In view of the resignation of Mr. Horton as chairman of the Committee on Corporation Membership this committee was merged with the Committee on Membership. The resignation of Prof. Marvin as chairman of the Research Committee led the Council to take the opportunity to discharge this committee and merge its functions with the Committee on Public Information, changing the name of the latter to Committee on Information and Research. The name of the Committee on Hydrological Meteorology was changed to Engineering Meteorology and Hydrology. That on Commercial Meteorology was changed to Industrial and Commercial Meteorology.

A committee consisting of Doctors Carroll E. Edson and Guy Hinsdale was appointed to cooperate with a committee of the American Climatological and Clinical Association.

Meetings in 1922—Invitations from the Chamber of Commerce and Mayor of Buffalo to meet in that city some time during the year were presented and the Secretary was ordered to decline them with thanks, as it is the usual policy of the Society to meet with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which it is affiliated, and to have its extra meeting, in April, at the Weather Bureau in Washington. As the Association is to meet in Boston a year hence it was decided that the Annual Meeting of the Society should be held there (during week of Dec. 26-30, 1922). The usual April meeting of the Society in Washington was approved. The Council looked with favor upon the possible meeting of the Society on the Pacific Coast during the summer, should the prospective Pacific division of the Society come into being. It was stated that applications for other meetings would be welcomed and given due consideration by the Council.

Officers and Councilors Elected

The tellers, Messrs. Connor and Stuart, reported the election of Sir Frederic Stupart as President of the Society during 1922, Dr. W. J. Humphreys as Vice-President, Dr. Charles F. Brooks as Secretary-Treasurer, and as Councilors, Mr. Edward Alden Beals and Prof. William Morris Davis.

The present make up of the Council and of the various committees will be found on the inside of the cover of this issue.

A report of the proceedings of the Toronto meeting, with abstracts of the papers and discussion, and with the texts of resolutions will be published in the February BULLETIN.

FOR OBSERVERS AND FORECASTERS

Local Weather Bureau Officials Widen Service

The weather man has always been a fertile source of copy for the newspaper reporter. Recently, however, more effort has been put forth by many local officials of the U. S. Weather Bureau to supply information not only as to the current changes in the weather, but also regarding other phases of the Bureau's work; how it is done, what services it has for different interests, and the progress of weather studies being made by many of the Weather Bureau's meteorologists. The Buchanan County (Mo.) *Farm Bureau News* has a "Weather Department" conducted by W. S. Belden,

meteorologist in charge of the St. Joseph station of the Weather Bureau. For example, three issues contain articles on weather forecasting, July rainfall, cold wave of November 11, 1920, warnings, Indian summer, snow, standard rain-gage, precipitation. Readers are invited to write to the paper such questions on meteorology as they would like to have answered. This is but one example of a helpful activity carried on at a great many stations.

"Motorists' climatology of California for the month of November," is the title of an article featured in the *Daily Record*, Stockton, Cal., (Oct. 30, 1920). H. J. Andree, U. S. Weather Bureau Observer, Red Bluff, Cal., has in this contribution summarized the usual snow conditions, average, highest and lowest temperatures, rainy days and average rainfall for thirty stations in California and five others in adjoining states. Another table for the eight regular Weather Bureau stations of the state shows the number of days clear, partly cloudy and cloudy, the average percent of possible sunshine and the average relative humidity at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. Prevailing directions and average velocities of the wind are also presented.

The Clark University Radio Station has been officially designated as a broadcasting station of the U. S. W. B. Reports will be sent out twice a day by radiofone on schedule to be announced later. Wave-length 250, later 480, meters. Range on radiofone 300 miles. Call 1XZ.

Catches of Different Rain-Gauges

The Central Office of the Weather Bureau occasionally receives requests for information concerning the relative merits of rain-gauges of different sizes and patterns, and for other data, not generally accessible, relating to the measurement of precipitation. A paper in which some of these questions are discussed in detail will appear at an early date. In advance, however, it may be stated (1) that there appears to be no difference in the "catch" of gauges of approved design and workmanship differing several hundred per cent in area; and (2), that the deficient catch of some small gauges is due to mechanical difficulties of measurement, or to defects of design, the most common of which are shallow funnels, that cause loss by out-splashing.—*S. P. Fergusson.*

Photographing Snowflakes

"During the many years that he has devoted to this particular work, Mr. W. A. Bentley of Jericho, Vt., has made 3,800 photo-micrographs of snowflakes and has found no two of them alike. As a result of his exhaustive study he firmly believes that the snowflake is the most exquisite example of nature's art.

"Snow crystals are remarkable in many ways for quantity, distribution, origin, and all the important parts they play in nature's plan. Although built usually according to the rule of six, every crystal grows in kaleidoscopic fashion from start to finish, and almost every moment in cloudland sees them changing form. They are perhaps the most varied and exquisite examples of nature's art.

"These ever varying outgrowths while uniting to the parent crystal oft-times do so imperfectly or in such a manner as to bridge over and imprison minute quantities of air, forming tiny air tubes within them, or diffuse shadings, which outline more or less perfectly the transitory shapes. These present the appearance of lines, dots, and fairy-like geometrical figures in endless variety, and give exquisite beauty, richness and complexity to their interiors."—*Scientific American*, March 26, 1921, p. 253.

Other parts of this note tell how the photographs are made.