This little volume is most attractively gotten up. There are several unusually effective illustrations of cloud forms, and also three photographs of optical phenomena, viz., a double rainbow, a corona and a halo. The publishers seem to us to have fully lived up to their highly praiseworthy motto, "Sans Tache."

R. DEC. WARD.

Harvard University.

ORIGIN OF DUSTFALL

As a result of my note in the May, 1923, Bulletin, telling of a heavy dustfall at Ludington, Mich., on March 25th, last, and requesting reports of duststorms that might have produced the dust, a letter was received from W. T. Lathrop, of Helena, Mont., director of the Weather Bureau climatological service in that State, telling that heavy duststorms occurred in extreme western Montana on the 19th and 16th, about a week before. Further inquiry established that the origin of the Montana dust was in eastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. In those sections the weather was unusually dry and strong winds occurred. Heavy duststorms occurred at many points. In some localities so much soil was blown away that reseeding was necessary. Whether some of this dust reached high altitudes and drifted slowly eastward is a question that can not at present be answered. One circumstance against the theory is that in the Dakotas and Minnesota, across which states the dust should have come, no unusual haziness or other obscuration is reported. Perhaps the origin was nearer Michigan. And yet the fact that the unusual duststorms in the far West occurred shortly before the heavy dustfall in this section is at least significant.—C. H. ESHLEMAN, Weather Bureau Office, Ludington, Mich.

On the morning of January 21, 1924, a temperature of 57° below zero was reported from White River, Ontario. This occurred after a calm, clear night, with the ground covered with about 12 inches of snow. It is the lowest temperature reported from White River since January 6, 1912, when the reading was —58°F.

Aitken, S. C., Feb. 7.—Weather conditions here are ideal. All of the spring foliage is in full bloom.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, Feb. 9, 1924.

Mr. Edgar W. Woolard has been elected a Fellow of the American Meteorological Society. For the past five years Mr. Woolard has made many contributions to meteorological optics and the applications of mathematics in dynamical meteorology. One of his latest papers was "The Role of Mathematics in the Development of Science as illustrated by the History of Meteorology." (Presented before the Mathematical Association of America, December 8, 1923.)

A report of the Cincinnati Meeting was published in *Science* for January 25, 1924.

The Royal Meteorological Society presented, on January 16, the Symons gold medal for 1924 to Dr. Takematsu Okada, director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo, Japan.—*Science.*