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(Copyright, 1903, by S. J. Tucker.)
In the entire list of Arctic localities there is probably no name which for Americans is more Associated with gruesome recollections than Cape Sabine, the barren point of rocks which defines on the west the northern end and narrowest point of Smith Sound.

Bleak and sombre, wind-swept and ice-battered its atmosphere heavy with human pain, despair, contention, and death, when not bound in the fron fetters of the ice, it is resisting the incessant shocks of the constantly southward-surging pack.

Staarvation Cove, where the last of Franklin's men met their end, fills a similar place with the Englishmen.

But in other respects the two localities are entirely dissimilar.

The horrors of the latter, hidden from the world for years behind the inscrutable uncertainty of the Arctic wastes, resulted in the period of greatest activity known in the history of Arctic exploration.

Ship after ship, and expedition after

expedition were sent out to solve mystery of the disappearance Franklin and his men until at

Franklin and his men, until at one time some ten or twelve ships were simultaneously engaged in the work, and more of the North American archipelago was discovered and charted than had ever been done before or has been done since.

The horrors of the former, known almost immediately, put a complete damper on government interest in and assistance to Arctic work on this side of the Atlantic; and its influence is felt even today, after a lapse of many years. years.
About two miles south of the point of Cape Sabine a growth of rocks islands forms a small bight, discovered by the English expedition of 1876, and named by them Payer Harbor. Brought into prominence a few years later from being the shelter from which the Proteus started out to her destruction, it has since been a familiar name to Arctic students. Here my ship, the Windward, was caught by the ice in September, 1900, and compelled to winter with Mrs. Peary on board, I being north at Fort Conger at the time. Here I joined her on May 6, 1901; and here I determined to establish my winter quarters for the coming season, the locality being the southern key to the Smith Sound line

SCIENTIFIC MIS Watching High Temperature Action—The Fastest Brain Growth.—Sugar From Carl ists.—Wind-Power Electricity.—IA Handy

************************ Fresh revelations in the phenomena of high temperatures have been brought by the new quartz vessels of German financers. These vessels bear great heat without softening, and may be exhausted of air, while one end of a quartz tube may be safely cooled and the other end kept very hot. In such tubes, heat din an electric furnace, Germán chemists have been studying the fusing and tyaporization of metals in a vacuum. The varying behavior of zinc, cadmium, selenium, tellurium, lead, antimony, tin, abismuth, silver, copper and gold have been watched the evaporation of cadmium beginning at 3:20 degrees C., while gold—the most refractory metal tried—distilled but little at 1,375 degrees.

The peculiar atmospheric or solar phenomenon known as Bishop's Ring, seems to be of very rare appearance. It was first observed in Honolulu by Rev. Sereno Bishop, a few days after the Krakatoa cruption of 1883, and it has been seen but few times since. M. Forel has reported noting it on the first three days of last August from a fheight of 6,500 feet in the Alps. It appeared as a double ring around the sun, the inner portion being of bluish silver color, while the outer part was a band of copper, 20 degrees wide, shading off into the blue of space.

Brain development is found by Page

Brain development is found by Prof.
Seggel, of Munich, to have two periods of acceleration—from 10 to 11 and from 17 to 18 in girls, and from 12 to 13 and for 19 to 20 in boys. At the period of most rapid increase in height, from 12 to 14 but years, the growth of the brain is less sists