

and Eskimo interpreter ; Peter, Louis and Michel French, Iroquois canoemen ; John Flett, James Corrigan and Francois Maurice, halfbreed canoemen. The most of the journey was performed in one basswood and two cedar canoes.

The party started from Edmonton, a terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Saskatchewan River, and travelled with teams northward overland to Athabasca Landing, where they launched their canoes, and thence descended the Athabasca River for 400 miles to Fort Chippewyan on Lake Athabasca. Here the canoes were loaded with all the provisions that they would carry, for this was the last supply depot that would be reached for many months, and bidding good-bye to their kind friends of the Hudson's Bay Company, they departed on their hazardous journey.

The north and north-west shores of the lake were surveyed as far as Fond du Lac, a deserted trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, beyond which the party continued eastward to Black Lake, over a route that had been surveyed by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1892. At the east end of Lake Athabasca an Indian guide, who had been employed to lead the party up to the height of land, deserted them, and the rest of the journey was performed without the assistance of any one who knew anything about the country. They were now in the confines of unknown lands. They travelled from Black Lake, across many long portages, over small lakes, and up the rapid Chipman River, till they reached Selwyn Lake, a long, narrow body of clear water, just south of the height of land. Crossing a swampy flat at the north end of this lake, by a portage a mile and a quarter in length, they reached Daly Lake, another large sheet of water, dotted with many islands. At the north end of this lake a stream was discovered flowing from it northward. The descent of this river, called in the Chippewyan language the Telzoa River, was now begun.

Here and there the river widened into lakes, the largest of which were called in succession Boyd, Barlow, Carey and Markham Lakes, between which were many wild and difficult rapids.

Trees had now become very scarce, and a short distance below Markham Lake they entirely disappeared.

On 6th August the explorers got their first view of Doobaunt Lake, which lay a few miles ahead of them, and the prospect was exceedingly disheartening, for the whole great lake seemed to be covered with a white sheet of solid ice. On reaching the lake, however, they found a narrow sheet of open water between the ice and the shore, which they followed for more than 100 miles, searching for the outlet of the lake. From the outlet they des-