and did some useful work as explorers, found, as all others must find, that commerce and science cannot be successfully combined in

work of this kind.

Next a Norwegian entered the field—Svend Foyn, of Töusberg, a notable whale fisher. He was at the time a veteran of eighty-four, and too old, therefore, to engage in active work: but he was keenly interested in the enterprise of his countryman, Mr. H. J. Bull, who was trying to organize an expedition to the South Pole. He placed a whaling ship at Mr. Bull's disposal; and under command of Captain Leonard Kristensen, with Mr. Bull on board, the vessel, christened the Antarctic, sailed for the south in September, 1893. The results of the voyage were disappointing; but they had their share in maintaining interest in the Antarctic and in helping to keep alive that enthusiasm for the work of exploration which had unaccountably fallen to such a low ebb.

An account of the voyage of the *Antarctic* was read at a Geographical Congress in London in 1895; and the Congress passed a resolution in the course of which it was stated that "the exploration of the Antarctic regions is the greatest piece of geographical work still to be undertaken."

Following this came two expeditions, one under the Belgian and one under the British flag, but both were in Norwegian built vessels,