

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF CAPT. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION

Continued from page one.

Having any salt the food had always to be cooked in salt water.

Seaweed was sometimes used as a ration, but members of the party could never get used to this. One lucky find was thirty-six fish in the stomach of a seal which, fried in blubber, proved excellent.

Until the middle of July, when three more seals were captured, the party were always hungry. For cooking and lighting purposes, a blubber stove and lamp were constructed, the fuel for the stove being old seal bones and blubber. Lamps were simply old tins filled with melted blubber with rope yards for wicks. On two occasions in blizzards the ventilators got blocked with snow and the party were almost asphyxiated. The lamps and stove refusing to burn until a passage was dug out.

Sugar a Sunday Luxury.
Of luxuries there was enough sugar to give each man twelve lumps every Sunday and one stick of chocolate every Saturday. Half a pannikin of tea was served on Sunday, the tea leaves being boiled for Monday, and then kept for smoking, the tobacco having run out. One half pannikin of cocoa was served on the remaining five nights of the week. Recreations consisted mainly of lectures and the reading aloud of our two books, David Copperfield and The Life of Stevenson. Concerts were given every Saturday night and Swedish exercises were compulsory during the latter part of the winter.

Divine service was held every Sunday evening. The party suffered acutely from enteritis. Browning was very ill the whole winter but this never affected his spirits and to his great credit was cheery and willing through it all. The condition of the party's clothes and foot gear caused a lot of frost bites, but luckily none were serious. With the return of the sun enough seals were procured to return to full rations of meat and blubber, saving enough for sledging purposes. Sufficient oil had been saved to cook breakfast and supper, but for lunch the party had to be content with raw seal and penguin.

Narrow Escapes.

A start was made for Cape Evans on September 30. Progress was slow because the whole party was weak. Browning in particular being too weak to pull. Terra Nova Bay remained open and the party were constantly compelled to cross the rough ice on the Drygalski barrier, the tongue so ably described by Professor David in Shackleton's Heart of the Antarctic. During this part of the journey Campbell's party experienced two blizzards with drift and two occasions nearly came to grief over ice cliffs.

They successfully negotiated the Drygalski barrier by the evening of October 10, thus taking ten days to make this passage. During that time an enormous crevasse had to be crossed by a snow bridge which measured 175 paces. Lieut. Campbell found the Drygalski cut by barrancas but most of the crevasses were well bridged. Descending on to the sea ice, the party encountered bad screw pack, the pressure ridges at times being so bad that a road had to be cut through with axes.

The next barrier across their track was the Nordenskiöld glacier tongue. No crevasses were found on this and the passage proved quite easy, but returning to the sea ice screw pack was again found. Campbell examined the coast very closely for signs of Professor David's geological depot. He first examined Tripp Island, where a geological collection was obtained, and then proceeded to Depot Island, which is not shown on the admiralty chart. Here Professor David's depot of geological specimens and letters was found and taken along.

Generally better surfaces were met with after leaving Depot Island, but Browning had to be carried on the sledge when the ice was smooth, his condition being critical.

Feasted on Lard.

The following extract is taken from Lieut. Campbell's own diary:
"October 29.—Turned out at 4.30 a. m. fine day but bank of clouds to southward and a cold westerly wind. A two hours' march brought us to C. Roberts, where I saw through my glasses a bamboo stuck on the top of the cape. Leaving the sledges, Priestly and I climbed the cape, where we found a record left by the western party the previous year before they were picked up, giving their movements; also near by a depot of provisions they had left behind.

"We gave such a yell that the others came up the slope. It seemed almost too good to be true—one and three-quarter tins of biscuits, a small bag of raisins, ditto of sugar, tea, cocoa, butter and lard, some clothes, diaries and specimens from Granite Harbor had been left.

"I decided to camp and have a day off, dividing the provisions between the two tents. We soon had hoosh going and enjoyed such a feed of biscuit, butter and lard as we had not had for nine months, followed up with thick sweet cocoa. After this we killed and cut up a seal as we are getting short of meat and there is every prospect of a blizzard coming on. Another hoosh and more biscuits and lard in the evening and then we turned into our bags and, quite torpid with food, discussed our plans on arriving at Cape Evans as we had quite decided we should find no one there."

(Note—Lieut. Campbell and his companions always imagined that the ship had picked up Captain Scott and the main party and had been blown north, adverse circumstances and shortage of coal preventing her relieving them.)

The diary continues: "Still discussing plans we fell asleep. What with news from the main party and food, although both were a year old, it was the happiest day since we last saw the ship. I awoke in the night, finished my share of butter and most of my lard, and then dozed off again."

Anxiety and Doubt.

Lieut. Campbell and his party left Cape Roberts on October 30th and marched to Butter Point, finding the surfaces very much improved. They found and took with them the food depot at Cape Bernacchi. At the Butter Point depot they found a note telling of the attempt that Surgeon Atkinson had made to relieve Lieut.

Campbell. The signing of the note by Dr. Atkinson gave rise to much anxiety and doubt. For this reason the party thereupon commenced a forced march direct to Cape Evans, but after going about nine miles they found the ice so new and rotten that they were forced to return in their tracks and make the detour of McMurdo Sound. Even then some of the leads were so rotten that the sledges had to be taken across at the rush.

Arriving at Hut Point a note was discovered from Surgeon Atkinson giving the sad news of the loss of the southern party and the start of the search party. The whole of Campbell's party, even to Browning, who was still unfit, expressed the keenest disappointment at being too late to take part in the search.

Geological Results and Ascent of Erebus.

The general geological work done by the three parties, southern, western and northern, is likely to prove of great value, especially as furnishing evidence of a former connection between Australasia and South America through the Antarctic continent. The collections and notes made by the several parties on Beardmore Glacier are far better than was to be expected under the conditions.

This is the most southerly outcrop of rock on the route selected. Browning was no geologist in the southern party. In spite of this, collections were made with great judgment from a height of eight thousand feet. Fossil plants and coal were brought back, being

collected from almost the same place as was the coal discovered by Shackleton. The plants, impressions of rocks in the vicinity of Robertson Bay. Associated with the Cape Adare and shales, and probably belong to late palaeozoic or early mesozoic times. Lower down the glacier another find of fossils was made consisting of corals of primitive form, typical of the early palaeozoic era. Numerous igneous rocks were also collected.

These collections were chiefly made by Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Ewors under adverse conditions. Their notes are necessarily not at present available, and until experts have had access to this material it is unwise to make definite inferences. In general terms it may be said that there is proof of temperate conditions of climate having obtained in the Antarctic at two periods of time in past ages.

Coal Found, But Inaccessible.

The western party, under Griffith Taylor, made two journeys to the mainland of Victoria Land, for purely scientific purposes. A detailed geological and topographical survey was made from Mount Discovery to Granite Harbor, and material gathered for a thorough description of Antarctic physiography. Ice phenomena were especially observed and several measurements of the movements of glaciers made. In the case of McKay Glacier this amounted to eighty feet for one month. At Granite Harbor coal was found in the Beacon sandstone formation. It proved to be and is probably the same age as the coal from the Beardmore Glacier.

It was practically inaccessible and consequently of no economic value. Associated with it were fossil impressions of stems and charred wood, also plants, probably of a fresh water crustacean. New mountains up to nine thousand feet were found and surveyed. Mr. Priestly, geologist of

the Northern party, spent the first year making an extensive collection of rocks in the vicinity of Robertson Bay. Associated with the Cape Adare and shales, and probably belong to late palaeozoic or early mesozoic times. Lower down the glacier another find of fossils was made consisting of corals of primitive form, typical of the early palaeozoic era. Numerous igneous rocks were also collected.

The Second Season.

During the second season the party made a journey along several glaciers between Mount Nansen and Mount Melbourne, and made valuable collection of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Fossils in the shape of large wood stems were found and brought back. These again are probably referable to Beacon sandstone formation, and similar in age to the fossils found by the other parties. They traversed and surveyed a large Piedmont glacier of the barrier type, formed by the union of several glaciers between Mount Nansen and Mount Melbourne, and held in place by a group of islands.

With regard to the fossils found in the south, it is important to note that Mr. Lillie, biologist of the ship, in the past two years has made collections in New Zealand of fossil plants which may connect with the Antarctic specimens.

Ten Thousand Feet in Clouds.

In December, 1912 a party of six, under Mr. Priestly made an ascent of Mount Erebus for geological purposes. Good weather prevailed, but there were low temperatures, as much as 30 below zero at the summit. A different route to that of Professor David was followed and old craters visited, the altitude of the top being ten thousand feet. Sledges were hauled to a height of nine thousand five hundred feet before packing became necessary. A detailed survey of the whole mountain except the sea side

was made at a height of ten thousand feet.

Two of the party were overcome by mountain sickness, and were left to continue the survey of the old crater. The other four reached the summit and built a stone cairn as a record. A strong wind prevented the typewriter being used for altitude. Ascending the final slope, after the others had left, was caught in the fumes of a mild eruption and was partially suffocated, but managed to get clear by himself.

Igloo Drifts to Sea.

A detailed geological survey of Ross Island from Cape Armitage to Cape Royds has been made and affords evidence of the greater age of the volcanic deposits than was formerly supposed. Observations throughout the year were made on the physical conditions of ice in all its forms by Mr. Wright. He was also responsible for all meteorological observations, magnetic measurements, and the study of atmospheric electricity. His time was much occupied with pendulum observations for gravity. This general hydrographic work was carried out by Nelson, who also built another igloo for plant collection. Owing to lack of sea ice his work in this direction was necessarily limited. His first igloo on the sea ice went to sea with some of his gear. Cherry and Garrard took over the preparation of all skins from seals and penguins.

A new line of soundings for scientific purposes was run from Banks Peninsula to latitude 60 south, longitude 170 west, and thence south to latitude 73 south. A shoal of 155 fathoms depth was found in the middle of Ross Sea within a short distance of soundings of 2,000 fathoms. Extensive marine biological collections were made by Mr. Lillie. It is worthy of note that the polar parties' meteorological observations were continued to March 12th, when the thermometer was broken.

TEA AND SALE IN

THE Y.M.C.A. ROOMS

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Ladies League Entertained

Yesterday Afternoon —

Those in Charge of Tables.

The Y. M. C. A. building yesterday

afternoon was the scene of a pleasant

function when the Ladies' Auxiliary

assisted by the Young Ladies' League

of the association conducted a very

successful tea and sale. The rooms

presented a pretty appearance, being

especially decorated for the occasion.

Tea was served from four to seven o'clock. Mrs. Sheffield and Mrs. H. Col-

by Smith presided.

The replenishing committee was

composed of Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Pe-

ter Miller, and Mrs. Fowler.

Those in charge of the tea room

were Mrs. T. H. Carter, Mrs. C. D.

Howard, Mrs. George Wetmore, Mrs.

A. Calhoun, Mrs. T. H. Eastbrook,

Mrs. W. C. Cross, Mrs. Robert Reid,

Mrs. R. Meirose, Mrs. E. A. Dykema,

Mrs. G. M. Campbell, and Mrs. Put-

nam, while the following young ladies

assisted in serving: Miss Ester, Miss

Warlock, Miss Payson, Miss Calkins,

Miss Baxter, Miss Burditt and Miss

Fleming.

The candy booth, which was taste-

fully decorated, the prevalent colors

being green and white, was in charge

of Miss Marion Harney, Mrs. Howard,

Miss Maxwell, Miss V. Leonard and

Miss May Evans.

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Zam-Buk Will Heal in One Night.

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part affected in water as hot as can

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part. If it is the hands, wear a pair

of old gloves overnight. By morning

the pain will be gone. Then use Zam-

Buk a few more times and the cracks

will be healed. Mrs. A. F. Phillips, of

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ribly from chapped hands. At times

my hands were so sore that I could

almost have cried with the pain. I

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time my hands were cured."

Mrs. W. M. Balliet of Port Hawkes-

bury, N. S., writes: "Some time ago

my hands were very badly chapped.

Ordinary ointments did not heal them,

and I was advised to try Zam-Buk. To

my great delight it healed my hands

completely."

Zam-Buk will also find a sure

cure for piles, ulcers, blood-poison,

varicose sores, cuts, burns, bruises,

and skin injuries generally. All druggists

and stores sell at 50c. box, or

post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto,

on receipt of price.

Newspapers Hit Hard.

Moncton, Feb. 14.—The Moncton

newspapers were hit hard by the free-

zing of the natural gas main, both the

Times and the Transcript losing one

issue.

Automobile Burned.

The automobile owned by George

Clark was totally destroyed by fire

on Thursday afternoon at Coldbrook.

The loss was \$200 and is partly cov-

ered by insurance.



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Use
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Its rapid action enables you to accomplish more work in less time and with less effort than otherwise possible. It cleans mechanically—no harmful chemicals—and will not scratch or injure the surface. Keeps cooking utensils, floors, wood-work, metal work, windows and everything about the house, barn or dairy spot and span. Its fine particles quickly handle dirt and grease which soap, scrub powders and other cleansers will not effect.

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