

for two years. There is therefore little reason to fear any accident.

When I was among the Esquimaux I endeavoured also to find any books or papers they might have; they told me that they had had books, but being of no use to them, they had given them to the children to play with, and they had torn them. The only papers I could get were two leaves of a religious book which a woman had preserved in her work-bag. They are now deposited in Greenwich hospital with all the other articles except these". Here Dr. Rae exhibited the relics he had kept. They consisted of pieces of three or four watches, a small piece of gold chain, a shilling, a sovereign and a half crown, a petty officer's badge and a silver spoon with Franklin's crest. Dr. Rae then continued: "I found the Esquimaux very correct in all the information they gave me. They are the best geographers I ever met with. I had only to give them two or three points on the chart and they would sketch me out the whole coast line between. Thus I was able to ascertain where they had seen the bodies of the white men they told me of, and when next year Mr. Anderson's party went to the place I described, they found the remains of a boat, some pieces of wood upon one of which the word "Terror" had been stamped and also kettles and other utensils which had evidently belonged to the expedition. They also found a piece of a snow-shoe frame with the name of Mr. Stanley, surgeon of the Erebus, carved upon it. I have since been able to trace it to the maker and the man in London who sold it to Mr. Stanley. Mr. Anderson has not been able to find any of the bodies of the party who perished, but I account for that in this way. They had been seen before the ice decayed in the spring on a low beach over which doubtless the sea flows at certain seasons of the year, and the bodies were either washed away or covered over by the sand, foxes and wolves siding in their destruction, while the other articles were removed to a place of safety by the Esquimaux. Captain Perry told me that whales and walrus which he had left in similar places had disappeared by the rising of the water at certain seasons."

Dr. Rae in alluding to the habits of life of the Esquimaux showed us a needle made by themselves, the eye of which was well drilled and very fine. He then continued: "the Esquimaux make their thread from the sinews of the deer. In fact the reindeer supplies them with all they want. In places where they have no vegetables, they take out the first stomach of the deer and keep it to eat with their meat, as their only substitute for vegetable food. They are very expert in killing the deer in autumn: They frequently take herds of 30 or 40 by driving them into the sea, they also shoot them with bows and arrows; but the way they take most is by making pit-falls in the snow, into which they tumble. My men though half-bred and all experienced hunters never could make snares that would keep the deer. The animals often fell into ours but they always got out again. But the Esquimaux manage to make them in such a way that the slanting wall of the pit-fall throws him back when he attempts to jump out. The Esquimaux are also very expert in killing seals with their spears, where my man could not manage it with their rifles. We often succeeded in striking the seal but never so effectually as to prevent him tumbling back into his hole and being lost. The Esquimaux instead of going head foremost towards the seal, drag themselves along the ice sideways, and when the animal seems startled they make a peculiar noise in their throats like the sound made by the seal, and thus they approach near enough to throw their spears holding on by the end of the line. If it is a very big one however, the hunter scratches a hole in the ice in which to fasten the end of his line, in order to prevent the seal dragging him into the water after him. Dr. Kane describes the Esquimaux as being much dirtier than those I met with. I was quite ashamed of our appearance in comparison with theirs. In fact they dare not be dirty. Every night they are obliged to strip off their clothes and beat all the rime off them and hang them up in the hut, else they would become a solid mass. It is true they don't wash themselves for they have no water for that purpose; but they rub themselves with snow. We tried to wash ourselves with water but we could not get dry again, so we were obliged to imitate the Esquimaux and take a dry wash with snow. This answers the purpose very well and it even does very well to clean the blankets. During the winter I caused the men to rub their blankets several times with snow, and it is wonderful how much it cleanses them. The snow huts are very warm and clean. After they have been used a while they become very white and pretty, much more so than the roof of an ordinary room. The moisture and heat from the inhabitants become encrusted on the roof and walls and give the appearance of a house built of ground glass. They use stone lamp's with moss wicks, like those described by Dr. Kane; but the women arrange the wick so that there is none of the annoyance from smoke, which he mentions."

"I am satisfied that Dr. Kane, who deserves so much credit for his courage and perseverance with a constitution so weakened by suf-

fering, committed a great mistake in using tents instead of snow huts. Besides the weight they had to carry, his men suffered a great deal in them from cold. In the snow huts my men slept quite comfortably with a blanket or two and a strip of deer skin below them to keep them off the snow. My men never had more bedding than that. It weighed only 25lbs for four men, while including the tents, Dr. Kane's men had to carry 25lbs each for night accommodation. This has been one of the errors committed by all the government expeditions. They did not imitate sufficiently the mode of life of the Esquimaux. It is a rule to be observed, that travellers should always imitate the mode of life of the natives until by experience they can invent a better. It requires some skill to build a snow-house. The Esquimaux will build one in half an hour. The builder traces the size, he then cuts the snow within the circle along in blocks and with that constructs his house. He ought to be able to build his house from what he cuts away from the inside, and so build himself in. He then cuts himself a way out."

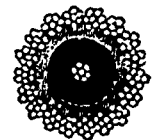
In answer to several questions Dr. Rae added that the white bear was not considered a formidable animal by the natives. That the most dangerous animal was the musk ox, which was a beautifully made little creature. The moment it is wounded it pursues its enemy. Dr. Rae said he had killed several. Their skins make the most beautiful robes and under the hair there is a very fine wool, of which he had had several shawls made. These skins are not brought into the market, it is not worth while, owing to the distance being so great.

Between those who consider Sir John Franklin's fate fully determined and those who say, that a few scraps of wood, some kettles and silver plate can not be the only remaining traces of one hundred and fifty British sailors and two of Her Majesty's ships, and who contend, that there is still reason to hope for further information, the argument is so evenly balanced that it is very difficult if not impossible for us to express an opinion in the matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that our sympathies are deeply engaged with the latter. And so may "God speed" the stout little ship on her perilous course and grant to her gallant crew a happy deliverance from the

"Regions of thick ribbed ice."

Whether they have gone, impelled by sentiments of humanity and feelings of national honor, to stretch forth a helping hand to their brothers sailors, if any yet survive, and at all events, to give an example of heroism and self sacrifice, which can not fail to be useful.

To Dr. Rae, we are also indebted for the opportunity of examining a specimen of the Atlantic sub-marine Telegraph Cable. We herewith join a section of it. It is about an inch in diameter. The center is formed by a single copper wire surrounded by six other copper wires of the same thickness. The next circle is of gutta-percha. The third of oakum frayed out a little and the outer one is a coating of iron wires, each thread of which is composed of seven threads of wire twisted together in the same manner as the center ones of copper. The cable is then slightly twisted and held together at distances of about a foot apart by small bands of brass thus:



(To be continued in our next.)

STATEMENT OF MONIES PAID BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FOR CANADA EAST, BETWEEN THE 1ST JANUARY AND 31ST AUGUST 1857, INCL.	
Total amount paid to 31st July last, as per statement published in Journal of Education No. 5.....	£32,318 16 6
Paid from 1st to 31st August, 1857 viz.	
On account of grant to Common Schools } 2nd half year of 1856 } ... £106 9 3 " " 2nd do 1857..... 3,167 17 11 " " Superior Education..... 110 0 0 " " for Normal Schools..... 292 1 9 " " Contingencies..... 26 17 8 " " Journals of Education... 5 14 9	3,709 1 4
	£56,077 17 10