

covers the ground with snow and that at least one hour of the storm shall be during daylight."

It is imperative that Mr. Griffith have a snowstorm in which to take important scenes in "The Two Orphans." Contracts of several players in "The Two Orphans" expire November 20, and unless the snow scenes are taken before that time it will be necessary to extend the contracts at much expense.

To protect himself against this cost, Mr. Griffith sought insurance. It is the first ever taken for a storm to occur. Many have been issued against storms. The policy was placed through a New York broker, among a number of subscribers.—*Los Angeles Express*, Nov. 2, 1921.

THE WINDS ON THE TURN OF THE TIDE

The following observations were made after many years of experience both in winter and summer on that part of the southern New England coast being between Point Judith on the west and Monomoy Point on the east. I seek scientific explanation for an occurrence which is recognized as fact by every old time boatman and fisherman in this vicinity.

On a bright, clear, unusually warm day at the end of March, I sailed to the head of Buzzards Bay in a fresh northwest wind and fair flood tide. The ebb or western tide would help me on my return. An hour before the tide changed it fell flat calm and promptly on the turn, I heard the southwest wind roaring up the bay. It struck hard and sharply, like a squall at rate of forty miles an hour and I was forced to seek shelter in nearest harbor.

In the middle of June in a flat calm and with heavy, black fog, I was caught on the turn of the flood tide off Sakonet Point in a very small boat. Promptly on the turn, the fog was whirled away and the sun shone brightly while the southwester rushed across the water and again sent me flying for nearest port.

Coming up over Nantucket shoals about the first of August I was forced to anchor late one night on account of calm and head or eastern tide. I was just east of Monomoy Point. We were at breakfast when we felt the boat swing to the first eddies of the western ebb tide and at the same time the southwester, blowing half a gale was upon us. This incident is firmly fixed in mind, through the loss of my breakfast and breaking of much crockery.

About the middle of October I lay in a dead calm, in a very small boat, waiting for the turn of the tide before attempting to cross Buzzards Bay. With the beginning of the ebb tide the southwest wind struck in gently and hoisting my little sail I made a fair and pleasant crossing with no anxiety as to increasing wind.

If memory served I might add countless instances, but these should suffice to illustrate briefly the following data concerning this unexplained occurrence.

1st. Along this shore it is the southwest wind alone which comes on the turn of the tide and it comes only at the beginning of the ebb or western tide.

2d. It comes with greatest force in the early spring, gradually decreasing as season advances. It strikes more heavily between the hours of eight A. M. and three P. M., when the sun is warmest.

3d. I do not recall an instance in the winter.

4th. A calm with warm sun, invariably precedes the turning of the tide and coming of the wind.

5th. In the spring it is not unusual to find the occurrence repeated several days in succession an hour later each day and with the wind daily decreasing in violence.

6th. It does not occur at night or in cloudy weather but fog alone does not prevent.

In conclusion let me describe the phenomenon as if an invisible barrier was suddenly tumbled down by the tide, allowing the heretofore pent up winds to sweep forward at their will. When the stage is properly set, this thing happens. Can you tell me why?—*Henry M. Plummer.*