

gations, the Society, the State authorities, the County authorities, and several individuals, all to assist in the work I have outlined, and I expect to carry out all the investigations I have mentioned, and many others, and from the conclusions I expect to formulate practical plans for the development of these semiarid lands and to demonstrate those plans on a large and practical scale here at Colony, so be prepared to hear from me again on the same subject.

If there is anything in the above which appeals to you as suitable material for the Society to use in its work at this time perhaps I may be able to make the proposition clearer. I am ready at all times to do whatever I can to further the interests of the Society and hope you will call upon me whenever I can serve.—*Cola W. Shepard.*

Colony, Wyo.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

I have just read the comment on California weather in the June Bulletin made by Mr. Cleve Hallenbeck.

I am neither a "Native Son" nor a real estate agent. I was born in Iowa, raised in Central New York and I have spent at least a year in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Arizona as well as summered in Northern Mexico. Thus, I have taken fine samples of interior weather.

A fifteen years' residence in a place thirty-five miles back of San Francisco together with smaller doses of the weather of other sections of the state has given me a fair idea of California Climate.

The only sun-strokes I have known about occurred in San Francisco when an anticyclonic storm was blowing the dry air from Nevada across the Great Valley and out to sea. Then the temperature was 105°F. at Martinez and about as high in the City, where a few horses were overcome by the heat. Evidently a Santa Ana was blowing the day Mr. Hallenbeck was rowing. It is also evident that he was contrasting the summer weather of Missouri with the winter weather of Southern California.

A still greater misconception of the climate of California grew out of Sir Francis Drake's short outing on Bolinas Bay in the Coast Fog Belt of which he gave such a dismal report that the British Government let a couple of centuries pass before checking Drake's report on the weather, and this delightful country slipped forever from their control!

Yet, had Drake walked three miles to the top of Mt. Tamalpais, he might not only have had a daily sun-bath at his command, but also have been the discoverer of the wonderful San Francisco Bay with all its harbors and future city sites.—*Glen A. Wilcox.*

LUIS GARCIA Y CARBONELL, director of the Observatorio Nacional de Cuba, died at Habana, October 11, 1921. Sr. Carbonell was born at Los Palos, Cuba, October 10, 1840, and had been at the head of the Cuban meteorological service since 1905. He was a Fellow of the American Meteorological Society, and member of the Sociedad Astronómica de España y America, and Societe Astronomique de France.

NOTES

ROSCOE NUNN, President of the Tennessee Academy of Sciences, delivered an illustrated address on "Tornadoes, with special reference to those that have occurred in Tennessee." The occasion was the annual meeting of the Academy at Nashville on Nov. 25, 1921.

The department of smoke inspection and abatement of Salt Lake City is carrying forward a series of visibility observations begun last winter. The desire is to compile all available data on pure fog formation in the general region, so that a fog may not be charged against the smoke abatement workers. On many occasions it is difficult to determine, even on the streets, how much of the obstruction is fog, and how