

THE TECH

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It is interesting to note a characteristic that was brought to light recently by the "wise" persons who, exhibiting great foresight, turned up their noses at the little grey boxes that were being distributed. Ah, no! they could not be caught by any little sell as that.

A little later, those same gentlemen might have been seen sheepishly returning to discover what kind of a game it really was.

THEY'RE ON THE RUN.

Have you noticed how few Techs are lying about since the FREE Technique 1911 contest was started. Everybody is saving them. The coupon is printed daily in the second page and the man handing in the greatest number on or before April 13 will be presented with a Technique 1911 free of charge. Start saving today. You may be the man to receive the book.

PENN. CLUB HOLDS DINNER

(Continued from page 1.)

bulwarks. The course of the voyage lay through the Strait of Bell Isle to Cape Desolation, thence by way of Drisko and Nyernavick to Cape York. Capt. Pike had charge of the vessel, and among the members of the journey were Mat Henson, the negro companion of Commander Peary (then a Lieutenant) in his discovery of the Pole, and Dr. Cook. An exhibition of Peary's bravery and grit was occasioned during this voyage, for having broken his leg, he refused to quit his explorations at the departure of his party, but remained all one winter with his maimed limb to proceed anew his discoveries.

The Eskimos encountered in the southern parts of Greenland are not typical Eskimos, but half-breeds. They are a clean, well built, strong and healthy race. The women dress typically of their race, but the men for the most part wear Danish costumes. A hat resembling a dice box signifies by its color whether a woman is single or married. The typical Eskimos inhabit the northern portions of Greenland. They occupy the region extending from Cape York to the Humboldt Glacier (a glacier with a sixty mile frontage) and the maximum breadth of the tract they

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inhabit is about four miles. They never exceed these limits, in fact, they used to believe that they were the only race on earth. The igloos of these beings are dome-shaped, constructed by layers of stone filled in by soil, thus making them air tight. A temperature of ninety degrees has been recorded in one of these igloos, but Dr. Sharp says that the weight of the smell was not taken into account. The southern Eskimos live in earthen huts which are entered by means of a tunnel of sod and stone. The dogs make use of the tunnels in the cold weather for their abode.

Greenland is rich in plateaus and glaciers. The glaciers, when they reach the sea, are buoyed up by the water and drift around as icebergs. They often contain small lakes of fresh water, which has accumulated into the hollows as the iceberg melts. These, together with melted snow, form a continuous water supply. There exists no coal in Greenland; mines of lignite are fairly abundant, but it is useless for fuel.

It is interesting to note that after Dr. Sharp crossed the Arctic Circle, the sun did not set for 1,008 hours. Many of the views illustrating his lecture were taken at midnight, while to us Bostonians the time of day would seem to be four o'clock. We scarcely realize the wonders of the Arctic zone until we converse freely with a genuine explorer.

LECTURE BEFORE CHEM. DEPT.

(Continued from page 1.)

to the fact that a very small amount of oxygen in the bulb, or of metallic oxides in the filament would form carbon monoxide at the high temperature of the filament, and this gas would deposit carbon and go over into carbon-dioxide on coming in contact with the comparatively cool interior of the bulb. The way to prevent the blackening was logically to remove all oxygen, either in the form of metallic oxides or of gas. The removal of all the ash impurities from the cellulose of which the filaments are made was a problem of exceedingly great difficulty. Finally it was found that these metallic oxides could be volatilized at the temperature of the electric arc. When this was tried it was found that the high temperature not only removed the impurities, but also graphitized the filaments. They became coated with a layer of graphite, and their resistance became much lower while their efficiency and life became greater. Here then was an unforeseen, and, in a measure, an accidental discovery which later proved of enormous value. Dr. Whitney stated that the carbon filament will probably be the filament of the future.

The attempts to remove the last traces of oxygen and water vapor from the electric light bulbs by driving phosphorous vapors into them, also led to entirely unforeseen and very interesting results. The behavior of the phosphorous vapor showed that the space about the glowing filament was ionized, and that this condition caused the gases, water-vapor, and the phosphorous to be shot into the walls of the bulb. Here they are held very firmly and thus the vacuum in the bulb is improved far beyond the capacity of any pump.

Experiments are now going on to determine the extent to which glass will hold gases and water absorbed upon its surface. In the laboratories of the General Electric Co. numerous researches on the leakage currents from the filaments, their effect on the life and efficiency of lamps, are in progress.

Today at 4.15 Dr. Whitney will speak on "The Electric Furnace."

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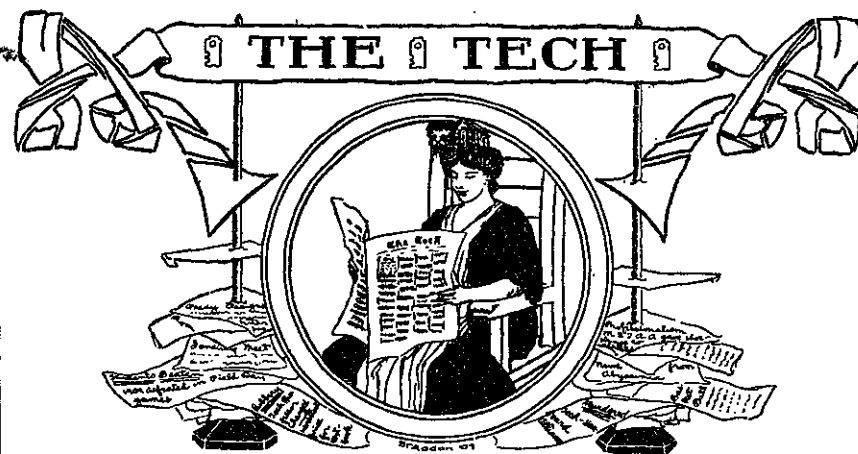
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