

From Dr. Wetmore's observations, it would seem as if the bulk of the migratory bird population contrived to pass south with the coming of fall to the northern hemisphere and to follow the advance of the southern spring south of the Equator, remaining in their winter location through the southern summer. With the coming of colder weather in February and March they withdraw northward to their breeding grounds in the United States and Canada, thus managing to live in a Palm Beach atmosphere of eternal spring and summer.

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#### MOON VISIBLE DURING POLAR WINTERS

The six months night which residents near the north pole enjoy during the winter, and which will soon come to an end, is not as dark as it might seem, for they have the moon above the horizon for two weeks at a time. To an observer at the pole, it would be seen to rise at the first quarter, would wax to full and wane to last quarter again before it set below the horizon. This is because of the fact that when the moon is full, it is on the side of the earth directly opposite the sun. This can be verified by anyone, for when the moon is full, it rises as the sun sets, and is on the meridian, directly south, at midnight. At first quarter the moon is directly south as the sun sets, while it sets at midnight; and at last quarter, Luna appears above the eastern horizon at midnight.

During the autumn and winter months, while the sun is south of the equator, it is not visible at the north pole, but it is not dark all of the time, for the sun must be about 18 degrees below the horizon before the sky is actually dark. When it is less than 18 degrees, twilight occurs. During the past winter, the sun was below the twilight limit from November 14 to January 29, making a total of only about two and a half months of actual night. With a bright moon during half of this time, the pole has a total of only a little over a month of actual darkness during the year. However, there is less heat in the winter, and so arctic explorers find the summer most comfortable for their work. Perhaps the day will come, however, when the transpolar air route to Europe and Asia will be popular, since the light will make possible flying at all times of the year.

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#### STUDIES "HEARING" OF UNSPOKEN WORDS

How we "hear" words that are never spoken is being studied by Prof. J. E. Coover, of the department of psychology at Stanford University, who for over ten years has been studying psychic phenomena. When fragmentary sentences are spoken the hearer, who has heard such sentences complete in the past, unconsciously supplies the missing words. Somewhat similar is the process when a person is heard over a telephone line with poor connections, or when at a great distance, for not all sounds carry with equal facility.

In Prof. Coover's experiments to determine just how many sounds unsaid may be heard, or rather how sounds emitted are not heard, but are "supplied" by the second conversationalist, he employs the English language, utilizing 200 consonant sounds, or "nonsense syllables". Half of these begin with a vowel, half with a