

coastal mountains, latitudes 60, 62, and 66, the annual precipitation exceeds 200 inches, and at latitude 62 may reach 215 inches ("55?" dm.) The leeward region in central and southern Norway is dry, having less than 20 inches (5 dm.) The average precipitation for the south of Sweden is 20 to 30 inches, while from the central to northern part of Sweden on the leeward side of the mountains it decreases below 9 inches.

Another by F. Lindholm contains "Synoptic weather maps in the service of navigation" (Meddelanden, Band 3, No. 3, 16 pp., 7 fig.) Four of these maps, showing Europe, the Atlantic and the United States, are illustrations of daily weather conditions November 13, 14, 15, 1924. Two, for the western half of Europe and the neighboring ocean, show the location of coastal stations and style of reports from them for March 19th, and November 14th, 1924.

A third is a thoroughgoing monograph, "Researches on the elements of mists and clouds," by Hilding Köhler (Meddelanden, Band 2, No. 5, 73 pp., 3 tables).—*H. D. S.*

Dr. A. Réthly has sent us a map of the meteorological stations in Hungary, showing that the country is very well covered. Budapest, the seat of a Meteorological Institute, is fully equipped. In a total area of Hungary of about 36,000 square miles, a little larger than New England, there are 7 stations of the first order, 27 of second order, and 13 of third order. Precipitation stations are well scattered over the entire country, a distance between stations of as much as fifteen miles being rare, while in the United States a minimum of 25 miles is the rule. Practically all stations of first, second and third order are telegraphic, corresponding to our Weather Bureau stations, sending in daily telegraphic reports of local conditions. Daily weather maps are issued based on these telegraphic reports. This distribution allows about 1000 square miles of territory to each regular telegraphic reporting station in Hungary, while in the United States each station represents about 15,000 square miles of territory. This network, as in most densely populated European countries, is much closer than that of the United States.—*H. D. S.*

CHANGE IN EDITORSHIP OF BULLETIN

Dr. Burton M. Varney has consented to edit the BULLETIN for 1926, relieving Dr. Charles F. Brooks, who, as Secretary of the Society, has edited the BULLETIN during its first six years. Exchange publications should still be sent to the Secretary, at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Manuscripts for publication, or communications for the Editor should be addressed to Dr. B. M. Varney, Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.