

*'aits'ato*, which may be literally translated as "menstrual (period) falls off (*i.e.* has come to an end)." The guests are informed that she has finished her period of taboo and are feasted and presented with gifts. Potlatch and *t'amā* songs are sung and *topāti* dances and games are performed.

There are thus three potlatches or ceremonials normally given in connection with the arriving at maturity of a girl:—the puberty ceremonial proper or *hītcapas*, which begins her period of taboo; the potlatch given in her honor or main *'aitst!ōłt*, which may or may (more normally) not coincide with the potlatch given at the time of the puberty ceremonial (in the case of the ceremonial we have described this second potlatch was promised but not definitely announced; it took place about a month later in conjunction with a "wolf ritual" or *Lōkwāna* given by the girl's father), at which the "torches" are returned with return gifts at 100 per cent. interest; and the *'aits'ato*, which ends her period of taboo.\*

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\*Cf. F. Boas' report on "The Nootka," British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sixth Report on the North-Western Tribes of Canada, pp. 40-42. Boas gives a drawing of a painted board-screen, also two *t'amā* songs.