OPPOSITE: Photograph of museum ex- birds like swans, ducks, gulls, and stilts. in this article

in preparation for the journey. It apall, they must be very busy feeding, for none was to be seen on the wing. Howexperienced eye lighted on a small grey and white bird feeding with a flock of Dotterel. It was of the same size, and enabled him to single it out. A little careful manoeuvring with field glasses



EDGAR STEAD "Our foremost authority on migratory shore-birds"

soon enabled us to distinguish the stranger as a Curlew Sandpiper. This was a good start, for the Curlew Sandpiper is one of the less common of the Siberian visitors. It is hardly bigger than a sparrow but of very different build, with a slender beak and spindly legs. It looks an absurdly delicate bird to make a journey twice annually from one end of the world to the other, but some of these travellers, like the Little Stints, ere even smaller.

Weather Wisdom

We were still scanning the lake and shore for more birds when Mr. Stead turned his attention to clouds. There seemed to be no visible change in the weather, but he detected a faint greyish smudge in the south-east, and predicted that within less than 20 minutes we should see all the birds we wanted to without moving from the spot. This seemed to me rather unlikely, but in a very short time a southerly was advancing on a broad front, In addition to the gathering low cloud there was a deep roar as the wind came across the lake, and very soon we could see birds of all kinds being picked up and swept along in front of it like so many scraps of paper. By the time the wind reached us they began to hurtle past in some confusion, much too fast indeed for us to distinguish any but the more obvious source of power, and an amplifier.

hibits of male and female (on left) God- The little grey and white waders that wit, a migratory wading bird mentioned were mixed up with them might have been anything as they flashed past, It turned out, however, that this was only a temporary retreat. It takes more than a strong wind to keep birds off their peared at first that, if they were there at feeding ground, and the lake itself was beginning to move and spread into new areas and form a new shoreline. As it ever, it was not long before Mr. Stead's did so the birds began to come back. They came back in small parties, usually one kind at a time. The wind being now steady, the birds flew low, and alighted in the distance nothing but a slight dif- to rest at frequent intervals. It was from ference in its method of running had this process that we were able to identify many more of the migrants.

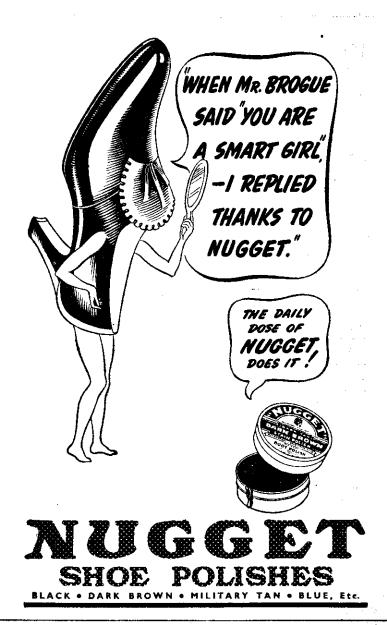
Birds Prepare for Spring

First three Godwits came over, flying strongly, and passed on. The stocky little Knot, also flying strongly, was the next one seen, and then some Golden Plover. all of these in their winter plumage and not very conspicuously marked. The bird of more striking pattern that came next was the Turnstone. By now we had been lucky enough to see all of the more regular migrants that seem to come every year in fair numbers, but we were still optimistic enough to hope for more of the rare ones.

Before we left one of them came along. A party of very trim little birds, six or seven of them, alighted to feed for a few minutes in a flooded patch of salicornia. They were Siberian Sharptailed Sandpipers, and by the time we had identified them they were already on the wing again. One of them, in richer plumage than the rest, gave a trilling call as it passed and hovered in the air like a skylark for a few seconds. This little ceremony and the brilliant plumage showed that it was an adult bird commencing that train of behaviour that ends on the nesting-ground in North Siberia some two months later. Although it was auturn here, these birds that belong to the other end of the world were already putting on their spring plumage and practising the rather pretty display with which they enliven the nesting season on the Siberian tundra.

Midget Radio

SO far no one seems to have built a practical radio set as small as a wristlet watch. But a little more than a month ago, according to Time, a National Bureau of Standards physicist announced that scientists had come close to it. A tiny new skeleton set, no bigger than a packet of cigarettes, could be hidden in the palm of the hand, he said. The miniature set is a descendant of the famous proximity fuse, which was a complete transmitter-receiver in the nose of a 5-inch shell. Part of the secret is the small tubes, no bigger than lima beans. Instead of the conventional radio's bulky tangle of wires, designers used lines of silver-bearing ink, printed accurately through a stencil on a small ceramic plate. The "resistors" are printed, too, in carbon ink. The condensers are paperthin discs of ceramics, silver-coated on both sides and stuck on the plate. Even the coils can be printed. Problems that need to be worked out before the little set is manufactured in mass are a mobile



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