

Stars as faint as our sun in this cloud, however, are far beyond the range of modern telescopes. The studies of brightness on the Harvard photographs, which were made at the Arequipa station in Peru, go down only to the stars of the eighteenth magnitude.

More than half a million stars that are at least a hundred times as luminous as our sun are contained in the Small Magellanic Cloud. A few hundred of them have each more than ten thousand times the solar brightness. The very brightness of the super-giants are shown by photographs of their spectra to be of the redder classes of color. Hence the intensity of light emission must be low, and, to account for such high total brightness, the dimensions must be exceedingly great. It is calculated that the diameters of the largest super-giants are nearly a thousand million miles. This is at least three or four times the diameter of Betelgeux, and is probably very near the maximum diameter possible for a luminous star.

The Small Magellanic Cloud is known to be receding from the Galaxy with the enormous velocity of a hundred miles a second. Dr. Shapley points out that almost certainly both the clouds of Magellan were in the Milky Way at a time more recent than the paleozoic era, and were than indistinguishable from the other star clouds of the Milky Way.

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#### DANISH EXPLORER DESCRIBES ANCIENT CULTURE OF ESKIMO

Knud Rasmussen, the noted Danish Arctic explorer, has just emerged from a nine-months' trans-continental trip through Eskimo country hitherto totally unexplored, according to information wired from Kotzebue, Alaska. Scientific information of unprecedented importance concerning the history, customs, religion and language of these northern peoples will be made available as soon as Mr. Rasmussen has had time to edit the twenty volumes of Eskimo folklore he brings with him, and to arrange the great collection of photographs and motion pictures which members of his party have taken.

One of the most significant discoveries made during the exploration was in regard to the Eskimo language. The Greenlandic dialect, which Mr. Rasmussen speaks fluently, was readily understood by Eskimos all the way from the Magnetic North Pole, on the Boothia Peninsula, to the shores of the Bering Sea. This is the more remarkable in that many of these Eskimos not only had never seen a white man but did not even have any dealings with their nearest Eskimo neighbors. This is taken, of course, as conclusive evidence of a close kinship among all Eskimo peoples.

Other evidences of a common origin and common culture were found in the similarity of implements and weapons used by all the tribes, and in archeological investigations made in a number of places. In the territory of one hitherto unvisited tribe in King William Land the party unearthed a collection of seventy houses built of whale bones, stones and sod.

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Over five million fish eggs and 160,000 fry were planted in the streams of Yellowstone National Park during July of this year.

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