

gentleman that his European trip of 1857 had answered its health-restoring purpose so well that I would fail to recognize the Edinburgh invalid in him. We seated ourselves in a small porch, the walls of which were adorned with guns, shot-belts, and other implements of the chase, artistically hung, and Mr. Murray entered into full details relating to certain parts of the world he had visited. His own experience in Rupert's Land had been great and long continued—but the adventure on which he most prided himself, evidently, was his having founded the most remote post of the company, Fort Youcon, in Russian America, situated within one or two degrees of the Arctic circle.' Lewis H. Morgan had accompanied Hargrave from St. Paul, gathering material for his great work, 'Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family,' and while at Georgetown obtained valuable assistance from Murray in the filling out of his elaborate schedules of relationship, for several of the northwestern tribes.

About this time Murray was given charge of Lower Fort Garry, where he spent several seasons. He retired from the service of the company in 1867, and spent the remaining years of his life in quiet leisure on the banks of the Red river. For a time he made his home in a cottage below Lower Fort Garry, which he named 'Kilmun,' after his birthplace. Later he moved south a few miles to 'Bellevue,' where he died, in 1874, at the age of fifty-six, leaving several sons and daughters, some of whom are still living. His eldest son, Alexander Campbell Murray (born 1859), is, or was a few years ago, in charge of Fort St. James, in Northern British Columbia, for the Hudson's Bay Company. He entered the company's service in 1876. (Morice's "Northern Interior of British Columbia," 332).

To return to the Journal, although not recording an original exploration, it is of interest from more than one point of view. It is the earliest detailed description we have of much of the ground covered; it affords very full information as to the manners and customs of the Indians of the Yukon, at the time when British fur-traders first went among them; it records the establishment of what might be called the extreme outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company; and, finally, it throws an exceedingly interesting sidelight upon the policy and methods of the fur