of the tattooing it is usual to take up some further articles of ancestral regalia and another "naknog," besides the assumption of a large amount of self-importance, while a distribution of property is made on a larger scale than hitherto. Only adults are permitted to go through this ceremony, as it leads to a position of some dignity in the public estimation. The custom is called "DUMYE," i.e., *a starting out*. A year afterwards a feast is given when the marks are publicly shown and declared "gwalgwa," i.e., *dried or healed*.