

SLEDGING AND SLEDGES. 6 Journeys other than

Sledging, *continued*—

Rear-Admiral Pullen—

Boat journeys, 6086; boat journey from "Plover" up the Mackenzie River to Fort Simpson, in 1840, 6087; from Fort Simpson to Cape Bathurst and back in 1850, 6087; return to England, 1851, 6087; had fourteen men and two five-oared whale boats, (6089); all English sailors of the "Plover," 6184-5; experienced heavy gales, obliged to throw food overboard, 6097; his party in winter of 1849-50 distributed between Forts Simpson and Macpherson and the Great Slave Lake, 6097, 6119, 6127-32; left Fort Simpson 11th July, 1850, and returned to it 5th October, 6114, 6169, 6177; what men he had, 6171; some at the Great Bear Lake in Franklin's old fort, which they repaired, 6119; a hunter and a fisherman being with them, 6119; they could not find provisions without dividing the parties, 6132; the arrangements were made by Dr. Rae, 6132

Dr. Rae's Journeys, see Subhead 3

SLEEP [*For effect of Spirits in producing Sleep, see Spirits*]

Captain Markham—

But little sleep sledging till temperature rose, 677-9.

Lieutenant Giffard—

Cold prevented sleep sledging, 1218; but men slept well as a rule, 1231.

Captain Hamilton—

Three or four hours given by rum, the rest of the time spent dozing or waking, 3009.

Admiral Richards—

Men at first cannot sleep sledging, 3223-4; men slept fairly, 3224.

Mr. Bayley and J. Organ—

On board "Assistance" men got enough and refreshing sleep, 6457-9, 6772-4.

SMITH, THOMAS, Private R M., of "Alert"—

Dr. Colan—

Scurry after several short journeys, 1915-21.

SNOW—

Captain Markham—

Men warned against eating snow, 686; what depth of snow was, 676.

Commander Beaumont—

Description of snow, the difficulty in walking in it (over four feet thick), 962; over the knees and too heavy to push through, 996, 881; not much eaten by men, 973

Lieutenant Rawson—

In autumn up to knees always, in spring at times only, 1169.

Commander Aldrich—

Description in autumn and spring, 1380; difficulty in walking, caused by formation of crust, 1380; was up to the knees, 1380.

Commander Parr—

Snow deep and soft in spring, but better than in autumn, 1423; its depth, 1523; up to the knees or waist amongst the hummocks in autumn, 1524.

Lieutenant Egerton—

Difficulty in inland journey owing to deep snow, 1546, 1550; dogs could not get through it, 1551.

Admiral Richards—

Two or three feet of snow, hard enough to bear the sledge, 3094-5; disposition to eat snow when suffering from thirst, 3222.

Sir L. M'Clintock—

Seldom more than a foot deep, 3244; soft after May, 3245.

Dr. Toms—

No bad results from eating snow, 3717-18; felt refreshed after it, 3720; eating ice not equally safe, abstraction of heat greater, 3721-2.

Captain Hobson—

Not much snow eaten sledging from "Fox," 3514; it increased thirst, 3515; difficulty in estimating depth and character of snow, 3410

Captain A. Young—

Snow on his journeys four feet thick, 3763-4; quite loose between the hummocks, 3765.

Dr. Scott—

But little in his sledging, it was soft and sludgy, 4032; deep in the ravines, 4036.

Mr. Ede—

The snow in autumn soft, in spring hard, 4234; not deep on the floe, but was in ravines, 4235; snow soft after a fresh fall, sank quite a foot in it, 4261.

Dr. Lyall—

The snow generally firm enough to bear the sledges, 4423; after it began to melt the men would sink up to their knees where it had drifted, 4423-4.

Captain Feilden—

Advantage of plan of Esquimaux in eating snow, 6065-7.

Rear-Admiral Pullen—

Soft snow where the hummocks were piled up in his journeys, 6238.

Mr. Bayley—

Very heavy work over Melville Island, 6506; sank a foot

SNOW, *continued*—

or more in snow, 6508; runners of sledges would sink in it occasionally, 6510; character of the snow on respective journeys, 6504-10.

Color-Sergeant Wood—

Eating snow not allowed, 7984.

SNOW-BLINDNESS—

Sir G. Nares—

Arrangements for preventing, 242; their success in doing so, 242; goggles supplied useless for the purpose, 250.

Lieutenant Rawson—

Attack of snow-blindness, 1152.

Lieutenant Giffard—

A few slight cases of, 1219.

Commander Parr—

Suffered from snow-blindness, 1512; symptoms of this, 1513; attack of, 1513-14; recovered before it was necessary to make a road, 1515.

Dr. Moss—

Occurrence of cases, the symptoms, 2405-6; the treatment, 2408.

Vice-Admiral Ommanney—

Some severe snow-blindness sledging from "Assistance," 5891; arose from want of precautions, 5892; inutilty of crape veils and advantage of goggles, 5891.

SNOW HOUSES—

Dr. Rae—

During journey in 1845 built snow houses and took only blankets, 8722-4; preference for snow house over tents as warmer, healthier, and preventing the bedding getting frozen, and saving dragging weights, 8841-2; method of making them, 8841; time taken to do so, 8842; no moisture in their snow huts, 8843; snow huts of the Esquimaux, method of building them and arrangements in them, 8844-5; they object to glazing their huts, or using ice in their construction, as ice is a better conductor of caloric than snow, 8844-5; no warming except an oil-lamp, 8846; what the cubic space is for six or eight persons, 8847-8; the air not impure, the snow being porous enough to admit air through without draft, 8850; enough light comes through the walls to see to read and write, 8851.

SNOW SHOES.

Commander Beaumont—

Suggestion to take them sledging, 954; their use in snow as heavy as was encountered, 997; difficulty in dragging in them, 998; what kind he would use, 998.

Lieutenant Rawson—

Used snow shoes once, could not drag over rough ice with them on, 1170.

Commander Pelham Aldrich—

Canadian snow shoes good, 1407; they would have been useful for the officer, but not for dragging, 1406.

Commander Parr—

Snow shoes would have been an advantage, 1525.

Lieutenant Egerton—

The ordinary Canadian snow shoes would have been of great service inland, 1610-12.

Dr. Moss—

Useful to the officers exploring or leading, 2491; recommends Western North American, 2492.

Sir L. M'Clintock—

Would never have been an advantage, 3254.

Dr. Rae—

An account of different sorts, 8754; advantage of taking them, 8755; they would have rendered the work in the western and eastern journeys of the late expedition easier, 8879-80.

SORREL AND SCURVY-GRASS—

Sir G. Nares—

Scurvy-grass not obtained till after outbreak of scurvy, 46.

Lieutenant Rawson—

Found no scurvy-grass on journeys, found sorrel later on, 1107, 1156.

Dr. Colan—

A little obtained, 2153-5; found in patches, 2157.

Dr. Copping—

A large quantity of kidney-sorrel at Polaris Bay, 2974; advantage of kidney-sorrel in treatment of scurvy cases at Polaris Bay, 2974-6.

Commander Aldrich, Dr. Colan, Dr. Moss, Sir L. M'Clintock, Admiral Richards, Dr. Scott, Dr. Toms, Dr. Lyall, Mr. Bayley, Captain A. Young, Captain Hobson—
None obtained, 1893, 2152, 2438, 3305, 3152, 3233, 3928, 4033, 8622, 3743, 4318, 6383, 6808, 8439.

Captain Hamilton—

But little obtained by "Resolute," 8022.

Mr. Ede—

Found some at Carey Islands, 4100.

Dr. Piers—

Much sorrel but little scurvy-grass obtained in "Investigator," 4541; what they got, recovery of scorbutic cases under it, 4619-26; its taste an agreeable sub-acid, 4620; it was obtained only in 1852, 4646.

Vice-Admiral Ommanney, "Assistance"—

A considerable quantity of sorrel found on the way home, 5775-6.