THE BERGEN METEOROLOGICAL STATION

The Bergen Geophysical Institute, connected with the Bergen Museum, handles weather forecasting for western Norway only. Owing to the extremely complex nature of the topography of the country, and the resulting important rôle played by local conditions, Norway has been divided into 55 forecast districts each with some degree of homogeniety.

Reports are received by wireless from English, French, and German stations, and from a number of ocean liners and island stations as well. American reports and those from central Asia are relayed from the Eiffel Tower. Thus data are plotted every day for the whole northern hemisphere from a selected number of stations, and on a larger scale map for northern Europe for a much larger number of stations. It is one of the Institute's objects to get as much material on the same map as possible in order to make it easier to grasp all influences and compose a forecast. In plotting, data are entered on blank maps printed for both Swedish and Norwegian Services, the data always being arranged in the same order.

The receiving of reports and the preparation of maps occupies the time until noon when members of the staff and research workers gather for a seminar on the day's weather held during the lunch hour to save time. Maps for the past three 12-hour periods are clipped on a board, and the meteorologist in charge of making the day's forecast, gives a talk explaining the weather conditions. The purpose of the seminars is to keep meteorologists who are devoting their time to special research, in touch with the current weather conditions. Members of the staff alternate in making forecasts, taking a week at a time.—*Excerpts and abstract from letter by Henry I. Baldwin.*

Reduction of Meteorological Work in Hungary

The meteorologists in Hungary have been having a hard time. The State, not able to pay salaries, has decreased the staff of the Hungarian Meteorological Institute from 31 in 1907-1918 to 18 in 1922 and 13 in 1924. No university in Hungary offers a course in meteorology; it is taught only by private teachers. Last winter, owing to lack of heat, scientific lectures could not be held in assembly rooms. Moreover, since they were not allowed to buy coal at the Meteorological Institute, the meteorologists had to work in half as many rooms as before.—*Abstract from letters of Dr. A. Réthly.*

EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS

The following publications received during the past few years in exchange for the BULLETIN constitute a valuable reference collection for which the Society is much indebted to the exchanging institutions.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

Mexico:

Anuario del Observatorio Nacional de Tacubaya, 1923 and 1924.
Memorias y Revisita de la Sociedad Cientifica "Antonio Alzate," 1922 and 1923.

Haiti:
Bulletin Annuel de L'Observatoire Météorologique du Séminaire—Collège St. Martial, 1922.

Cuba:
Boletin del Observatorio Nacional (published monthly), 1923, 1924.

Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, Bermuda, Antigua, Dominica, Monserrat, St. Kitts, Virgin Is., Port of Spain, St. Vincent:
Meteorological Observations for 1922.

Argentina:
Boletin Mensual, Oficina Meteorologica Nacional, 1920.
Boletins 5, 31, 32 of the National Ministry of Agriculture, under direction of Gen. De Minas, Geology and Hydrology.
Contribución al Conocimiento Geologico de la Republica Argentina "El Nevado de Famatina," 1922.

Brazil:
Boletim de Normaes.
Boletim Meteorologico, 1911-1920.
Boletim de Normaes de Temperatura, Chuva, e Insolacao—Minas Geraes, 1914-1921.
Directoria de Meteorologica, Boletim Mensal, 1924.
Servico Meteorologico Boletim Annual, 1919.
Rainfall Atlas of Eastern Brazil.

Colombia:
Notas Geofisicas y Meteorologicas, No. 1, 1924.

EUROPE

England:
Meteorological Office, Reseau Mondial, 1910-1916.
Meteorological Office, Geophysical Memoirs, 1917-1922.
Meteorological Office, Wireless Weather Manual, May, 1923, and May, 1924.
Meteorological Office, Professional Notes, Vol. 3.
Meteorological Office, Meteorological Magazine, 1921-1924.
Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 1921-1924.

France:
Bulletin Mensuel de L'Office National Météologique, July, Aug, Sept., 1923.
Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de Bordeau, 1923-1924.

Belgium:
Ciel et Terre, 1920-1924.
Expression Analytique des Variation de la Température de l'Air, 1924.

Italy:
Bollettino Bimensuale, 1921-1924.
La Meteorologia Practica, 1920-1924.
Bollettino Mensile, Osservatorio di Montecassino, 1920.

Germany:
Meteorologische Zeitschrift, 1921-1924.
Annalen der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie, 1920-1923.
Deutsches Meteorologisches Jahrbuch, 1917-1923.
Veröffentlichungen des Preussischen Meteorologischen Institutes, Nos. 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 315, 316, 319, 320, 323.
Tätigkeit der Deutschen Seewarte, 1921.
Beiträge zur Physik der Freien Atmosphäre, 1921.

Austria:
Jahrbücher der Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik, 1916, 1917.
Monatliche Mitteilungen der Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik, June, Sept., Nov., 1922.
Seismische Aufzeichnungen, 1922.

Hungary:
Az Időjarás, 1923, 1924.
Zseb Atlasz, 1923, 1924.
Die Erdbeben in Ungarn, 1894-1895, 1900-1907. Map.
Miscellaneous Papers.

Norway:
Geofysiske Publikationer, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
Jahrbuch des Norwegischen Meteorologischen Instituts, 1922.
Nedboriakttagelser, I Norge, 1922.
Oversigt over Luftens Temperature Og Nedboren I Norge, 1922.

Sweden:
Statens Meteorologisk-Hydrografiska Anstalt. Arsbok, 1920-1923.
Observations Météorologiques a Abisko, 1913, 1918-1923.
Meddelanden (8 monographs).

Denmark:
Meteorologisk Aarbog, 1911-1922.
Nautisk Meteorologisk Aarbog, 1911-1923.
Publikationer fra Det Danske Meteorologiske Institut, Vols. 1-5.

Poland:
Nouvelles Isothermes de la Pologne, de l'Europe, et du Globe Terrestre, 1918.
Pression Atmosphérique en Pologne et en Europe, 1917.
Temperature de l'Air en Pologne, 1916.
Monitor Polski, 1923.
Bulletin Météorologique, 1923.
Observations Météorologiques, 1913.
Annuaire de l'Institut Central Météorologique de Pologne, 1922.
Revue Météorologique, 1923.

Estonia:
Meteorologisches Jahrbuch fur Eesti, 1921, 1922.

Malta:
Meteorological Observations, 1922.

ASIA

China:
Daily Meteorological Record, Canton Christian College, 1919-1924.
The Climate of Nanking—
Monthly Weather Bulletin, 1924,
Annual Report, 1922
} National Southeastern University, Nanking.
Monthly Meteorological Bulletin, Royal Observatory, Hongkong, 1921-1924.
The Winds of Hongkong, 1921.

Japan:
Bulletin of the Central Meteorological Observatory, 1919-1923.
Journal of the Meteorological Society, 1923.
Report of the Aeronautical Research Institute, 1922.

India:
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. 22, 23, 24.

AFRICA

Uganda Protectorate, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Mafeteng, Sierra Leone; Swaziland, Zanzibar, Zomba:
Meteorological Observations for 1922 (Bechuanaland, 1922-1923).

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia:
Annual Report of the Meteorological Service of the Commonwealth, 1921-1922, 1922-1923.

Java:
Observations at Batavia, 1917-1918.
Jaarverslag, 1921, 1922, 1923.
Observations at Secondary Stations, 1918.
The Climate of the Netherland Indies.
The History and the Present State of Scientific Research in the Dutch East Indies.
Verhandelingen, 1911-1924.
Regenwaarnemingen in Nederlandsch-Indie, 1921, 1922.
43e Jahrgang, 1921.

Philippines:
Revisita de la Sociedad Astronomica de Espana y America, 1924, (yearly summaries 1921, 1922).

Mauritius:
Results of Magnetic, Meteorological, and Seismographical Observations at Royal Alfred Observatory, 1920-1923.

Seychelles:
Meteorological Observations for 1922.

Fiji:
Meteorological Observations taken at Suva, 1922.

—*F. V. T.*

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Report of the Meteorological Service of the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1922-1923 has just been received. The Report is composed of seven divisions: the first one deals with the research work undertaken by the Bureau during the period under consideration, while the other six are concerned with the reports of the Central Weather Bureau at Melbourne, and the five others at Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart.

Perhaps the most interesting research subject mentioned is that of climatic improvement in Australia as a result of human agency (white settlement). A careful study is also being made of the atmospheric conditions in the Australian tropics in summer in order to determine the extent of air density deficiencies likely to reduce the efficiency of airplanes designed in accordance with European conditions.

The report for each district contains statistics concerning the daily weather conditions, flood warnings, and other meteorological data for the area under consideration; in addition each one gives information of local significance. Aviation forecasts along the principal airways are made daily. The Civil Aviation authorities in Western Australia are conducting air mail from Perth to the northwest of Western Australia, and, as they are indemnified against penalty for delay in delivery when such delay results from following the advice of the Bureau, the importance of this work can hardly be overemphasized. In the Mildura district special forecasts are prepared during the fruit-growing season.

The Melbourne Bureau reports that the meteorological results of the Australian Antarctic Expedition under Sir Douglas Mawson are being prepared for printing, but owing to lack of funds, the work has been suspended.