

building is never removed, so that planking the sides and roofs is the only work on re-occupation. Planks required for repairing the houses are made during winter. Following the salmon as they swim up the rivers and inlets, the natives place their summer encampments at some distance from the seaboard, towards which they return for the winter season about the end of October, with a stock of dried salmon—their principal food at all times. By this arrangement, being near the seashore, they can get shell-fish, if their stock of salmon runs short, and can also catch the first fish that approach the shore in the early spring. Every tribe, however, does not thus regularly follow the salmon; some of the tribes devote a season to whale-fishing, or to the capture of the dog-fish, and supply themselves with salmon by barter with other tribes. If the natives did not thus often move their quarters, their health would suffer from the putrid fish and other nastinesses that surround their camps, which the elements and the birds clear away during the time of non-occupation. They remove in the following manner from an encampment:—Two large canoes are placed about six feet apart, and connected by planks—the sides and roofs of the houses—laid transversely upon each other, so as to form a wide deck the whole length of the canoe, space enough for one man being reserved at the bow and stern. On this deck are baskets full of preparations of salmon-roe, dried salmon, and other fish, together with wooden boxes containing blankets and household articles. The women and children sit in a small space purposely left for them. I have seen the goods piled on these rafts as high as fourteen feet from the water. Each canoe is managed by two