

houses are made from "living" snow (*caḡu'ila'ktaq*), i.e., snow which will adhere when the blocks are placed together, such as is found in a newly-made drift which has just begun to harden. The blocks themselves are termed *carilu'ktaq*, from *caruya* "cutting out." The key piece which fits in the roof is the *qu'dlik*.

#### THE ESKIMO YEAR.

The Labrador Eskimo, like their congeners in other sections, divide the year into seasons corresponding to the appearance of game or other natural conditions. These divisions do not correspond exactly with our monthly divisions, but are near enough for purposes of comparison. There is no attempt to equalize the lunar with the sidereal year, and the divisions, as their names indicate, are governed by the conditions of climate and the appearance of game.

On the east (Atlantic) Labrador coast, the following months are named:

*si'ka'lu't*, "ice-forming month," December.

*neləka'it'u'k*, "coldest month for frost," January.

*ko'blu't*, "ground cracked by frost," February.

*netə'lu't*, "the month of the young Jar seal (*ne'teq*)," March.

*teye'l-u'lu't*, "the month of the young Bearded seal (*teye'l-ut*),"

April.

*no'yalu't*, "month of fawning" (*noyoq*, "fawn"), May.

*kuci'yi'alu't*, "the month of the young Ranger seal (*kuci'yiuk-ciuk*), June.

According to my informant, the summer months were bunched into one season. He said there were many kinds of game then, and no necessity for distinguishing the season of any particular one.

From Ungava the following divisions, which distinguish the summer months, were obtained.

The months were said to be the same as given above until the month of June. (The young of the Ranger or Freshwater seal, *kuci'yi'ciuk*, from which the month of June takes its name on the east coast, is not found in Ungava.) Beginning, then, with June, we have.