man's fabrics. In the heat of summer the ordinary upper dress is discarded, formerly for a light covering of the skins of ducks, and now of some cheap European material.

Their implements of the chase, till the partial adoption of firearms, were equally novel and well adapted to their wants, consisting mainly of lances and harpoons of various sizes and shapes, the bow and arrow, and slings, the two latter, however, being much less frequently used than the former, and the sling, indeed, scarcely at all, being made in the usual way, and used with stone missiles; their bows were formed with difficulty, owing to the scarcity of suitable wood, generally of pieces of bone fastened together with nails, where these could be got, and their chief power derived from sinewy strings drawn across them; on their missile darts, however, they mainly depended, and these were formed with an ingenuity, and made with a skill hardly to be expected, considering the scarcity of wood and iron, and remembering the clumsy and intractable character of bone. With these weapons, however, they fearlessly attack the polar bear, musk ox and wolf, and kill the whale, walrus and seal. Their harpoon dart, of which the length is about six feet and the diameter an inch and a-half, has in all cases an inflated bag attached to it. The upper part is fitted with a movable joint of bone headed with the harpoon, which is also of bone and about five inches long, barbed and pointed with iron. At the butt-end of the shaft are two pieces of whalebone about nine inches long to carry it more steadily in its flight. To these is fixed the *rest* about two feet long and notched on both sides to procure a firm hold for the thumb and forefinger. A cord about fifty feet long hangs from the harpoon, which, after passing through a ring of bone in the middle of the shaft, lies in coils or on a roller on the fore part of the kayack, and is fastened to a bladder or seal skin bag behind the Eskimo in the other end of the kayack. The construction of this dart shows an extreme ingenuity which is not easily described. If the weapon were of one entire piece it would immediately be snapped in two by the wounded animal; the harpoon, therefore, is made to fly out of the shaft, which is left floating on the surface while the seal plunges with the harpoon under water, the handle or rest, after imparting a violent impulse to the harpoon, remaining in the hand of the thrower. Their large lance, also about six feet long, is nearly the same as the harpoon, but without the barbs, so that it can be drawn out at once for another stroke. A small lance is used also with a long swordlike point, and another missile dart is used for birds; this is six feet long also, but lighter and with a point which has only one barb, further down the shaft however, several jagged ribs of bone project which often catch the bird the point has missed.

The same simple but successful ingenuity is shown in the manufacture of their boats, which are of two kinds, the larger and the smaller; the large or women's boat "omiak" is sometimes from thirty to forty feet long, from four to five broad and three deep and is narrowed to a point at each extremity, with a flat bottom. It is made of slender bent laths about two inches wide, with longitudinal ribs of whalebone and covered with tanned seal-skin, the ribs run along the sides parallel to the keel, meeting together at the bow and stern and across this light flooring heavier beams are fastened in. Short posts are then fitted to the ribs to support the gunwale; and as they are liable to be forced outward by the pressure of the transverse seats for the rowers, of which there are ten or twelve, they are bound on the outside by two gunwale ribs and the timbers are not fastened with iron nails, which would soon rust and fret holes in the skin covering, but by wooden pins or whalebone. The Eskimo performs this work without a line or square, taking the proportions with his eye with great accuracy. The only tools which he employs for this and nearly every other