

veys of Franklin and Beechey at Point Barrow in Behring Strait, and those of Franklin and Back between the Coppermine and Great Fish Rivers, making the longest boat voyage in the Arctic seas on record.

In 1845, Dr. Rae took his departure from Lake Superior on the breaking-up, of the winter, passed by the common route to Red River, by Lake Winnipeg to Norway House and thence to York Factory, where he wintered. A year afterwards he wintered at Repulse Bay without fuel, and subsisted with his party for twelve months on food obtained with the gun and spear. He united the surveys of Ross and Parry, a distance of about 700 miles, and made the first long sledge journey performed in that part of the world, the total distance being nearly 1,800 miles.

In 1848, Sir John Richardson, who had already made two overland journeys with Sir John Franklin, made a third in search of that lamented traveller. On the last occasion he was accompanied by Dr. Rae. The two volumes published by Richardson on his return afford evidence of the minute scientific observations made in that part of Canada traversed by these celebrated explorers, and afford ample proof of the value of their labours.

In 1849, Dr. Rae, alone, passed down the Coppermine River, pursuing the object of discovering Franklin with unabated vigour.

In the following year Dr. Rae renewed the search. He wintered at Fort Confidence; Great Bear Lake; descended the Coppermine River; travelled over ice nearly 1,100 miles, at an average rate of from twenty-five to twenty-six miles a day; and made the fastest long Arctic journey which has ever been known. Subsequently, on the same expedition, he made a boat voyage almost rivalling that previously made by Dease and Simpson.

In 1853 and 1854 this indefatigable and justly celebrated traveller, Dr. Rae, was again in the field. Again we find him wintering at Repulse Bay, living nearly altogether on the produce of the gun, the hook, or the spear. He made another sledge journey of over a thousand miles, and joined the surveys of Dease and Simpson with those of Ross west of Boothia. On this occasion Dr. Rae was so far successful as to set at rest all doubts as to the sad fate of the Franklin expedition. For this the promised reward, £10,000 sterling, was presented to him and his men.

With the exception of a final exploration made in 1855 by Messrs. Anderson and Stewart, who passed down the Great Fish River, this ends the record of the overland Arctic expeditions. It cannot be denied that, notwithstanding all the toils, perils, and privations inseparable from them, these expeditions have resulted