

that they do not give much attention to agriculture. Very little, of course, can be raised in such a climate; potatoes and turnips are almost the only vegetables that it is profitable to attempt. The latter are very good, and on some of the islands equal to any raised in Canada. The former are more apt to be small and watery. Quite a considerable amount of grass is found on some of the islands, so that a few domestic animals can be kept and are kept by a few families.

The fishing-season commences usually about the middle of June. In a good season, the men are out in their boats at one and two o'clock in the morning, and the salting and "putting away" their fish, keep them up till late at night. Vessels come from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the United States to engage in the fishery. The fish taken by the people, after being cured, are disposed of to the trading vessels from Halifax and Quebec for provisions and clothing. About Oct. 1, they prepare to move into winter-quarters. They bring down their rafts of wood for winter use from the interior, where it was cut the previous winter, and make all ready for the approaching cold weather. Snow does not often come—to remain—much earlier than in Canada. The bays begin to freeze about Dec. 1, but owing to the action of winds and tide they are not usually "fast" till just before Christmas. The Komatik now begins to come into use. This is the Esquimaux name for the dog-sledge, (accent the 1st syllable.) This sledge is long, low, and narrow, all the parts lashed together with deer-sinews, shod with whalebone, and when women or children ride, they have a box fastened on filled with beds and quilts. To this dogs are harnessed by twos, to the number of six or eight, with one as leader; the long traces of seal-skin by which they are harnessed, bring the head dog sometimes to the distance of forty feet from the sledge, but not too far to be reached by the long seal-skin whip. No reins are used, the animals being guided simply by the Esquimaux words