

condensation and gives the results for the year 1939 of the measurement of precipitation, condensation and evaporation at the Experiment Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Arlington, Va.

Laboratory Techniques in the Study of Floods, by Harold A. Thomas. Gives the mathematical formulae for model design for use in laboratory practice. Describes the construction of a few laboratory models of certain river reaches used in the study of flood-wave problems.

The Mississippi River Flood Control Model, by K. E. Fields. Describes the features of the Mississippi River flood control model at the Vicksburg Experiment Station, gives the basic data used in constructing the model and lists some of the problems studied. Discussion by C. P. Lindner describes the use of this model in solving the various problems encountered.

Flood Forecasting in Pennsylvania, by George Weber, Jr. Gives the history of the Federal-State Flood Forecasting Service, the number of rain gauges in the network and the use of the radio in expediting the transmission of rainfall amounts during flood periods. The details of the river-stage forecast in connection with the March 1941 flood on the Susquehanna River are discussed. Bertram S. Barnes discusses the use of the

ground-water index in forecasting stream flow.

The Flood of September 1938 at the Big Eau Pleine Dam in Wisconsin, by Arno T. Lenz. Gives rainfall and runoff data for the maximum flood of record, September 9, 1938, at the Big Eau Pleine Reservoir on the Big Eau Pleine River.

The papers presented at this conference are grouped in five major so-called symposia, without, however, a very high degree of completeness of presentation of different angles of a given topic. This publication, like many other symposia, has many shortcomings and deficiencies.—*R. W. Van*

Weather Proverbs for Wartime?

The San Antonio Express of April 20, 1942 devotes about 1-3 of a page to a pictorial and written discussion of the problem of how to keep from getting wet now that the Weather Bureau forecasts are not so readily available or in such detail as before. Here are a few weather proverbs. Some of them seem to be new.

"When curls begin to droop and sag—
Your weather forecast's in the bag!"
"When ditch and pond offend the nose
Then look for rain and stormy blows!"

Bill Reddell, the reporter, concludes with "if these signs fail you, remember the government forecasters have missed once in a while. Remember?"
—*C. F. Brooks.*

« Corrigenda »

January, 1942, Bulletin: article by R. G. Stone,

P. 7, col. 2, 3rd line, for "10 km" read "7 km";

P. 11, col. 2, 7th line, should read "similar boundary to that from the resultants";

P. 13, col. 1, 7th line, for "30 mps" read "20 mps".

February, 1942, Bulletin: the review of "Eclipse meteorology . . .", pp. 89-92, was written by H. Helm Clayton.

April, 1942, Bulletin: article by W. Gorczynski:—p. 164, line 6 from beginning, instead of "exceed but little (31 compared with 26 percent)" should be "exceed considerably (31 compared with 19 percent)".

May, 1942, Bulletin: article by E. M. Brooks: p. 198, 2nd col., last formula, transposition 2 from before c_r to inside the parentheses before θ .