

BUILDING MATERIAL, but before we have passed the Mackenzie R. snowhuts are only found as serving for temporary use, especially on journeys for hunting. In the Central Regions they are made regular habitations for a certain part of the year. On account of their circular form they must of course be narrow, and for this reason they are furnished with siderooms for different uses. In spring and autumn temporary huts of an elongated form are built as a transition to THE GREENLAND HOUSES. It is said that the *kagsit* are — or according to tradition have been — built likewise of snow. In Greenland, at least south of Melville Bay, dwellings of snow are not known to have existed, the houses are REARED MERELY OF STONES AND SOD or turf. The Greenlanders quite well know the *kagsit* from their traditional tales, but no doubt mainly, if not entirely as a reminiscence from the earlier homesteads of their ancestors. In Disko Island certainly a ruin which was recently still in existence was said to have been such a public building. But as far as I know there does not exist any authentic statement of such buildings ever having been observed or known to have been made use of in Greenland. Finally one very remarkable custom which the Alaska Eskimo have in common with the Indians must be mentioned here in connection with the dwellings. It is the use of sweating baths. The *kagses* generally serve for this purpose, but how far the custom passes beyond the shores of Bering Strait is not known; certainly, however, it is abandoned before the regular use of snowhouses begins.

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

The ESKIMO CLOTHING, as well known, is almost the same for women as for men, consisting of trousers or breeches and a tunic or coat closed round the body and covering the head also by means of THE PROLONGATION THAT FORMS THE HOOD. It varies of course throughout the different tribes, but the hood especially