

few days after my arrival, and while a woman and her child were looking in at the window I brought out one of these dolls, for the first time, and, unseen, dressed it in a towel, and slowly brought it towards the window. At first sight of it the woman's eyes opened very widely as she stood wondering, but when I suddenly made it squeak she did not wonder any more, but turned and fled.

Besides the means commonly employed in the chase by the Eskimo in all parts of the Arctic Regions there are doubtless others only known or practised by those living in certain localities. At Cape Prince of Wales the seals were seldom captured at their holes in the ice, but invariably along wide cracks, or in the water beyond the ice where one man might be often seen scraping with his spear and whistling in a low note while his companion lay at the edge of the ice, and if there were any seals within hearing distance they were always attracted to the spot, when rising quickly the Eskimo would throw his spear with line attached and if quick enough would seldom miss. The seal, however, is very active and often escapes by diving before the harpoon reaches it.

The gun, with which many are supplied, has almost taken the place of the bow and arrow, nevertheless they are still used by a few in deer hunting, and while one takes up a position behind some stones in one of the narrow passes of the hills others drive the deer towards him. By this means a very close shot is obtained and I was informed that often half the length of the arrow is buried in the deer's side.

The fish spear used in Greenland is also found here though seldom used, the most common implement employed being a long handle with an ordinary knife firmly tied near one end making a fork, one prong of which is the end of the rod, the other the blade of the knife its sharpened edge turned inward. With this ugly weapon the salmon are speared or, more properly speaking, are slashed and are often found nearly cut in halves.

The net is also used here in catching fish in the smaller streams, though the most common mode of trapping is by building walls of stones shaped like a bag about six inches above the surface, and then with sticks and stones splashing the water higher up the stream and driving the fish into the trap.