

of the Eskimo, and the boundary is well observed, the latter keeping far to the north of it, when hunting deer inland, and the Indian rarely crossing it from the southward."

#### HUNTING TERRITORIES.

The Eskimo do not have any strict divisions of hunting territory, such as characterize their near Indian neighbours, the Micmacs and Montagnais. Most of the hunting is done on the sea, which is free to every one. The same condition applies to the vast interior, where the Eskimo hunt for deer in the autumn and spring.

The idea of restricting the pursuit of game is repugnant to the Eskimo, who hold that food belongs to everyone. This does not preclude them from having intricate laws for the division of game, when hunting in parties.

Under ordinary conditions, a family may occupy a fishing station in summer year after year undisputed, but it does not give them any special right to it. Anyone else is free to come and enjoy its benefits, and, according to Eskimo ethics, they would move away before they would start a dispute about it. Quite often a deserving but poor young hunter is invited by a more fortunate family to share their camping ground, and is thus enabled to get a start in life.

A factor of a Hudson's Bay Company post in Eskimo country told me about a Micmac Indian who moved into his district, and attempted to establish the hunting divisions to which he was accustomed. The idea was so repugnant to the Eskimo that they drove him out.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of Labrador is rigorous, particularly in the northern section, owing to the immense fields of ice brought down from the north by the cold Labrador current. Not only do the inhabitants have their own bay and river ice to contend with, but the ice coming out of Ungava bay and Hudson strait; and particularly the Arctic pack sweeping down yearly from the northern archipelago through Fox channel. The latter appears