Department 5: Kites A and B flown simultaneously. The following observations of pull were made while the comparative behavior of the Kites in the air was being studied:

Pull in Pounds.

	9bs.	lat A	and B	3rd B	4 103 A	5 <b>th</b> A	6 <b>th</b> B
	lst	48	80 40 35	60 50 40	50	35	40 45
	ક્ષાત ક <b>ાત</b>	50 60	35	40	40	3 <b>0</b> 25	60
	4 th	60	45	50	40 35	25	55
	5 <b>th</b>	50	30	545	40	25	40
	ëth 7th	60 50 40 40	30 25	90	30 30	20 20	55 40 45 50
	eth	50	80	45 50	25	29	40
	944	80	1.5	55	20	46	35
	1.0th	45	30	45	20	25	35
Sum.	10 Obs.	510	320	500	335	2 <b>7</b> 5	445
AW.	λ	51.0	32.0	50.0	33.6	27.5	44.5

Field Notes: We decided difference of behavior observed between Kites A and B in the air, excepting that Kite B flow at a lower altitude than A, and has every indication of being heavier-flying kits than A. requiring more wind to sustain it. After the minth observation in the sixth series (when a pull of 35 lbs. was obtained) Kito B came down of itself, leaving Kite A still flying. It was raised again and the tenth reading of pull was obtained (35 lbs.) after which Kito B came down again. Kite A remaining in the air. After Kite B had fallen for the seemd time a reading of windvelocity showed; 563 ft is 30 see or 15.1 miles per hr., but it some hardly possible that the wind was blowing at this rate when the Kito began to fall. So for as steadiness was concerned there was little to choose between Kites A and B. The impression has been created that Kite B is more consitive to gusts than A, but if there is really any difference between them in this respect it is slight, and not nearly so neticeable as in the case of Hite C.