

cended the large stream, portaging round a deep, rocky canyon, and passing a solitary Eskimo camp, where a man and his family were living on the deer that they were able to kill, as the animals attempted to cross the river ; paddling over Wharton and Lady Marjorie Lakes, and down the swift stream to the Forks, where another large river from the west joins the one that they had been following. Here turning eastward the river becomes much less rapid, and passing through Aberdeen and Schultz Lakes, it falls into the west end of Baker Lake. Following the north shore of this lake eastward, the party met the incoming tide at the outlet of Baker Lake, and thence they followed Chesterfield Inlet, a long narrow arm of the sea, to Hudson's Bay, which they reached on 10th September. From there they travelled southward in their canoes along the inhospitable shore of Hudson's Bay. On the 6th of October they were obliged to abandon everything that was not absolutely necessary to keep them alive, and on the 16th of the same month they were unable again to launch their canoes on account of the heavy ice. They walked in to Churchill, where they arrived on the evening of the 19th of October. Here they remained for some time to regain strength, and wait for the Churchill River to freeze over, after which, on the 6th November, they started south on snowshoes, walking on the shore as far as Nelson River, which was crossed in a boat, and on 25th November, they reached York Factory. After remaining here a few days they started inland on snowshoes for Norway House, at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, which they reached on 15th December, having walked 600 miles from Churchill over Indian routes that had not previously been explored by any scientific men.

At Norway House dog carriages were obtained, and the party travelled over the ice of Lake Winnipeg to West Selkirk, where they arrived on the evening of 1st January, 1894.

The whole distance covered, exclusive of railway journeys, amounted to 3,200 miles, of which 2,150 were performed in canoes, 840 miles through entirely unknown country, and 810 miles on the unexplored shores of Lake Athabasca, Chesterfield Inlet and Hudson's Bay. The 600 miles travelled on foot were also over undescribed country, so that the total distance explored amounted to 2,250 miles.

A new river, as large as the Ottawa, 900 miles in length, and several large lakes, have been discovered ; enormous herds of reindeer were seen and photographed ; a full collection of plants was made ; the distribution of animals, birds and fishes was recorded ; observations were made on the character of the Indian