

political sciences, many as teachers using our work as a supplement to geography, while there are a few preparing for the bar. These are in addition to details from the nearby balloon school at Ross Field, and the reserves.

"Needless to say the work is extremely interesting."

In December, Dr. Carpenter wrote that there were over 100 students enrolled not counting the Air Service officers who come in from near-by fields. One, on Mexican border-patrol work, flies to class from San Diego.

CLIMATOLOGY AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND.

A discussion of "Geography at Cambridge University, England," published in the September, 1920, *Journal of Geography* (pp. 207-210), contains the following references to climatology:

Part I, sec. 1, Physical Geography. (a) The Atmosphere: Distribution or pressure, temperature, and humidity; climatic zones and provinces; changes of climate in historical times. (b) The Hydrosphere. (c) The Lithosphere.

Part II, sec. 3, Oceanography and Climatology. Oceanography... Climatology (in addition to the subjects in Part I, 1 (a)); discussion and reduction of series of observations of different length and value; detection of periodicities; preparation of climatological maps; changes of climate; influence of climate on distribution of animals and plants.

BRITISH LECTURES ON METEOROLOGY.

"The arrangements for lectures and classes in the current term of the School of Meteorology in connection with the Aeronautical Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology are as follows:

1. *Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, F. R. S.*—A course of 10 lectures on Atmospheric Electricity.....

2. *Captain D. Brunt.*—A course of lectures on Dynamical Meteorology on Tuesdays and Thursdays..... (2 terms.)

3. *Sir Napier Shaw, F. R. S.*—Continuation of the course on Instruments and Methods (weather maps, forecasts, gale warnings, fog-warnings, and the artificial control of weather); lecture on Mondays...., with (daily practical work.....

4. *Sir Napier Shaw, F. R. S.*—Course of lectures for the University of London on "An Historical Review of Meteorological Theory," on Fridays....

"On March 10th and 17th, 1921, the Director of the Meteorological Office, Dr. G. C. Simpson, F. R. S., will deliver two lectures on "The Meteorology of the Antarctic" at the Royal Institution."—*The Meteorological Magazine, Jan., 1921, p. 268.*

PAPERS AT THE CHICAGO MEETING, DEC. 28-30, 1920.

(Continued from Feb. Bull., p. 29.)

Differences between the readings of sheltered and unsheltered thermometers in field work. H. J. Cox.

[Because of the difference of exposure, thermometer readings may vary widely. In the Wisconsin cranberry marshes openly exposed thermometers read lower than sheltered ones; and in the Carolina mountains, the readings were the same in cloudy weather but showed the same variation in clear weather as in the cranberry marshes.]

The Briggs and U. S. Weather Bureau evaporation pans compared. G. A. Loveland. (*Mo. Weather Rev.*, Dec., 1920.)

[The Briggs Pan has a relatively large amount of water in a tank set in the ground with the top of the tank near the surface of the ground. The Weather