

be published in a scientific journal. Still, aside from helping students, there is good reason for meteorologists themselves to provide some stimulus for increasing the flow of abstracts into the Monthly Weather Review and the BULLETIN.

Salt Lake City Meeting, June 22.—Favorable reports from Messrs. E. A. Beals and J. Cecil Alter indicated considerable interest in holding a meeting of the Society at Salt Lake City in June, and also a decided majority for forming at that time a Pacific Division within the Meteorological Society. It was a pleasure, therefore, for the Council to adopt the following motion:

“That a meeting of the Society be held at Salt Lake City between June 22 and 24, 1922; that Mr. J. Cecil Alter be designated to make arrangements for the meeting, and that the formation of a Pacific Division of the Society and its affiliation with the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is authorized should those present at the Salt Lake Meeting vote to organize it there and then.”

GO TO THE SALT LAKE CITY MEETING JUNE 22!

Following the definite authorization for the western meeting of the Society, Mr. Alter reports that there are a dozen or more papers slated for the program. Several are on agricultural meteorology with special reference to the West, and there is some prospect of a symposium on engineering meteorology and hydrology, which would be of particular interest to irrigation and water-power engineers in Utah, after recent floods. As it is planned to publish the program in the June BULLETIN, those who wish to present a paper or papers at this meeting should communicate at once with Mr. J. C. Alter, U. S. Weather Bureau, Salt Lake City, Utah. Ample opportunity for questions and discussion will be provided for those present. The first session of the meeting is planned for the morning of June 22. Railroads are offering round-trip rates to Salt Lake City for the scientific meetings at this time of but a small fraction over the one way fare.

Several severe gales marked the month of April over the Great Lakes, at about the time the navigation season opened. Coupling the spring and fall storms with the fact that there is nearly always much ice left in the lakes in the spring when the first vessels pass through, and it is easily understood why the lakes take their annual toll of ships. So far this spring, the worst catastrophe reported has been the foundering of the Canadian Government steamer Lampton in the storm of the 19th-20th, lost with all hands while attempting to start the lights along the shore. Some of the light-keepers being taken to their stations were among the 19 or 20 lives lost. The details of the wreck are not known, and probably never will be.—*B. B. W.*

A thunder-storm of great violence occurred at Grand Rapids, Mich., between the hours of 1:15 a. m. and 5 a. m. of April 17th. The sewers were inadequate to carry off the excess of water and many basements on both sides of the river were flooded, with thousands of dollars damage to stock stored therein. 1.20 inches of rain fell in 35 minutes, with a total fall of 2.57 inches during the storm. Unpaved and macadam streets in the hill sections were badly cut up and in other sections quantities of sand and gravel were washed into paved streets. The city flood pumps, already taxed by high water in the river, were put temporarily out of commission by a bolt of lightning which burned out a transformer of the Consumers Power Co., which furnished the electric current for these pumps. Lightning struck three buildings in the city but the damage was light because of the prompt response of the fire department. Farm barns just outside the

city owned by George L. Stone were burned with a loss of \$2,200.—*Edward A. Brown.*

Press reports speak of a tornado one half mile east of Paw Paw, Mich., on April 17th. A farm house and barn were destroyed. Mrs. Tidale, wife of the owner, is reported to have been in the house at the time the storm struck, but in spite of the fact that the house was torn from its foundations and turned completely over, and left standing on its flattened roof, Mrs. Tidale escaped uninjured.—*B. B. W.*

Scientists generally will learn with regret of the untimely death of Dr. Willis G. Tucker of Albany, N. Y. While his chief interests were medical he took a keen interest in meteorological phenomena and was an enthusiastic member of the American Meteorological Society.

A. M. Hamrick, Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, Davenport, Ia., gave a lecture, on May 13, by radiophone on: "How the Weather Man Foretells the Weather."

Wm. H. Alexander, Meteorologist, U. S. Weather Bureau, Columbus, Ohio, delivered a lecture on May 11 before the Engineers' Club of Springfield, Ohio, on the U. S. Weather Bureau and its work, especially in connection with engineering problems.

The Hungarian Geographical Society celebrated on May 7 the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

CORRECTIONS

April, 1922, BULLETIN, p. 61, 1st and 2nd lines of table: make "1 microbar = bar $\times 10^3$," read "1 microbar = bar $\times 10^{-6}$ "; and "1 millibar = bar $\times 10^3$," read "1 millibar = bar $\times 10^{-3}$."

Sir Frederic Stupart calls attention to an error in the April BULLETIN, p. 60. He says:

"I find there is a note—'A typical mountain cloud—What shall we call it?' and to me is attributed the remark that the name of the cloud on the crest of the Canadian Rockies was 'Sansan.' . . . I may have remarked that this cloud had been described and commented upon by our Banff observer whose name is Sanson, but I never heard that his name had been immortalized by attaching it to a cloud which will be as the Everlasting Mountains. I shall now ask Mr. Sanson to suggest a name for this cloud."