

of clams, which has thus far proved very remunerative. Besides their general store at the village, carrying usually from \$1,500 to \$2,500 worth of stock, they have, a little farther along the beach, an excellent plant for the manufacture of oil. A substantial and well finished wharf runs out on piles some three hundred feet to deep water. The main building, forty by sixty feet, contains in one part the two huge retorts, refining and storage tanks, and steam hoist and car used in the process of refining the oil; while in another part are the crates, racks, hand-soldering machines, and other apparatus for canning clams. At the rear is the boiler and wood-sheds, the little blacksmith shop with its outfit, the water tank with its half-mile-long flume, and three snug cabins for the accommodation of the employees.

All the work in connection with the erection and fixing of the plant the Indians did themselves, and they are now practically free of debt. Last year they put out about nineteen thousand gallons of first-class dog-fish oil, and some clams which they canned during the winter. Besides the direct profit from the products, the Indians, thus independent, are able to secure fair rates for their labours as fishermen, which could not otherwise be the case. Nearly all the men and a number of women are shareholders in the company, and naturally feel a commendable pride in the enterprise.

To their comfortable dwelling-houses brief reference has already been made. Many of the exteriors are painted; most have been at some time, though some are now free enough from any trace of such experience. The interior is in most cases partitioned into rooms, the woodwork neatly finished, the walls usually either papered or

painted. In matters of dress, not only has the old blanket been abandoned, but the next stage of advancement, gaudy colours and outrageous combinations, has given place to quiet colours and general good taste. Neatness and cleanliness in dress and person prevail.

Perhaps enough has already been said to indicate that the Haidas are by no means a lazy people. The dog-fish season keeps the men employed from the middle of April to the last of October, with a break of two months, June and July, for the salmon canning season, during which many men and women cross to the Skeena River with the hope of increasing their gains. After the close of the dog-fishing, the salmon and halibut must be prepared for winter consumption, the men meanwhile hunting and trapping. The three winter months, with occasional breaks for halibut-fishing, are spent in providing firewood, cutting cordwood, making canoes and boats, building and completing odd jobs which accumulate during the year.

A number of the men spend the winter in carving from black slate or wood small models of totem poles, pipes, or figures of men and animals which they sell to curio dealers at a fair rate. The stone carving especially commands a sure market, as only at this place is such work done. Still others convert gold and silver coins and ivory tusks into attractive bits of jewelry, ear-rings, finger-rings, brooches, bracelets, napkin-rings, sugar ladles and butter knives, artistically engraved, which bring a good profit. In the early spring the best pelts are to be obtained, and the people scatter again to their hunting camps for a short time before the fishing season opens.

In considering the condition of