

tion of heat from the ship, which was found to be very considerable in high winds. The distance between the two ships was too great to allow of the continuance of theatrical entertainments, which, in fact, had, with other occupations, in a great degree lost their interest with their novelty; the want of these, however, was amply compensated by the almost daily visits of the Esquimaux, which afforded both to officers and men a fund of constant variety and never-failing amusement, that no resources of their own could possibly have furnished. The men, however were too well aware of the advantages which they had derived from the schools, not to be desirous of their re-establishment; this was accordingly done, and they continued to be attended regularly for the six succeeding months.

The Esquimaux who had fixed their winter-quarters on the island of Igloolik were more numerous than those on Winter Island. The snow-houses were constructed on the same principle; some, however, were lined with skins, over which was a covering of snow; and some had passages to them from ten to fifteen feet in length, and from four to five feet high, neatly constructed of large flat slabs of ice, cemented together by snow and water; others were entirely built of this material, of a circular or octangular form.

The first week in November a number of Esquimaux arrived from the island of Amitioke, among whom were some of their old acquaintance. Among others of their old friends was a youth of the name of Tooloak, who was on the eve of marriage with a very pretty young girl, of about the age of sixteen; the youth himself being a year or two older. The ceremony of marriage appeared to consist in the intended husband's taking away the girl by force, her parents however quietly permitting it. It was understood that the parents' authority and will in this respect was very great. The new married couple then occupy a separate dwelling and form a new household establishment. Tooloak with his bride,