

when the art of hunting from the kayak is studied in the line of Eskimo wanderings from West to East. At least their development is not so simply and clearly manifested as in the latter case.

As to HUNTING FROM OPEN BOATS, this likewise is performed more uniformly by the Eskimo, but also almost in the same way by the Northwest Indians who procure their sustenance as much from the sea as from the land and also in other respects may be considered a link between Eskimo and Indians. Some Indians also catch white whales from the shore and know how to use the large bladder for this purpose. On the opposite shore of Bering Strait the neighbours of the Eskimo down to Kam-schatka have open skinboats for the same purpose. As to catching fish, especially salmon, also a remarkable uniformity prevails all over the Eskimo countries. Only one curious exception is to be noted here: the Eastgreenlanders are totally unacquainted with the use of fishhooks or angling, whereas on the other hand they have threeforked salmon-spears of a remarkable form, exactly the same as is met with in Vancouver Island.

### DWELLINGS.

The way in which the inhabitants are distributed, partly as inmates of the same house, partly in different houses more or less distant from each other, is a question of importance, when their social organisation comes to be considered. It will be known that the Eskimo during the summer lead a wandering life, forming bands of as many as can find room in an *umiak* or who constitute the inhabitants of a tent. But during winter — by far the longest part of the year — they retire to certain stations usually occupied by the same stock through several generations. In comparing THE WINTERHOUSES OF ALASKA WITH THOSE OF GREENLAND we instantly observe one broad difference. The interior room of the former is a square surrounded by the