

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

vessels to the Arctic seas on a mission of scientific exploration. For the purpose of better accomplishing the work planned, which work extended over a vast area, the expedition was divided into two parties, one to explore Beaufort sea, Banks land and Prince Patrick island, the other to carry on scientific investigations along the north coast of Canada between Cape Parry and Kent peninsula and on the south and east shores of Victoria island.

The northern division in charge of Mr. Stefansson sailed in the Canadian Government steamer "Karluk." The vessel was caught in the ice shortly after rounding Point Barrow, Alaska, and it was carried helplessly about for four months. On September 20, as the ship had not moved for two weeks, Mr. Stefansson with a party went to land for hunting purposes. During their absence, a gale drove the ship far away from them to the westward. Mr. Stefansson and the hunting party made their way westward, and on December 14 joined the southern party, who were forced by ice conditions to go into winter quarters at Collinson point.

The "Karluk" was crushed by the ice, and it sank on January 11, 1914. The nearest land was Herald island. In attempting to reach this island two parties composed of eight men were lost. As numerous searches have been unable to give any clue as to their whereabouts the Department has given them up for dead. The remaining members of the expedition from the "Karluk" effected a landing on Wrangel island. Captain R. A. Bartlett travelled over 160 miles of arctic ice to obtain assistance for the shipwrecked men. He communicated to the Department of the Naval Service the fate of the "Karluk" and the whereabouts of the survivors. The Department made arrangements for four vessels to go to the relief of the party. The survivors were taken off Wrangel island by the "King and Wing" and transferred to the United States revenue cutter "Bear," sent to their rescue by the United States Government. The rescued men were landed at Victoria. During their stay on Wrangel island three of the party died. There were eight men rescued.

On March 22, 1914, Mr. Stefansson with two members of the expedition undertook a trip over the ice to the north. The whereabouts of this party are not yet known. The "Mary Sachs," one of the vessels of the expedition, was sent during the summer of 1914 to the relief of the party and to cache supplies. The vessel has not yet returned from the trip north.

The southern party, in charge of Dr. R. M. Anderson, carried on the work of the expedition with Collinson point as a base during the winter of 1913-14. In the summer of 1914 the whole party proceeded to Cockburn point, Chantry island. They established themselves in winter quarters in that vicinity. From latest reports received the party are very successfully carrying out the work of the expedition.

H.R.H. The Governor General.—In 1913 the term of the appointment as Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Duke of Connaught was extended beyond the two years for which His Royal Highness originally accepted office in 1911. On May 7, 1914, it was announced that on the expiration of his term of office in the following October, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught would be succeeded by