

more like a dog's than the others. Its skin is prettily marked by roundish white rings with a dark central spot in the white. It is known to our sealers as the Jar,\* presumably from the resemblance it bears in outline to that article. It has a short, stout, almost round body, tapering towards the hinder part. Another seal is called the Ginny by our people, but whether it is a variety of the last, or a different species, I do not know. Some say the Ginny is a deformed or hard grown Harp, one that has lost its mother and is not properly nourished, but this appears to be merely conjecture.

Possibly, there are still other varieties of the Phocidae on our coasts, but if so they are unknown to me. It certainly does not speak well for us that we have not long ago made an effort to fully study this most interesting group of animals and learn all that there is to be learned about them, ere it be too late.

The Walrus or morse, closely allied to the seal family is sometimes, but rarely found on the Arctic ice floe in these latitudes. His proper habitat is in the Arctic regions, and he but seldom comes so far south as Newfoundland.

Of course all our seals are an entirely different species from the fur seal of the Prybilov Islands in Bhering Sea, on the West coast of the American continent. This latter animal, which furnishes the valuable seal fur so dear to the hearts of all our lady friends, never makes his appearance on this side, I

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\*Since writing the above I submitted photos, together with an accurate description of this seal, to the authorities of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., for identification. They informed me that the correct name of the animal is the Ringed Seal, *Phoca hispida orfotidae*. I have also ascertained that it is the same seal from which most of the Eskimo skin boots and clothing are made.