

Revolving Hangar Studied

Aviation

Two projects for housing Europe's aircraft are being studied by the American Air Transport Association, Chicago. One is a revolving hangar for lighter than air craft, which the German government is constructing at a cost of \$5,000,000. Building the hangar floor on a swivel will enable the huge zeppelins to take off without regard to the direction in which the wind is blowing which in turn will raise the safety factor in take-offs considerably.

The other is the two-story hangar built by Mussolini at the airdrome in Rome. Planes taxi up a 200-foot runway to the upper story, the lower being reserved for smaller planes, pilots' and passengers' quarters. Airports in this country in many instances are becoming so crowded that hangar space is either at a premium or unobtainable.

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Heredity, Environment and Hoover—Continued

His situation required some accomplishment which would compensate for his lack of financial and social prestige. Furthermore, the snobbish fraternity students developed a situation which required that they be shown that their methods of "running" the school were not infallible and that others should take command.

The organization of an opposition to these fraternities gave him the chance to defeat the fraternity students, who set themselves up as more important than he.

The intensity of his efforts, the concentration upon his task and the long hours and hard work necessary to perfect the opposition is but another illustration of the way in which Hoover sets his purpose and works constantly toward the final result.

The restriction of his interests with the consequent turning of all his efforts in one direction is noticeable throughout his life. He had no time for the various interests which the present-day youth has. At no time did he show an intense interest in art or in literature. Every particle of energy could thus be turned into one purpose.

Chance made it possible for him to learn much that makes him so admirably fitted for the presidency. His mission to Australia and to China as a mining engineer allowed him to come in contact with many people, taught him tact and diplo-

Indian Carvings Found

Archæology

Pictures that were carved into the rocks long ago by Indians have been discovered in British Columbia, Harlan I. Smith, Canadian Government archaeologist has reported. Mr. Smith came upon the rock pictures twenty miles west of Victoria at a point overlooking the Pacific Ocean. It is considered remarkable that these carvings have escaped the notice of archaeologists who worked in the region for many years.

Mr. Smith has spent the field season collecting Indian specimens in western Canada, making motion picture records in the Indian areas, and photographing the crude old paintings and carvings placed on the rocks by Indian artists.

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The United States has 22,000,000 dairy cattle, an equivalent of one cow to about five persons.

macy and made him familiar with various governments.

The necessity of being highly economical and of getting out of financial "jams" taught him at an early age to understand organization, and so it was during the Boxer rebellion in China that he was found to be the best person to organize the early defense of one of the foreign settlements and the distribution of food.

He who had been required to exercise the most careful economy during his early life knew well that careful organization with attention to the minutest details was necessary for the successful result in any economic crisis.

He learned, too, during his early childhood and in his youth that accomplishments are not sudden, but come about only through long and hard work, and he has followed this method throughout his life.

President Hoover's personality and abilities are thus seen to be largely the result of learning and training during his early life and youth.

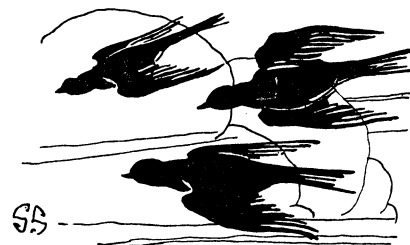
His ability to concentrate, his hard work, his giving of himself to details of organization and his diplomacy and tact, now so apparent to all, are but the cumulative result of his many experiences and learning throughout his life.

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NATURE RAMBLINGS

By FRANK THONE

Natural History



Bird Waves

Today the woods round about may be full of birds. A few days later the air no longer rings with their incessant shouts of optimism and the injudicious early worm is safe again. The woods are practically empty of birds; there are only a few scattering stragglers.

Then comes a lull in bird travels. Another week, however, and things are lively once more; to be followed, perhaps, by another calm and another influx. Not only robins, but all kinds of migrating song birds apparently go through the same kind of cycle.

There is a theory that has gained acceptance with many ornithologists that these changes do not represent mere chance fluctuations in the bird population of any given place, not even responses to climatic variations, but that migrating birds travel in regular, more or less even-fronted hordes or waves, just like successive lines of troops going over the top. The idea is that each successive wave represents a bird population that has wintered in a different latitude from the one that has just preceded it. Thus, birds that have wintered in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri will travel in one wave, or set of waves; birds that have wintered in northern Alabama, Mississippi and Texas will travel in another, and birds that have patronized Gulf resorts during the cold season will travel in still another. There is a considerable dispute as to whether these successive waves keep their relative order during the summer, or whether they reverse. That is, the question is whether the birds that winter farthest north go up into Canada, or whether they make only a short flight, and the birds from farther south jump clear over their territory and choose extreme territory for summer range as well as for winter.

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