

SLEDGING AND SLEDGES. 3. Former Expeditions, continued—

Journey with Lieutenant Osborn from "Assistance," 6864; cannot wash sledging except the face in mild weather, 6759; they were very tired, 6776.

Mr. Murray, "Enterprise," 1850-1855.

Enumeration of journeys, 6827-33; sledging the second year heavier than the first, 6885-7; sledge broke down in heavy pack ice, 6886; hard work the third winter in getting wood, 6889-90; heavy ice encountered the third year, half loads necessary, 6891-3; snow in places up to the wrist, 6891; snow too hard for the sledge to sink in, 7005-6.

Dr. Rae—

Principal experience sledging was in Hudson's Bay service, 8702; journey with Sir J. Richardson, 1848, in boats down the Mackenzie River to the Coppermine, 8704-5; wintered at the Great Bear Lake, 8706-7; journey in boats for Hudson's Bay Company along Hudson's Bay in 1845, wintered there, having reindeer skins as clothing, and having but little fire; sledged in the spring in Boothia to the Melville Peninsula: ice in the latter journey too rough for sledging, built snow houses, and took only blankets, absent 15 months, 8722-4; journey in 1850 along Wollaston Land, after wintering at Fort Confidence, where he built boats, during the winter, and rigged them himself, 8727; his journey, 8730-32; reached Cape Baring close to "Investigator," but obliged to return owing to the thaw, 8736; details of return late in the year, &c., from Fort Confidence to Minnesota, travelling on snow shoes, 8746; journeys in 1853-4 to Boothia, wintered at Repulse Bay in snow houses, he lived alone, and therefore was colder than the others, imparted instruction to his men, sledged in the spring and brought home the first information about Sir J. Franklin, 8747; he travelled ten hours a-day, and never stopped, details of arrangements of the day's journey and camping, 8806; he practised the men before starting, 8885; made pretty long journeys even at first, 8885; was occasionally detained by bad weather, 8811; the halts may have been a relief but not generally, 8813; comparison of nature of the work in his and recent journeys, 8870-82; doubts whether anything could be worse than some he encountered, 8881; objections to tents as heavy and causing condensation of moisture, 8841; and to sleeping in blanket bags as separating the heat of the different bodies, 8841; description of his sledges, 8728-9; do not sink in deep snow, 8728-9; as those in the recent expedition did, 8728-9; objection to the recent government sledge for hummocky ice, 8881; advantage of his sledge in enabling greater distance to be travelled, 8842; in 1847 used the high runner sledge, but iced the runners, 8720.

Sir A. Armstrong, "Investigator"—

Sledging in first autumn, 9197; to confirm discovery of north-west passage, 9197; amount done in 1851, 9201; journey of Lieutenant Pim to inform "Investigator" of relief, 8931; adoption by Captain McClure, owing to heavy ice, of travelling six hours at a time, 8973; which was a judicious arrangement, 8973, 9013; sledge journey to "Resolute," advantage of travelling alternate six hours, 9266; some men carried, 9227.

4. Dogs and Dog-sledges and Sledging—

Sir G. Nares—

Dog-sledge work as severe as dragging, 151.

Lieutenant May—

He had a dog-sledge, 790; how far a dog-sledge requires less exertion on the part of the men, 804; dogs stop in rough ground, 804.

Commander Aldrich—

All dog-sledges in his autumn journeys, 1312; the only hard work was on return, 1256; the snow being too deep for the dogs, 1318; harassing work from unequal pace, 1318.

Lieutenant Egerton—

In inland journey dogs used, 1581; Esquimaux drove the dogs, 1582; driving the sledge hard work, 1584.

Dr. Moss—

A dog sledge taken in the autumn, 2191.

Sir L. McClintock—

Dogs were attacked with fits, 3327; two dogs equal to a man, 3407.

Captain Hobson—

Work in a dog-sledge quite as great, 3461; same necessity for dragging, 3462; difficulty to get dogs to work in rough ice, 3463; their refusal to move till the sledge is started, 3463; assistance derived from them in dragging part of the weight, 3462-5; dogs used to drag each a hundred pounds in sledging from "Fox," could not have done the work without them, 3463-5.

Dr. Toms—

The dogs did nothing, 3683.

Captain A. Young—

Had a dog-sledge in McClintock Channel, but found dogs of little use owing to hummocks and soft snow, 3781-5.

Captain Feilden—

Absent for about fifty days, but in short journeys, 5921, 5936, 5981-2; always had dog-sledges, 5983; hard work

SLEDGING AND SLEDGES. 4. Dogs and Dog-Sledges, continued—

in July, dragging through alush, 5943-5; with the dog-sledges only one or two men went, 6045.

Alexander Gray—

Dogs were used by whalers, 7244.

Dr. Rae—

Took dogs on two of his expeditions, 8802; they were useful with smooth ice, 8803; but are difficult to get on in bad ice, 8803-4; good condition of dogs on journey to Minnesota, 8746.

5. Weights.

Sir G. Nares—

Two hundred pounds enough for a sledge but greater weights had been dragged on former occasions; 170 lbs. only possible with journeys later in the season, 9303; weights have varied from 200 lbs. to 250 lbs. at starting, 9340; the weight of 405 lbs. per man never dragged at any one time, although transported on the northern expedition, 9322-3; 240 lbs. the heaviest weight dragged, 9322.

Captain Markham—

What weights they dragged, 570; increase after outbreak of scurvy, 571; greater in spring than autumn, 710.

Commander Beaumont—

Weight about 150 lbs. per man, 847.

Commander Aldrich—

Weight in spring, 242 lbs. per man, 1260; weights in the spring journey, 1329; double manning till 30th April, thus reducing weights to 125 lbs. per man, 1329; subsequent weights, 1329; difficulty in computing weights where sick men are dragging, 1353.

Commander Parr—

Weights in second autumn journey, 200 lbs., 1416.

Admiral Richards—

Great distances cannot be travelled with more than 220 lbs. per man, 3127.

Sir L. McClintock—

The weights that can be dragged, 240 lbs. with the largest sledge, 3406; but this is modified by nature of ice, 3406.

Captain Hobson—

When sledging from "Rattlesnake," men used to be weighted to drag 200 lbs., the dogs 100 lbs., 3463-5.

Captain A. Young—

Weights in his first journey, 3774.

Mr. Ede—

Men dragged 187 lbs. at starting, but weight diminished, 4135-6.

Commander Cameron—

Account of the weights and mode of carrying in his journey across Africa, average 50 lbs., 4761-3.

Vice-Admiral Ommanney—

Weights carried sledging from "Assistance," 5860; diminished with progress of parties, 5861-9; weights in his sledge division ranged from 240 lbs. to 190 lbs., 5867-8; no increase from illness, 5870-71.

Rear-Admiral Pullen—

193½ lbs. per man in his journeys, 6228.

Mr. Bayley—

Weight on first journey, 240 lbs. and a boat, 6402.

Thomas Rawlings—

The weights 200 lbs. in autumn, 240 lbs. in spring, 7646; sledges advanced one at a time, 7655-7, 7827; no man dragged more than 240 lbs. at a time, 7771; weights did not increase after men fell ill, because the boats and provisions were left behind, 7786.

Color-Sergeant Wood—

240 lbs. the weight dragged, 7999, 8063; gradually lessened but was again filled up from supporting sledge, 8004, 8009, 8065.

Mr. Emerson—

Weight not over 200 lbs. a man, 8110; weights about 240 lbs., 8115-20.

Dr. Rae—

Weight for a dog 100 lbs., for a man 150 lbs., an Indian woman with snow shoes known to haul over 200 lbs. of fresh meat at ten or twelve miles a day, 8731; he took 40 lbs. constant weight, 8841; constant weights of recent expedition too large, 8841, 8882.

Sir A. Armstrong—

Weights carried from "Investigator," 9205; under 200 lbs. a man, 9228; only 170 lbs. dragged in sledges, 9147, 9205; the weights taken in late expedition excessive, especially with the work, 9017, 9146, 9147; not more than forty or fifty days, or 200 lbs. a man, equipment should be taken, 9147, 9282.

6. Journeys other than Sledging—

Commander Beaumont—

From Thank-God Harbour across Hall Basin, 915-19; condition of the ice, and the difficulties encountered, 919; arduous nature of the duty, 920.

Commander Cameron—

Before the outbreak of scurvy, in his journey across Africa, his marches were not hard, but they had been so, 4786; very severe work and little to eat before reaching Bihe, 4769; the nature of work, no halts, and ten or eleven hours' march, 4760.