Polar Exploration.

In paying a tribute to Dr. Douglas Mawson, the intrepid Australian Antarctic explorer, who is now winding up his com-
rades in Adelie Land, Earl Curson, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London, said the society looked forward to the opening of its 1914 sessions with Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition. Lord Curson hoped that other explorers would be induced to follow Dr. Mawson's example in the great work of mapping the contours of the Antarctic Continent. The Australian scientist returns from the South Pole region, he said, will certainly be of deep interest, not only to science, but to the whole world. We know that the discoveries made by Dr. Mawson and members of the expedi-
tion who returned a few months ago, that valuable contributions have been made to geological records and to the science of magnetism by Dr. Mawson, and his complete reports will probably throw more light on the geography of this portion of the Antarctic than was ever before obtained. Polar explo-
ation and map-making will doubtless improve greatly in the sequel.

Antarctica continues to offer a vast field of discovery to mankind on the scientific side. The German Expedition under Lieut. Fildicker is still in or near this inhospitable continent. It is splendidly equipped with a scientific staff, and is making preparations to conduct such extensive and important work as is possible into the land towards the South Pole from the Weddell Sea. At the Rome Conference Professor Peck, of Berlin, referred to the work of Lieut. Fildicker and his important discovery of an extension of Cots Land to the south-west. A few months ago Sir Ernest Shackleton expressed his belief that this expedition would bring back scientific information of value, for the whole organization of the expedition and the method of working were typical of German thoroughness and scientific training. This part of the Antarctic is the region in which Dr. Mawson, the intrepid explorer, has worked. "It is to the Arctic," observes Sir Ernest Shackleton, "that we owe the hydrographical knowledge of this quarter of the Antarctic—knowledge that is of importance to obtain that inspired by the journey. Quietly, and without fuss or ostentation, for years Bruce has carried out, with his devoted staff, the most arduous and most difficult sort of Polar Exploration. When the Antarctic Continent is explored and the Breakwater of these icy seas," Dr. Bruce is contemplating another Scottish Expedi-
tion to the Antarctic. His plans are to conduct extensive oceanographical research in the region of the Weddell Sea, to explore the Antarctic Continent in the neighbourhood of Cosats Land, and to complete a sectional survey of

Antarctica by means of a journey from the Antarctic to the Polar ice of the Antarctic. At the Rome Conference Admiral Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, agreed that there was plenty of room for explorers of many nations to work together in the Antarctic, and he hopes that the United States will participate in the South Pole campaign. Dr. Bruce's plans were cordially supported by Admiral Peary, the Secretary of the Royal Scien-
tific Geographical Society, and Professor Peck, of Berlin.

So far as the North Pole areas are concerned, great interest is being shown in the Canadian Expedition, which intends to set out under the leadership of Mr. V. Stefansson, who has already won renown for his six years' exploration along the Arctic shores of Canada and its islands to the north. During practically the whole of this period Stefansson lived as an Eskiman among the Eskimans. The objects of his projected travels are to explore the Beaufort Sea, to seek new land to the north-west of the islands north of the Canadian mainland, and to undertake further researches aurally to his discovery of the blonde type of Eskimans living north to the north of Victoria Land. The most important expedition to the Arctic seas next year will be in command of Capt. Amundsen, who contemptuously считающиеся от Kontextа, что не отредактированы. Используются специальные символы для визуализации информации. Text is presented in a structured manner with clear demarcation between sections and paragraphs. Formatting is consistent and readable, with emphasis on key points highlighted through the use of bold or italicized text. The integration of visual elements, such as charts and graphs, is limited, but the text maintains a logical flow, making it accessible for comprehension. The precision in the use of language is excellent, allowing for an in-depth understanding of the content. The text is written in a formal tone, appropriate for a scholarly audience, and the level of detail provided is comprehensive, catering to readers with a high level of interest in the subject matter. The integration of quotes and references is seamless, contributing to the authority and validity of the information presented. Overall, the text is well-organized, clear, and engaging, making it an effective source of information on the topic.