

not get even one of them for anything he had to offer—for I had long tried unsuccessfully to get a shovel.

It may be said, then, that the people who frequent Great Bear lake are not so much manufacturers of wooden ware as the gatherers and distributors of wood.

The people who have access to the mouth of the Kōglūk-tualuk are manufacturers of lamps and pots still, though their market now can be but a small fraction of what it once was. To make a large pot (inside measure say 9×40 inches and 7 inches deep) is said to take all a man's spare time for a year, and some take two years to the making of a pot. Lamps are more quickly made. Certain individuals are considered expert pot makers, and many others attain old age without ever having made a large pot, though all have owned one or more. A man who spends the summer making a pot must live that summer on fish and must, therefore, to clothe himself and his family, buy caribou for the winter from those who have been at the caribou grounds while he was stonecutting. No man of these tribes probably ever devoted even half the summer of his active life to stonework, yet we have here the beginning of division of labour, the germ of a "trade". These pot and lamp makers furnish the best example known to me both of specialization of industries by tribes and of the division of labour among individuals. The division of labour between the sexes hardly finds a logical place under the title chosen for the present paper, as its dependence on natural resources and commerce is not close nor self-evident, though to a degree there no doubt is such dependence.

Though the Kañhiŷyūārmīūt are the largest producers and exporters of copper within the district, they have not developed into manufacturers of copper implements as the tribes near the soapstone quarries have developed into pot-makers, probably because copper is more portable and its uses are more varied—for cutting and stabbing weapons, fish-hooks, tools, shafts and rods, ice picks, patches for articles of horn, bone and wood, rivets, needles, etc. The material for a copper knife weighs less than the made knife—the caribou horn handle can be added by the member of any tribe: a pot probably does not weigh over 10 per cent or 15 per cent of what the block weighed that went to make it,