

property of all present. Nevertheless, in the division of a narwhal into which an Eskimo had thrown a harpoon, and which I had shot and killed about an hour later, I observed that when the animal was butchered, the man who had thrown the harpoon took some of the choice parts for himself, such as the great mass of skin which covered the tail, and the sinew from the back, in addition to his share of the meat. But though the hunter may have a right to a larger share in the game he has captured, he does not exercise this right should want and famine be around him; for it is an unknown thing among these people that

becoming costumes. The women make up with great skill and taste the beautiful white and blue foxskins into short trunk trousers, blending the two colors deftly so as to get the best effect. An Eskimo woman with a foxskin jacket and trousers, and sealskin boots with white beaverkin fringes at the top, not merely for ornamental purposes, but to keep out the blowing snow, possesses as handsome and comfortable an outfit as has ever been devised for a woman. It would make an ideal bicycle suit, and is excellently adapted for all kinds of exercise and travel. Nor does it lack in value according to our standards, made as it is from



GLACIER FLOWING INTO GRANVILLE BAY.

some should want while others are living in plenty. If one family has an abundance of seal meat or plenty of bearskins, every hungry family in the neighborhood will be fed, and the bearskins will also be divided. The Eskimo will share his last bit of meat with his neighbor in want. He does not need a missionary to preach to him "love thy neighbor as thyself." For among these people whom we fain would look upon as barbarians, some of the noblest teachings of Christianity are in force—not in words but in acts.

The Eskimo women have no Worths or Redferns to plan gowns for them, and yet nowhere do you find prettier or more

the finest and highest priced furs known to the world of commerce.

The women are really the heads of the family. Marriage does not seem to be a very certain bond of union until children are born. After that the trading of wives, which I have before mentioned, is rare. The men furnish the food, and the women prepare it. They also make and keep the men's clothes and boots in repair.

The parents are extremely fond of their own children in particular, and of all children in general. It is seldom that more than four children are to be found in one family. The children are treated with great tenderness, and are