

ished a thousand miles south of the scene of Kane's explorations. But the bold American was not mistaken in his conclusion that the true route to the Pole or to an "open Polar Sea," in which he devoutly believed, was to be found by Smith's Sound. He stood almost alone in that opinion; now the whole world has come round to his conclusion. Reasoning from the analogies of physical geography, he concluded that Greenland was a vast peninsula stretching away to the Polar Sea. He therefore determined to make Greenland itself the basis of his operations to force his vessel along its shores as far north as the ice would permit—then, having secured the brig in some creek or inlet, he proposed to send out travelling parties on sledges, drawn by dogs, carrying with them gutta-percha boats, explore the whole north-western coast, reach the extreme north of Greenland, and there embarking on the open water which he hoped to find, reach the Pole. How much he accomplished, in a little brig of one hundred and twenty tons, poorly provided for an Arctic winter, and with a crew of seventeen men, all the world has learned from his charming narrative. Never were awful sufferings and privations more gallantly endured. The most important result of his expedition was the discovery by Morton, one of his crew, of open water at the northern end of Kennedy Channel, which Kane fondly concluded was the long-sought open Polar Sea. We shall see presently that Captain Hall's voyage has disproved this notion, and shown that Morton saw only the waters of a bay which a strong current, in the warm days of summer, had cleared of ice.

In 1860, Dr. Hayes, one of Kane's companions, led a second American expedition, in the same direction, to follow up Kane's line of research. He was unable to carry his vessel farther up Smith's Sound than to $78^{\circ} 17'$, where he wintered in Port Foulke, and found abundance of animal life. In the face of tremendous difficulties, he succeeded, in the Spring of 1861, in exploring, by means of dog-sledges, the west coast of Kennedy Channel to lat. $81^{\circ} 35' N$. His further progress was stopped by cracks and rotten ice. His conclusion was the same as that of Kane, that Kennedy Channel expands into the open Polar Sea. Unfortunately his vessel was so much injured by the ice that he had to abandon the project of pushing her farther North, and had to return home in July 1861. Dr. Hayes's narrative is second only to that of Kane in interest; and his survey of the western coast of Kennedy