

From another informant the place-names of the Eskimo from Cape Chidley south were obtained, completing the list:

Killi'nugmiut, "land's end people,"	Cape Chidley.
Koñilucur'amiut,	Okkak.
Nu'ne'gu'miut,	Nain.
A-vitu'miut,	Hopedale.
Aivitu'miut, "whaling-place people,"	Rigolet.
Nette'tu'miut, "sealing-place people,"	Cartwright (Sandwich bay).
Pu'tla'va'miut,	Battle harbour.

RACIAL BOUNDARIES.

The coastal habitation of the Labrador Eskimo is broken only at Davis inlet, on the Atlantic coast, where the Eastern Naskapi come out yearly to the Hudson's Bay Company post to trade. The factor here informed me that the trade was almost entirely Indian. Parallel cases might be cited in Alaska, where the Copper River Indians (Atnah Dene) have broken through the Eskimo boundary at Cooks inlet, and the break between the Eskimo on the east and west sides of Hudson bay, where the Cree occupy the territory at the bottom of the bay.

The vast wilderness forming the "interior country" of the Labrador peninsula is inhabited by the Naskapi and Montagnais Indians. The Naskapi are found north and the Montagnais south of the height of land. Low, in his admirable report of the Labrador interior in the Geological Survey Annual Report, 1895, pages 44-45L, gives the following definite boundaries for the Indians and Eskimo:

"The Montagnais inhabit the country extending south of a line drawn westward from Hamilton inlet, to the headwaters of the St. Maurice river. The Nauscaupees inhabit the interior country north of this line, or from the bottom of James bay eastward to Hamilton inlet. The northern limit of their territory [the Naskapi's] is marked by the Koksoak river, from its mouth to the Stillwater branch, and by this stream westward to its head in the neighbourhood of Clearwater lake, and thence westward to Richmond gulf on Hudson bay (see map). This line divides the Indian territory from that