

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1915.

north coast of Canada from Cape Parry to Kent Peninsula and the shores of Victoria Island. The northern division under command of Mr. Stefansson sailed for Banks Land where they were to establish a base from which to carry on the work of the division. Near Thetis Island their vessel, the "Karluk," became ice bound. Mr. Stefansson with three other members of the party went to the main-land on a hunting expedition. During their absence, the party in the "Karluk" were carried far out of their sight by the ice drift, and they were obliged to travel westward along the coast to Collinson Point, where they joined the southern party, wintering there. On January 11, 1914, in N. lat.  $72^{\circ}8'$ , W. long.  $173^{\circ}50'$ , the "Karluk" was crushed by the ice. Eight members of the party were lost in attempting to reach land. The remaining members of the party succeeded in landing on Wrangel Island. From this point Captain R. A. Bartlett journeyed on foot over the ice to the Siberian coast, a distance of 160 miles. This journey was particularly hazardous owing to the soft snow and open water encountered. He arrived at Emma Harbour, Siberia, on May 16, 1914, fifty-nine days after leaving Wrangel Island. From Emma Harbour he sailed to St. Michaels, Alaska, whence he reported the loss of the "Karluk" and the whereabouts of the survivors. The Department of the Naval Service despatched four vessels to their assistance. Eight survivors on Wrangel Island were rescued by the "King and Wing," and were later transferred to the United States revenue cutter "Bear," which landed them at Victoria, B.C. Three of the members of this party had died whilst on Wrangel Island.

The southern division, using Collinson Point as a base, successfully carried on the scientific work of the expedition during the winter of 1913-14. They were joined at this point by Mr. Stefansson on December 14, 1913. During the years 1914-15 and 1915-16, the southern division have successfully carried out the investigation of the copper-bearing rocks between Cape Parry and Kent Peninsula. A special study of the little known tribes of Eskimos in that vicinity has also been made. The shore line and many of the largest rivers have been charted. The party completed their work and returned to civilization in the summer of 1916. On March 22, 1914, Mr. Stefansson with two companions set out from Martin Point, Alaska, on an ice trip over Beaufort Sea. Their journey was in a general northerly direction along the 140th meridian. They proceeded north to about  $73^{\circ}$  N. lat., where they arrived on April 26. Ice conditions then forced them to make for land. They landed on Norway Island on the west coast of Banks Land, N. lat.  $73^{\circ}40'$ , W. long.  $124^{\circ}$ , on June 25. The summer months were spent on Banks Land, mapping the shore line and taking observations. Maps of Norway and Bernard Islands and Wilkins River were made. From observations taken it has also been ascertained that the west coast of Banks Land abounds in harbours which afford excellent protection to ships. In September, 1914, the party journeyed southward along the shore of Banks Land, arriving on September 11 at Cape Kellett on the southwest coast of this Island, where they met a party from the southern division who had come north in the "Mary Sachs" with provisions. Winter quarters were established at Kellett, and the remainder of the season