The II. Thule Expedition to North Greenland.

I.

Sledge journey to the country between Independence-Fjord and Nordenskjolds Inlet, out and home via the Inland Ice.

It may be remembered, that in 1912, on the 1. Thule Expedition, Freuchen and I found ourselves obliged to shape our course for home without having been able to penetrate entirely through the newly discovered Adam Biering's Land to the neighbourhood of Nordenskjolds Inlet and Sherard Osbornes Fjord. At the time when we decided to return, we had already been out for over four months on a continuous march of very arduous nature through unknown country. As soon, therefore, as we had succeeded in surveying the base of Independence Fjord with its immediate surroundings, and thus definitely ascertained that Peary Land was connected by land with Greenland, it was necessary, both for our own sake and that of the dogs, to make our way back over the inland ice, postponing the exploration of the last unknown regions in Greenland until a more convenient time, when the work could be entered upon with renewed strength.

In the winter of 1914, the first attempt at carrying out this plan was made, with Freuchen as leader; owing to a fall through a fissure, however, during the ascent to the inland ice, he was obliged to turn back, and has not since been able to set out again, his theodolite having been broken at the same time.

Thus the expedition in question still remains an unredeemed promise on the part of our Arctic station, and as it is desirable, for various practical reasons, that it should be disposed of before I set out on my contemplated ethnographical

expedition to the American Eskimos, which is to extend over several years, I am making an attempt to realise it this year, with the following companions:

Mr. Peter Freuchen, as cartographer.

Mr. Lauge Koch, as geologist,

and two Eskimos from the Cape York district.

The plan may be briefly stated as follows:

Leave Copenhagen 1. April, arriving Holstensborg, in S. Greenland, about 20. April. From here, my expedition vessel, the "Kap York", will take us northward again provided circumstances permit; if not, we set off by sledge at once, and by forced marches through the Danish Colonies up to Upernivik, changing teams for each day's run, I hope to reach Thule in time to commence the ascent of the Inland ice by 1. June at latest. We shape our course from Clemens Markhams Glacier towards Sherard Osbornes Fjord, about 600 km. over the inland ice, and if able to descend here, will push on to Nordenskjolds Inlet and the country between there and Independence Fjord.

Should we be unable to get down at Sherard Osbornes Fjord, we then make directly for Adam Bierings Land, endeavouring to find a route thence to the unknown regions which are to be surveyed.

By the 10-15. August, we must be ready to start back over the inland ice, so as to reach Thule, in time to commence the homeward voyage on board the "Kap York", leaving there early in September.

The main object of the expedition will be the exploration and survey of the country between Independence Fjord and

Nordenskjolds Inlet, Victoria Inlet and Sherard Osbornes Fjord.

The investigation of these regions offers, in addition to geographical results, also ethnographical problems of very considerable interest; it will be important to ascertain, for instance, with regard to the theory of Eskimo migrations, whether winter houses of the Eskimo exist in the great fjords mentioned or not. It will be remembered that in Peary Land, tent rings have been found, but no winter houses, the northern limit of which, on the East Coast of North Greenland, lies at Sophus Müllers Ness and Eskimo Ness, in Andrups and Holms Land respectively, whereas the northern limit on the West Coast of Greenland is in the vicinity of the Humboldt Glacier and Hazen Lake in Grants Land. In order to obtain thorough knowledge of the Eskimo migrations, therefore, we have still to investigate the great fjords of Nares Land and the north-west coast of Peary Land.

Among the geological questions to be dealt with by the expedition, it will suffice to mention the following:

During the course of the past century, the whole of West and East Greenland has been geologically investigated by various expeditions; the range from Sherard Osbornes Fjord to Peary Land, however, with the large unknown fjords of the latter country, most difficult of access, still remain as a missing link between the east and west coasts, and until explorations have been made here, it will be impossible to form a complete geological picture of Greenland. As the coasts and fjords of this, the most northerly region, still remain to be surveyed, geographically, so also, from a geological point of view, the investigations hitherto made have yet to be completed by invest-

igation of these regions, and it should be a point of honour with us to see that this work, as being in a sense the final stage of a great task, should be accomplished by a Danish geologist.

We know that there is a range of mountains in Peary Land presumably forming a continuation of the system discovered in Grinnell Land. It will therefore be one object of the exepedition to ascertain the extend and age of this range.

It will be remembered that Peary Land runs out as an ice-free and partly snow-free alpine country north of the inland ice, which remarkable feature offers a remarkably favourable field for geological work generally, such as is rarely encountered in these latitudes.

The entire journey out and home over the inland ice amounts to something like 2000 km. and there will thus be opportunities of making various investigations as to the physical conditions of the inland ice itself.

In additions to the work here mapped out,the exepedition will also include careful noting of meteorological conditions in journal form, while botanical and zoological collections will also be made.

As in the case of the 1.Thule expedition, our equipment will be based throughout on Eskimo principles, food being procured by hunting carried out simultaneously with the scientific work.

The expedition is equipped and financed by my Station at Thule, the administration of which is in the hands of a committee, with Mr.M.Ib Hyeboe, civil engineer, as chairman.

The scientific work hitherto carried out, and further contemplated by the station has, however, rendered it advisable that we should place ourselves in more direct connection with scientists, and a scientific committee has therefore been formed, consisting of the following gentlemen, representing different branches of science, as noted:

H.Jungersen, Ph.D., Professor at the University of Copenhagen (Zoology)

I.P.Koch, Captain in the Danish Army (Arctic Exploration)

O.B.Bøggild, Professor at the University of Copenhagen (Geology and Mineralogy)

H.P.Steensby, Professor at the University of Copenhagen (Geography and Ethnography)

C.H.Ostenfeld, Ph.D., Manager of the Museum of Botany in Copenhagen (Botany).

It is hoped that the expedition may be brought to a finish by the autumn, so that I can be back in Copenhagen in November.

II.

Spring and Summer expedition to explore Melville Bay.

All arctic expeditions should, however, reckon with the possibility of circumstances arising which may render it impossible to complete the work within the time originally contemplated, and I have therefore laid plans for an alternative expedition, in case we should not succeed in reaching Thule early enough to ascend the inland ice by the 1st June, which date is fixed as the latest possible limit.

There is in the immediate vicinity of the station a task waiting to be dealt with, to wit, a cartographical, geological, botanical, zoological and ethnographic-archæological investigation of the great expanse of Melville Bay, between the Upernivik and Cape York districts, which has not yet been scientifically investigated.

The range of coast here is of the greatest interest from a geographical point of view. My numerous sledge journeys have rendered me familiar with all the localities, although I have not hitherto been able to make detailed investigations demanding special preparations. Such investigations I could now, however, with my previous knowledge of the country, carry out in the course of a spring and summer.

This region is, for various reasons, of peculiar importance as the geographical connection between the Danish colony districts and the district of Cape York, and it may well be expected that such investigation of Melville Bay would furnish valuable information as to the old Eskimo migrations. It is the more important to investigate this coast from such a point of view, since the Eskimos must have passed by there in order to reach what is now Danish West Greenland. And the fact that the coast country here has remained uninhabited throughout the whole period of Danish colonisation, renders it probable that remains of houses might well be found in exceptionally pure Eskimo form, leaving little to be done in the way of sifting out such traits as might have been due to later European influence.

It is not improbable, also, that the house ruins, graves, etc. of Melville Bay, may afford direct proof of what my own

previous observations have led me to suspect, viz; the fact of different Eskimo streams having passed here at different times.

The manner in which it is proposed to carry out the investigations would be as follows:

1) Search for and investigation of remains of Eskimo occupation.

2) Determination of nature of such remains (house ruins, tent rings, meat depots, refuse heaps).

3) Determination of their situation relative to coast and country round; position of house ruins, grouped or isolated, situation of graves, etc.

4) Observation as to general condition of remains, and indicated age. Measurement and description of remains, and their geographical occurrence. Photographs, drawings and sketches of same.

5) Collection of ethnographical objects, with accurate notes as to place of origin, and archæological position.

6) Excavations if time and weather permit.

7) Throughout the whole of the field work, endeavours will be made to obtain from the Eskimos attached to the party information as to nature, purpose, age, origin, etc. of each separate find.

With regard to the remaining portions of the work mentioned above, all that is to be done in the fields of zoology, geology and botany will be new, and the investigations will here be made in the same manner as in the case of the unknown regions in Peary Land. The zoological investigations, will, however, be

very considerably extended, as it will here be possible to work in open water with a dredge, either from a boat or possibly from the "Kap York" itself.

While carrying out the cartographical work also, there will here be excellent opportunities of studying the great Melville Glaciers, as to which no detailed information is at present available; we may also possibly be able to make an excursion in over the inland ice for the purpose of studying the altitudes, etc.

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Finally, I should mention, that the two plans of expeditions treated in the foregoing form but a link in the chain of various scientific investigations which it should be possible to carry out from the station at Thule as a base. This fact is not least among the considerations which have led to the desire for co-operation with a permanent scientific committee, so composed as to include our most distinguished experts in the various branches of science represented.

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Rasmussen, Knud

Knud Rasmussen, son of the Rev. Chr Rasmussen (himself an eminent authority on the Eskimo language) was born at Jakobshavn, in North Greenland, in 1879.

He made a journey to Lapland in 1901, took part in the Danish Literary Expedition to Greenland under Mylius-Erichsen in 1902-04. In the summer of 1905 he was sent out by the Ministry of the Interior ~~with~~ to investigate the feeding grounds of the reindeer in Greenland. Made an ethnological expedition to Danish North Greenland and the Smith-Sound district in 1906-08, further journeys to Greenland 1909 and 1910, during which latter year he founded the Arctic Station of Thule, the most northerly settlement of its kind, intended to serve partly as a base for future scientific Polar expeditions, partly as a trading post for dealings with the Eskimos. In 1912, ~~he~~ in company with Peter Freuchen, he made a sledge trip across the inland ice to Danmarksfjord returning via Peary Land to Cape York, wintering there 1913-14. He was knighted in 1909 for his services.

Has written: Lapland. Nye mennesker. Under Nordenvindens svøbe (People of the Polar North) And in the Eskimo language; Avangnisalerssarutit. Silarssuarmiulerssarutit. Sermerssuakut tunuliarnilerssarutit. .

To which should be added his two last Danish works "Min Rejsedagbog" (now translated as "An Arctic Diary") and "Foran Dagens Øje" (transl. as "Eye of Day")

Im General File

Nw '56

EXPLORATION OF NORTHERN GREENLAND.

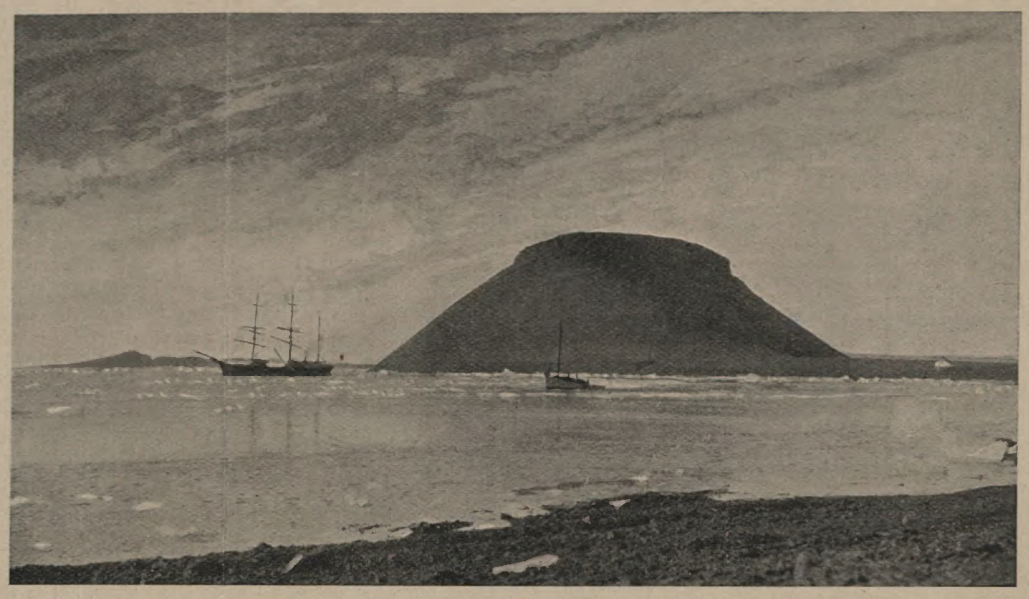
MR KNUD RASMUSSEN has been on a visit to England. He is now on his way back to Denmark, and in six weeks' time will be off again to Greenland to renew his explorations in the far north of that greatest of Arctic islands.

Mr Rasmussen is in many ways a remarkable man. He occupies an unique position among modern explorers. With him the exploration of Northern Greenland, and more particularly the study of its Eskimo inhabitants, are not merely incidents in one or two or more expeditions which have been undertaken as something apart from his general career, but are a task which he has definitely chosen as his life work. It is a task for which he has peculiar qualifications. Himself a Dane, educated at Copenhagen University, cultured and versed in modern ethnographical science, he yet has a strain of Eskimo blood in his veins and has been familiar with the Eskimo language, customs, and ways of thinking from earliest childhood. The son of a Danish missionary, he was not only born in Greenland, but was brought up there until he reached the age of fourteen. At five years of age he had his own team of dogs, with the result that he possesses an intimate knowledge of their moods.

MR KNUD RASMUSSEN.
From a photograph taken during his explorations in Greenland.

capabilities, and management, such as few European travellers can hope to acquire. So far from desiring to conceal or minimise his Eskimo connections, Mr Rasmussen is rather inclined to emphasise them, and openly avows that he regards it as a sort of vocation to interpret the Eskimo people to the modern world and find a solution of their ethnographical problems.

With these objects before him Mr Rasmussen joined the Danish expedition to West Greenland under Mr Mylius Erichsen in 1902. When that was over he arranged to pursue his studies independently, and on and off through the intervening years he has been at work in North-West Greenland until he has an unrivalled knowledge both of the country and its people. He has established a permanent station at Thule, which serves as a base for journeys along the coast and inland. It also affords an opportunity for securing a regular series of meteorological and other observations. At present, in Mr Rasmussen's absence, the station is under the direction of his manager and cartographer, Mr Peter Freuchen, who has had considerable experience of travel in Greenland. Fresh supplies are obtained every summer from Denmark by means of a small schooner which Mr Rasmussen has bought. This vessel, the *Kap York*, is of less than fifty tons. She has auxiliary engine power, but when she was up north last summer her screw shaft broke and she had to make the homeward voyage as a sailing ship pure and simple. Leaving Thule in September she did not arrive in European waters until late in December. It is seldom



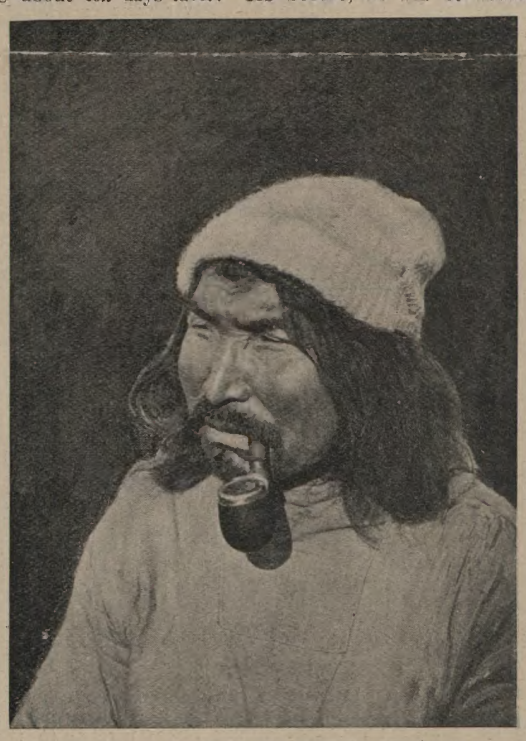
SCENE NEAR THULE, NORTH-WEST GREENLAND.

nowadays that so tiny a vessel makes such a hazardous voyage.

Although Mr Rasmussen's investigations in North-West Greenland have been mainly confined to the coastal region, he has made one extended journey over the inland ice. This was in 1912, when he crossed from Thule to the north-east

coast in company with Mr Freuchen and a couple of Eskimo. The journey out and home covered some 1500 or 1600 miles. It says much for Mr Rasmussen's management of the dogs that over the inland ice he was able to travel at an average rate of nearly twenty miles a day. His simple mode of life in the Arctic regions also stood him in good stead. He has found that he can live and thrive on the Eskimo diet of fresh seal meat and blubber, without any fruit or vegetable food. Tea and coffee are his beverages, and he rejoices greatly in a pipe at the beginning and the end of the day. When Mr Rasmussen made his journey in 1912 Peary Land was shown on all the maps as an island. During the journey he found that the "channel" supposed to separate the "island" from the mainland was nothing but a fjord. It turned out afterwards that Mr Mylius Erichsen had made this discovery some years before, though his subsequent death and the temporary loss of his records had prevented the fact from becoming known. Mr Rasmussen not only made the same discovery independently, but mapped the head of the fjord, which Mr Erichsen had not been able to do. The isthmus connecting Peary Land with the mainland is still unexplored, however, and this is the piece of exploration which Mr Rasmussen has in mind for the coming summer.

Before he left England Mr Rasmussen furnished the following statement of his plans. Leaving Copenhagen in the middle of March he intends to go in his schooner as far as possible at that early season—perhaps to Godthaab or Upernivik. When he is stopped by the winter-ice he will proceed with sledges and dogs to Thule, his station in North Star Bay. He hopes to be there about May 15, and will be ready to start for Peary Land over the inland ice about ten days later. As before, he will be accom-



ONE OF MR RASMUSSEN'S ESKIMO ASSISTANTS.

panied by Mr Freuchen and two Eskimo. By the middle of June he hopes to reach Peary Land (the distance over the ice-cap from west to east is here about 500 miles) and he anticipates staying there until Aug. 1. The return journey over the inland ice will be accomplished if all goes well by Sept. 1. At Thule the schooner will be waiting, and Mr Rasmussen hopes to be back in Copenhagen in November. The time at his disposal for the expedition is, of course, all too short. The distance to be covered by sledge travel is about 2000 miles, partly along the coast and partly over the inland ice. He is hoping, however, that his many years' experience will help him to surmount the undoubted difficulties of the undertaking.

Mr Rasmussen has promised to visit London again at the end of the year, and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society will then perhaps have an opportunity of hearing from his own lips the story of his many years' work in North Greenland. Afterwards he contemplates an expedition to the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, for the purpose of studying the little known tribes in the north-west parts of Baffinland, and tracing the ethnographical relations of these people to the Greenland Eskimo on the one hand and the Eskimo as far west as Alaska on the other hand. This is a big undertaking, for which Mr Rasmussen estimates that he will require at least three years. It is an enterprise which has been growing in his mind for many years. He has it carefully planned out, and his past record affords abundant evidence of his ability to carry it to a successful issue. As in the case of so many other enterprises, however, its realisation waits on the conclusion of peace.

ON A SLEDGING JOURNEY IN NORTH-WEST GREENLAND.

The man in the left foreground is the Eskimo catechist Brönlund, who was afterwards with Mr Mylius Erichsen in North-East Greenland, and was the last survivor of the party which there perished so tragically. His diary with its final entry, "I reached this place under a waning moon and cannot go on because of my frozen feet and the darkness," is one of the most heroic records in the annals of Arctic travel.

HUNTING.

IN WARWICKSHIRE.

WERE THOSE, who flounder in Flanders, to return to this arena of foxhunting, the thing which would surprise them most would probably be the extraordinary dryness of the soil which during the latter half of January has resembled the fdes of March rather than the deep sloughs in which we more usually wallow when following a fox in the first month of the year. Naturally the prevailing conditions are not conducive to sport, and I find myself continually attempting to explain the absence of scent and consequently excuse the absence of epoch-making events in the sport of kings—nor is this state of mediocrity by any means confined to Warwickshire, for on every hand comes the lament that scenting qualities have proved indifferent, the season rapidly eating into its resources without producing an equitable return for the trouble expended. One peculiarity of local surroundings has been the fitful character of scent which has proved of that catchy variety which alternates between success and failure, hounds being able to spasmodically drive forrad with most promising determination, only to be immediately succeeded by baffling uncertainty, a state of existence which keeps one on the alert without bestowing mnch reward. It is a phenomenon hard to explain, for it occurs when hounds are close to their fox, and agnin when the probability of ever hitting him off again has entered into a category of remoteness. What it means and why it exists, is a problem to which Mr Jorrocks has found the nearest answer in his assurance that there is nothing so queer as scent 'cept a woman.

From the point of view of utility the Warwickshire hounds have experienced a fairly successful week, killing a fox in each day's hunting with the exception of Friday when they deserved one most; incidentally, they have not killed the foxes they have straffed severely, their luck in this respect being peculiarly aggravating, and to this may be added some appeal to the tenant farmer to assist in earth stopping, not so much the main head of earth which are tended with more or less precision, but those thousand and one places into which a run fox creeps to baffle his pursuers. At present I can make choice of no objective which describes the "stopping" in the country, more appropriate than "ridiculous," the indifferently performed task making it difficult for hounds to produce the proper proportion of success to their labours. If foxes are to be killed in a just proportion, then it follows that they must be kept above ground to a reasonable degree, and I feel sure that it cannot have escaped notice that in the record of sport which I have attempted in these pages there has recurred too frequently the concluding episode of "to ground," as the finale of innumerable performances. Various systems are applied to make good drain heads and other subterranean resorts of foxes in dry seasons, but one and all are laborious methods which respond only to systematic organisation requiring years to perfect. In some countries a special fund exists for gridding and permanent stopping, but very great assistance could be given by tenant farmers who are acquainted with every inch of their land and could without expense and the minimum of trouble assist the legitimate destruction of foxes by rendering a service in which they would share the resulting advantage.

The story of the week's sport commences on Thursday, Jan. 27, from Long Itchington, and the number of Mr Ackroyd's foxes in Debdale was never truly ascertained, for no sooner had hounds entered covert than they opened on a fox and hustled him straight into the open, pointing at first for Hill, and maybe Shuckburgh, as before, but he was headed at the road, and circling by the village of Itchington, made on for Print Wood, a neutral covert, f believe, with the neighbouring North Warwickshire hunt, a strange place, which from appearance and wealth of wire netting, must be the home of tame rabbits. Hounds were soon in difficulties on the foiled ground, and Welch was obliged to give up his fox. After this a pilgrimage around innumerable thorn fields which clothe the littoral country proved unsuccessful in its quest for a fox, so that a retreat wns skilfully manœuvred to Ufton Wood, where nearly an hour was spent in discussion of the world and its war until it pleased the fox to break on the Stoneythorpe side, and for five and twenty minutes there was much galloping and hot haste to overhaul the racing pack which had spreadeagled the field over those big pastures which lie towards Deppers Bridge. Short of this point the fox swung over the Itchen, a stream sufficiently formidable to enforce respect, and when hounds were reached by the majority they were threading their way through the tangle thorn on the banks above Harbury Station. Although the pace died away, Welch was able to hunt his fox on to Radford, where hounds marked him to ground. The day ended with Whitnash Bushes blank, and a fox from Chesterton pool killed almost as soon as he was found, and before he had gone many yards in the open. The following day, Friday, from Hanwell, was a good day, and hard on hounds and horses; they raced up the valley and down the valley, across and athwart, with never-ceasing persistence, until by three o'clock they had put two full days into one, and retired to well-earned rest. To commence with, hounds pushed a fox out of Hanwell over the brook, into whose cool depths nearly half a dozen sportsmen and companion habits were immersed, but with no serious result on this warm, humid day beyond discomfort and disgust of saturated garments; then came a long series of flying fences parallel to the brook until abreast of Angles Piece, where the fox turned for Mollington village, and was marked to ground short of Mollington Wood. Another good hunt was secured from Kirby's Gorse, the fox following much the same line, only turning at Angel's Piece, he crossed the valley, and ascended the hills between Hanwell and Shotswell, making over into the Ratley Valley, and so reaching Horley, and later Ragnell bottom. From this strong gorse there were two circular excursions until the Master had a sadly beaten fox in front of him, but with never the fortune of overhauling his quarry, although this fox was seen lying in the open just at the period when hounds were over the hillside in full pursuit of a fresh fox. It was distinctly hard lines on hounds that they received no reward, for they had run gallantly throughout the morning, showing considerable pace and a determination in their drive.

Monday the Asps, of course, mean Warwick Park, but its scenting qualities were so remote that there is little story attached to the Warwick or Oakley Wood foxes, and a circular jaunt in the direction of Highdown was decidedly inconsequent. From Chesterton Wood a fox was hunted to Chesterton village, and eventually took refuge under a hen roost, an obvious betrayal of former habits, which was suitably adjusted by a complete jury, followed by capital punishment, and after this the day of evil scenting was dragged out around Verney's Gorse and the flats above Chadshunt. Mr Fielden hunted his pack on Tuesday from Sutton-under-Brailes, the big hill occupying the major portion of the morning in a cold, benumbing mist, a near relation to a fog, which without stopping hounds made the hours of inaction decidedly inconvenient. At last a fox descended to the plain, and for twenty minutes came the cheering reward of hope deferred, until, with horses warmed and steaming, we pulled rein on the brow of Idlicote Hill, and returned to the occupation of listless wander, whilst the Master tried to recover his fox, a science which he ultimately accomplished towards Old Dyke, but was eventually beaten by hounds being run out of scent a few furlongs beyond. Another fox from the Grove was hunted in a quick little dart by Honiton Hill, with just a dip below the blackthorn covert, and so back to the Idlicote Coverts, where he vanished unaccountably, but was subsequently discovered amongst the pots and pans on the larder shelf in an adjacent farmhouse. The worthy farmer made the capture most gallantly, and presently appeared with a sack, out of which he popped a fox in the open, and hounds, getting a view, raced across the big grass field, and succeeded in pulling him down just short of Idlicote Gorse. Mr Charters then indicated the likelihood of a fox in the spinney near Granby, but this proving blank, Mr Fielden led us to Whateote Rough field, from whence a very remarkable run was obtained, at first in the direction of Fulready village, but later to circle for Idlicote, hounds running on well to Hill Brake, and subsequently hunting their fox with patience to Old Dyke, suddenly taking up the running along the flats towards Tysoe, and ending the day and daylight in a real crescendo up to Compton Wyniates, where, try as one might, and the limited field of four tried their best, there was no stopping the pack, which circled around the Marquis of Northampton's Warwickshire home until the neighbouring clock had chimed six o'clock, when with weary horses the prospect of events appeared serious. Eventually, and in obedience to repeated blasts of the horn the retreat winding through the echoes of the hills with the regularity of a minute gun at sea, the pack gradually reassembled around the Master's horse, but it was too dark to identify the silhouetted shadows more precisely than so many couples. A hard day, and by no means a bad day as things go in this year of grace.

HYME.

THE BICESTER.

ON Thursday in last week, when the meet was at Grendon Underwood, the morning was wet and misty, but as the day advanced the weather improved, and a balmy air was in the ascendant when hounds roused a fox in Grendon Wood. They ran the Lee Bridge lane to Ham Wood, then, breaking into the open again, crossed a trappy bit of country towards Knapps Oak. Hereabouts the fox slipped back through the lower end of Grendon Wood, crossed the Quainton lane, and ran on to Charndon Wood. The pack forced him over the Great Central Railway and through the chain of woods which run alongside the line. Scent was good, and possibly this was not the journey intended by the fox, but he was a good, determined specimen, and made his point directly an opportunity to do so presented itself. Breaking away just at the lower corner of Finemore Hill, he recrossed the Great Central Railway, and led to Doddershall before slipping back into Grendon Wood, which the fox left for Ham Green. Hounds crossed the Aylesbury-Bicester main road, and, bearing left-handed, hunted on past Tetchwick into the grass country lying around Sharps Hill. They now ran on to the back of Grendon village, from which point they swept over a hairy strip of country to the Edgcott boundary fence, where they swung somewhat to the left, and pursued a nice line over grass to the Turnpike road. Crossing this, they hunted their fox down to the outskirts of Ludgershall, and pulled him down in the open just before reaching the village. It had been a capital hunt of two hours and a half. Those who know the Thursday side of the country and the great difficulties of hunting a fox through the vast Claydon Woodlands and ultimately killing him in the open country will appreciate the performance of Cox and the dog pack.

On Tuesday fog prevented a start being made till close on midday, but immediately hounds began to draw the coverts in Middleton Park sport went with a swing. The pack drove a fox from the Home Wood past the mansion, then turning by the lake ran fast to the Kirtlington side of the park. Scent served them well across the ploughings towards the Upper Heyford road, from which the fox made a short turn towards Caulcott village, but the pack were close at him and rolled him over close by the inn. From the Lower Ridings hounds went away with a fox, and were soon over the Somerton road, then, driving through the Upper Ridings, pointed for Ashgrove, but after making a loop out towards Ballard's Firs the fox was headed into Letchmere's Gorse, and hounds claimed him. There were few dull moments from Stoke Big Wood, for after one turn round the covert hounds broke across the valley towards Baynard's Green, but, bearing right-handed, ran to the Bushes and almost reached Hardwick ford before they streamed up the rising ground to Stoke Little Wood. They went past Bainton and on above Hethe Brede almost back to the Bushes, completing the circle through Stoke Lyne village to Little Wood.

SLOW 'UN.

WORCESTERSHIRE HOUNDS.

ALAS that so few were present on the 21st ult. to participate in one of the finest hunts ever seen in Worcestershire. The morning had been productive of much good sport, and so it was that Mr Jones had but a handful of followers when he threw hounds into the Trenches. Finding at once, they ran through the long covert to Dunhampstead station, and, turning back, forced their fox away, with Sale Green on the left. Racing away through the Felletts, hounds ran over Climber's Hill and down the Point-to-Point course, to turn into Crowle Thrift. Coming away at the bottom, they pointed for Churchill, but bearing to the left ran the brookside for Broughton Hackett. A further bend led past the Crowle Allotments, and hounds were presently over Bow Wood, and screaming past Bow Wood, with that stronghold held just on their left. Still running hard they crossed the fine wild country lying between Bow and Grafton, and disdaining the shelter of Grafton Wood this grand old fox held straight on over the road hill to Flyford Flavell. In the gardens here he was but just in front, and the pace never slackened past Kington, hounds running on to Nathan's Brake over the finkberrow road and down to Thorn, as game a fox as ever lived going to ground just short of Abbot's Morton. There had been never a check from the find, never a covert touched after Crowle Thrift and a ten-mile point was made.

J. J.

THE H.H.

ONE does not expect very large fields nowadays of course, but there was quite a good sprinkling of soldiers and farmers and a few ladies out at Lower Green, Hawkley (the residence of Mr B. Warner), on Thursday in last week, when Mr Compton was in command, and Mr Hardy, from the Hambledon, put in an appearance. The weather was rather thick and misty, but scent proved to be good. The first draw was Adam's Wood, and almost at once a fox was viewed away making for Hawkley. He was probably headed by someone in the road, as there was a check in a swede field; but the fox made his point towards Cheesecoombe, ran through the lower hangers, and went on to Wheatham Hill. Here a fox was marked to ground; but there was more than one afoot by now, and the pack divided, some going on for Stoner Hill, and a couple or so hunting towards the Old Warren. This being Hambledon country, Orvis cast back to where a fox had been viewed under the hill, but he had been gone some time, and hounds could not make much of it. They then trotted back to their own country, and drawing Fairwefls Hay went on to Barnes Copse, where the pack found. This fox ran the hanger to Standfast, then went through Enhams, and on at a good pace across Mr Coryton's meadows to ground in the Berry Grove earth. Le Court was the next draw, and hounds called at two small coverts on the way. As was expected, the copse at the end of Mr Harrison's hanger held, and this time the pack again made for the Greatham vale, but keeping left-handed, the fox made a sharp turn back before reaching the forest, and going on pass Greatham schools crossed the Turnham road. Keeping below Benhams, and skirting Blackmoor House Wood, he went on into Bradshott, where he was viewed once or twice near hounds, but was able to make his way back to his starting point. The covert is very thick here, but after about ten minutes hunting the fox yielded his brush, and this ended a good sporting day. I hear these hounds killed again on Saturday from Hackwood.

S. S.

THE BLANKNEY HOUNDS.

AFTER meeting at Kettlethorpe in the extreme N.W. corner of their country on Wednesday in last week, these hounds roused a fox at Wigsley Wood. On clearing the stronghofd they ran with good drive to Spalford, and then, after travelling over the rabbit hills, crossed the main road from Newark to Gainsborough, continuing on towards the Meerings. Here the fox was headed into the Clifton region, and between there and Wigsfey he beat his pursuers after a good gallop of about forty minutes. Scent was first rate, and when running up-wind hound s travelled fast. The pack did not find again until reaching Gibbet Wood at Thorney, when, forcing a fox from this stronghold, they ran at a good pace towards Thorney Hall, and eventually reached the road leading to Kettlethorpe. Almost immediately afterwards the fox turned left-handed back to Thorney West Wood.

Saturday's meet was changed from Brant Broughton to Aubourn. The weather was perfectly springlike, and the ground having settled after the December rains, the going is now quite sound. Hounds found their first fox in a willow tree at the back of Aubourn Hall, and crossing the river Witham he led his pursuers to South Hykeham. Here he bore slightly to the right, and crossing the road to Harmston, beat the pack on the hill side. Hounds, however, found again in Harmston Osiers, and putting their fox over the low road from Grantham to Lincoln, hunted on to Harmston village. Hereabouts the fox turned to the left, and after travelling through the cottage gardens at Waddington, descended the hill to Harmston Osiers, where he was marked to ground, but was bolted and killed.

Monday's meet at New Park Wood was cancelled owing to the death (from wounds received on the Western front) of Sir Robert Filmer, who presided over the pack from 1909-12. He was distinctly popular with all connected with hunting during the time he held the Mastership. A fine horseman and keen rider, he fearlessly led his field over the most difficult country, and it was generally admitted that he had no superior in the whole of the extensive country during the time he presided over the hunt. Another characteristic during his Mastership was his keen personal interest in the hounds, and he did everything in his power to improve the strain of the pack. No detail connected with the hunt was too insignificant to command his own personal attention, and it was with the deepest regret that those connected with the hunt parted with him when he decided to relinquish the position. He was considerate for all associated with the sport in the Blankney country, and he also found opportunity to associate himself with other county packs, particularly the Burton, and probably one of the last duties he performed in connection with hunting was to act as one of the judges of the young entry at the Riseholme kennels. He will long be remembered in Lincolnshire hunting circles.

MUFTI

THE TICKHAM.

ON Jan. 24 Bottom Pond, Wormshill, was the fixture, the morning being dull, and turning later hot and sunny, and looking, in fact, too springlike for a hunting day. Stock Wood was the first draw, and a fox was tallied away from the top end by the first whipper-in, hounds being fairly close to him when he broke covert. They pushed along over the valley and the Wormshill road into Savage Wood, and continuing on to High Wood and heading straight up the Bedmonton valley as if going to Mordenden. The fox turned left-handed across the arable to Saint's Wood, and ran on nearly as far as the Wormshill and Black Post road, but again turning to the right ran the fields parallel with the road into the covert to the west of Black Post. Trying the arable towards Mordenden he thought better of it, and went along the back of Morning Dawn to Stewart's Farm, Hollingbourne, crossing the road at White Post at the top of Hollinghourne Hill, going on into the pasture leading to Park Wood. Up to this point the fox had traversed a fair amount of arable land, and scent in consequence had not been of the best, or some of the field would have been left behind through encountering a maze of wire just after leaving the Wormshill road. Running on from Park Wood this fox never again left the pasture, going on through Chicks Wood and Smokes Wood nearly to the road, then turning right-handed he crossed the road leading from Hucking Church to the Hook and ffatchet. He was viewed crossing the pasture in the direction of Yetnor Farm, and sinking the valley to Rumstead Broom Banks, was again viewed going into Squirrels Wood. Here hounds pulled him down after a good hunting run of one hour and forty minutes. After crossing the Sittingbourne and Hollingbourne road at White Post the display of hound-work was a pleasure to witness. Although scent was not good the pack required very little help from Carroll.

T.

NEUADDFAWR FOXHOUNDS.

ON Monday these hounds met at Highmend Arms, Llanybythir, and drew Llwynfidw Gorse, where they found at once. The fox broke out at the bottom end, went over Cefnperlieu, crossed the road for Glanternfach Bogs and Waungton, ran up Llanllwm Mountain, and on to Pengarrig Dingfes for Brynllewellyn. Then he ran across the Brechfa to Llanybythir road, and hounds pulled him down in a field the other side of Gwaralt Covert. The time taken was two hours and the pace was very fast over the mountains. These hounds have done very well this season, and have accounted for a number of foxes.

CADUS.

WENTWORTH HOUNDS.

THESE hounds had a fine run on Friday in last week in their Doncaster country. Finding at Whipples, they went away at the south end, and ran at a great pace up to Seven Yards Lane, then crossing the Cantley-Arnthorpe road went on into Sandal Beat, where the fox went to ground in a drain by the railway. Weflington got into the drain, which was 150yds. long, and bolted him, and hounds ran hard through Sandal Beat, just touched Wheatley Wood, and went on over the sewage farm nearly to Arnthorpe village. Turning to the left the hunt went through Arnthorpe Shaw and the fox tried the earths in Arnthorpe Quarry, but, failing to get in, went down the valley to Whipples. This he skirted and ran on over Seven Yards Lane, where hounds checked. Holding them on for Gatewood, Morgan hit off the line, and bearing to the right the pack crossed the Gatewood-Cantley road, then ran through the Keepers' Wood into Cantley village. Here a beaten fox turned and twisted in every direction, actually crossing a field where a sale was being held; but hounds never hesitated, and hunted him unerringly. They finally coursed him over Cantley Park into Kirkham Wood, where he went to ground in a rabbit hole, from which the pack scratched him out themselves and killed him after a fine run of one hour and fifty minutes.

W. R.

Oomanaq, 4/4/17

My dear Captain Comer:

Could not get away yesterday on account wind outside. Calm enough here. Starting this morning.

If conditions are favorable while Mr. Rasmussen is at Etah he wishes to take some motion pictures, but he has only one box of film left. I have told him that he may have some of what I brought up on the "Cluett". He says that he will not need more than 3 or 4 of my (Exfed) boxes. Please supply him with them from the box which we brought with us to Etah and which was put into the attic last September.

I have had a good time and a good rest here and am feeling fine.

Again good bye & best wishes from Yours very truly,

E.O. Hovey.

over

P.S. I am leaving for you with Captain Hansen the key to my photographic box. When Mac is done using my cameras, please pack ~~in it~~ them in it for transportation to N.Y. There are now some old 4x5 plates in tin boxes in it. Use them, if you wish to.

E.O.H.

Oomanaq, 2 April, 1917.

Goods delivered to Accommodingwaq today for transport to Etah

2 kegs sugar 147 lbs net
2 " molasses 198 lbs "
2 " coffee 83 lbs "
1 box butter 23 lbs "

Received
Geo. Comp
April 2 1917

E.O. Hovey.

N.B.
Mr. Rasmussen is going to take with him some tobacco for Mr. MacMillan + sundry goods for Messrs MacMillan + Small — E.O.H.

Off Cape Holm
27 april, 1917.

My dear Captain Connor -
Am in Peter's "camp" at the base of an iceberg, having met him this morning on the ice. Have had a much longer and harder journey thus far than was expected, but I seem to have stood it all right and I am feeling fine. Have enjoyed most of the trip, but I don't like the deep snow that we have had our fill of -
Remember me to Joe and our Eskimo friends. Tell Yorm that your collection is very valuable
Kindest regards from
Yours sincerely
E. Hovey -

received June 8 1907

Drawn by a native, Ourdy
well was, Now

257
258

Etah, North Greenland, March 23, 1917.

Capt. George Comer
Etah, North Greenland.

Sir:

Following my departure from Etah on or about March 24, you are requested to take full charge of Headquarters of Crocker Land Expedition until my return. Your previous long experience in the Arctic regions forbids any attempt on my part to note in detail just what course you are to pursue as regards prevention of fire, dripping of water, dealing with visiting natives, management of house, etc. etc. Know that I have every confidence in your good judgement to manage as you see fit.

There are a few things, however, which I note for your information and also as memoranda:

1. By a previous arrangement with Jot, at Dr. Hovey's request, he is at liberty to go and come as he pleases. When at Etah he is to do all cooking.

2. Samik and Mone-shoo-a are to continue in our employment, the former as hunter, the latter as general house girl, to be called upon whenever needed, and to be fed as heretofore.

3. The wives and children of the men accompanying me are indipendent of the support of the house, having been provided with oil, biscuit, pemmican, and provisions for about seventy days.

4. If Wee-we upon her return should prefer the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hoveyto her igloo below the house, she may have it with the understanding that I shall need it for other purposes when I return. She is to receive as before oil. biscuit, and whatever food may be spared from the table.

5. Thirty gallons of oil in one gallon tins, three cases of pemmican (144 lbs.) and as much biscuit as he may require are to be delivered to Mr. Rasmussen upon his arrival about April 1st.

6. Would advise tidal observations for one lunar month at least, and as much longer as conditions will permit.

7. The thickness in Alida Lake should be measured about April 15. Have requested Samik to drive you to the lake upon date date decided upon, and to render every assistance.

8. Every precaution is necessary, especially, during month of May, against dripping of water in attic and shed for the protection of our specimens in bales and boxes.

9. Wind chronometers about midnight. The "Bond" is about ten minutes fast. Meteorological and tidal observations should be regulated accordingly.

10. All empty boxes and wood should be carefully preserved against a failure of coal in the near future.

11. I have requested Samik to secure a number of sea-pigeons in winter plumage if possible. If successful, please note date.

12. I think that Jot and Samik will be able to supply table with fresh meat. If not, trade for for what you may nees, giving in return oil, biscuit, and tobacco.

Capt. George Comer
Etah, North Greenland.

Sir:

Following my departure from Etah on or about March 24, you are requested to take full charge of Moodypebbers of Crocker Land Expedition until my return. Your previous long experience in the Arctic regions forbids any attempt on my part to note in detail just what courses you are to pursue as regards preservation of life, tripping of water, dealing with visiting natives, management of boats, etc. etc. Know that I have every confidence in your good judgement to manage as you see fit.

There are a few things however, which I note for your information and also as memoranda:

1. By a previous arrangement with Joe, at Dr. Dove's request, he is at liberty to go and come as he pleases. Then at Etah he is to do all cooking.

2. Sarik and Kate-noon-a are to continue in our employment, the former as hunter, the latter as general house girl, to be called upon whenever needed, and to be fed as heretofore.

3. The wives and children of the men accompanying us are independent of the support of the house, having been provided with all, clothing, pemmican, and provisions for many months.

4. If we-we-noon-ah return about prefer the room formerly occupied by Dr. Dove to her tepee below the house, she may have it with the understanding that I shall need it for other purposes when I return. She is to receive as before oil, blubber and whatever food may be spared from the table.

5. Thirty gallons of oil in one gallon tins, three cases of pemmican (144 lbs.) and as much biscuit as he may require are to be delivered to Dr. Dove's house upon his arrival about April 1st.

6. Should native tribal observations for one lunar month at least, and as much longer as conditions will permit.

7. The thickness in Alpha Lake should be measured about April 15. Have requested Sarik to drive you to the lake upon date indicated upon, and to remove every resistance.

8. Every precaution is necessary, especially during months of May, against dripping of water in pits and shed for the protection of our provisions in boxes and boxes.

9. Wind observations about midnight. The "Hand" is about ten minutes fast. Astronomical and tidal observations should be performed accordingly.

10. All empty boxes and wood should be carefully preserved against a failure of coal in the near future.

11. I have requested Sarik to secure a number of sea-pigeons in winter plumage if possible. If successful, please note date.

12. I think that Joe and Sarik will be able to supply table with fresh meat. If not, trade for what you may need, giving in return oil, biscuit, and pemmican.

13. Upon Accomoding-wahs return from Umanak with supplies for our use from the Danmark he is to be given one case of oil (ten gallons), one large box of dog biscuit, the loan of my 22 rifle, and two boxes of 22 cartridges, if in the supplies which Dr. Hovey will send.

14. Have sent word to the Eskimos south that I would like to trade for the skin of a caribou shot near Kangerdlook-suah in order to compare it with those which I have from region north of Annoritok. If one should be offered get it if possible by using contents of my trading boxes.

15. Please measure and weigh all visiting Eskimos not recorded in my notes.

16. Have requested Samik to try to secure the nest and eggs of the raven. Please box nest carefully and blow the eggs.

17. In the event of my non-return specimens and scientific equipment are to be packed for shipment to the American Museum. The house, its furnishings, and all remaining supplies, are to be givne to Ar-klio, Ee-took-a-whew, Ak-pal-e-soo-ah-suk, and Noo-ka-ping-wah.

18. If party should fail to return by July 1st., reuqest Captain Hanson of the "Danmark" to steam to Cape Sabine, where a note will be found if I have passed north of that point. If we are not found at Cape Sabine nothing more can be done. Make no preparation whatever for our comfort or relief during the following winter.

With every confidence in your ability to manage everything in a most satisfactory manner I am

Very truly yours,

D. B. MacMillan

14. Upon accomplishing some return from Nanook with supplies for our use from the Danmark he is to be given one case of oil (ten gallons), one large box of dog biscuit, the loan of my 32 rifle, and two boxes of 32 cartridges, if in the supplies which Dr. Hovey will send.

14. Have sent word to the Eskimos south that I would like to trade for the skin of a caribou shot near Ramsden Look-out in order to compare it with those which I have from region north of Annoritok. If one should be offered you, if possible by making contents of my trading boxes.

15. Please measure and weigh all visiting Eskimos not recorded in my notes.

16. Have requested Samik to try to secure the nest and eggs of the raven. Please box nest carefully and blow the eggs.

17. In the event of my non-return specimens and scientific equipment are to be packed for shipment to the American Museum. The boxes, its furnishings, and all remaining supplies are to be given to Ir-Kilo, Se-took-a-whew, Ak-pai-e-soo-ni-ank, and Too-ke-ping-wak.

18. If party should fail to return by July 1st, request Captain Hanson of the "Danmark" to steam to Cape Sabine where a note will be found if I have passed north of that point. If we are not found at Cape Sabine nothing more can be done. Make no preparation whatever for our comfort or relief during the following winter.

With every confidence in your ability to manage everything in a most satisfactory manner I am

Very truly yours,

R. E. Peary

CABLE ADDRESS "MUSEOLOGY"

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN
CHANDLER ROBBINS
THOMAS H. HUBBARD
WALTER B. JAMES
EDMUND J. JAMES
Honorary Committee

EDMUND OTIS HOVEY
HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN
WILLIAM S. BAYLEY
Committee in Charge

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO
EDMUND OTIS HOVEY
77TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK W., NEW YORK

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

(GEORGE BORUP MEMORIAL)

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

AND THE

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

WITH THE COÖPERATION OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SCIENTIFIC STAFF

DONALD B. MACMILLAN, A.B., A.M.
Leader and Ethnologist

FITZHUGH GREEN, U.S.N.
Engineer and Physicist

W. ELMER EKBLAW, A.B., A.M.
Geologist and Botanist

MAURICE C. TANQUARY, A.B., A.M., PH.D.
Zoölogist

HARRISON J. HUNT, A.B., M.D.
Surgeon

ETAH , Greenland, 19 March,1917.

Captain George Comer,
ETAH, Greenland.

My dear Captain Comer:

Acting under authority given me by the American Museum of Natural History, I hereby certify, for the information of any whom it may concern, that you are a duly appointed representative of the said Museum, and that, in the absence of both the writer and Mr. Donald B. Mac Millan, Leader of the Crocker Land Expedition, you are empowered to to deal on behalf of the said Museum with the master of the vessel sent by the said Museum for the relief of the Crocker Land Expedition, and are to take back to New York in the safest and most economical manner practicable the remaining member of the Expedition staff and all the Expedition property, after leaving at Etah, in sufficiently protected condition, all means at your command for the sustenance and comfort of Mr. Mac Millan for a year after his return from Ellesmere Land and for the discharge of his and the Expedition's obligations to the Eskimos. Mr. Mac Millan, before he leaves for Ellesmere Land, will give you instructions as to what measures to take for his relief, in case he does not return before the arrival of the relief ship.

Very truly yours,
Edmund Otis Hovey,
For the American Museum of
Natural History;
Chairman, Committee in Charge,
Crocker Land Expedition.

Copy

ETAH, Greenland, 19 March, 1917

Mr. Donald B. Mac Millan,
Leader, Crocker Land Expedition.

My dear Mr. Mac Millan:

In the event of my absence, you are hereby authorized and requested to act as the chief representative of the American Museum of Natural History in all dealings with the master of the ship sent by the Museum for the relief of the Crocker Land Expedition and to assume any and all control over the movements of the vessel that I may have under the contract between the Museum and the owners.

In case you too are absent, when the vessel arrives at Etah, Captain George Comer, who already is a duly qualified representative of the Museum, will act in your stead in all dealings with the master of the relief ship during your absence. I am giving him a letter to this effect, and also telling him that you will give him instructions as to what measures to take for your relief, in case you do not return to Etah before the ship arrives. A copy of this letter is handed you herewith.

On arrival at St. Johns, Newfoundland, or other destinatio of the vessel, please telegraph to the Musuem for instructions regarding the farther shipment of the Expedition property and for funds to meet the needs of yourself and party.

Changes in circumstances render null and void my previous letters of recommendation and instructions regarding the disposition of the Expedition property that will remain after you have discharged the Expedition's obligations to the Eskimos; and you yourself have expressed orally to me the principle which should govern action, which is that everything is to be taken back that the Musuem can probably use for the benefit of the Expedition. But I would add, when you are in doubt about things, take them along, because there will be no expense attached to carrying them to St. Johns, and very little extra beyond that point, if the goods are shipped by steamer, as the Museum will probably direct.

The Museum, however, wishes to sell to the Danish Cape York Committee's station at North Star Bay, at a low price, any surplus supplies that may be desired there, provided that they can be left at Etah. Mr. Rasmussen may wish some of the alcohol at the price of $1.50 per gallon which he paid us last fall.

In reply to a question, I informed Mr. Freuchen during the past winter that he could not depend on getting any more kerosene from the Expedition.

I would suggest that the books of light fiction in the li-b brary be packed in boxes separate from the rest of the books, so that they may easily be left at the Seamen's Institute or otherwise disposed of, as the Museum may direct.

I recommend the destruction of all gasoline, acids, wet chemicals and bulk explosives, except such as may be desired for use on board the relief ship.

With all bestwishes for success on your trip to Ellesmere Land on which you are about to start, and for a successful and pleasant voyage home the coming summer with all for which you have done and sacrificed so much, I am

Very truly yours,

Edward Otis Harvey,

For the American Museum of
Natural History;
Chairman, Committee in Charge,
Crocker Land Expedition.

Thule July 27. 1917

Dear Capt. Comer

Sorry not to see you again, therefore only some few words in order to thank you for all your kindnes against me and everybody up here. Go back to Connecticut and find everybody of your relations all right, then when you think back on us up here, you will forget very much and only remember what little good things you found amongst us.

Your narwhales tusk are in th. „Danmark" I ask you to send the saw-knives and pocketsaws talked about to

mr. M. De Nyeboe, Raadhuspladsen 37
~~Hobenhavn~~ Copenhagen.

You will find a poor sealcrew in „Danmark" scorvey made them worse than before. That is a shame for our nation, and I blame the captain

for it — mostly

Very much ice down here this summer, but I hope you keep west and outside it.

Well, good by Sir, I am going to write you in America, now only congratulations, that you finally got a ship.

Very sincerely

Yours

Peter French

Oomanaq, Greenland,
1 april, 1917.

My dear Captain Comer:

Arrived here yesterday at about 11 a.m., after a surprisingly comfortable and really enjoyable trip. Slept one night in snow igloo at Peteranik, two in Accommodingwaq's big snow igloo at Nerke, one at Ooloogse, two at Netchilivik (on account of a storm) and one in snow igloo on ice near mouth of Granville Bay. I am feeling very fit and am confident regarding remainder of journey, especially since the sea ice from here to Cape York is reported to be all right and also that beyond in Melville Bay.

Peter has not arrived yet from the south, hence Mr. Rasmussen has not started northward.

Temp. - Peteranik - 15°; Nerke - 25°; Ooloogse - 12°

The latter is practically all ready to go and, I understand, will not delay his departure beyond the 5th. He will surely wish to take the kerosene designated as his at Etah, but he may not care for much pemmican and biscuit. From Mr. MacMillan's letter to him, I judge that entire wheat biscuit are what are at his option. Mr. Rasmussen wishes to take some motion pictures while at Etah and he has asked me for film. I am sure that Mr. MacMillan will not need all that I brought with me on the "Cluett". This is in a box which we brought with us to Etah last September and which is now in the attic. In Mr. MacMillan's absence, please

let Mr. Rasmussen have film in accordance with a letter which I will send by him, he has not told me yet just how much he wants.

Accommodinguaq, Nookarpinguaq and Marsaq are starting for Etah tomorrow, they say, and they will take up some sugar, molasses, coffee etc. Mac told me that he would leave stuff with you for paying them. I have paid the men in full for their journey to Oomanaq. Before I knew that Marsaq was going through, I had paid him for his return journey to Ooloogse, hence you will not need to pay him for his days of return from Etah to his home after paying

for the trip from here to Etah. Nookarpinguaq has Wee-wee and Lizzie with him here. He and accommodinguaq are going back to Etah now to live, hence I presume that Marsaq will bring most of our stuff into Etah. List will be inclosed.

The "Danmark" looks good to me. She certainly was never intended for racing. She can do about seven knots under sail, while four is her limit under steam. Burns about two tons of coal per day, and Captain Hansen says that he will have not less than 45 tons bunker coal when he starts for Etah.

Every one here is cordial and I am having a good time. You will like the captain and mate. The latter is going to Etah on a visit soon.

With kind regards, I am
Very truly yours, E. O. Hovey.