

Mazelle, Eduard.

Wind und Wetter in der Adria. 12 p. 4°. (Separatabdruck aus der Österr. Rundschau, Bd. 31, Hft. 3.)

Messina. Osservatorio.

Annuario dell' anno 1908 (anno 5). Messina. 1911. vi, 99 p. 8°. Annuario dell' anno 1909 (anno 6). Messina. 1912. vi, 76 p. 8°.

Mysore. Meteorological department.

Report on rainfall registration in Mysore for 1910, by N. Venkatesa Iyengar. Bangalore. 1912. xvi, 47 p. 6 plates. 4°.

Okhl'abinin, S.

Sravnenie angliiskikh kl'etok (budok) razlichnykh variantov s psikhrometrom Asmana lietom 1911 g. v Bairam-Ali, zakaspiiskoi oblasti. S.-Peterburg. 1912. 181-206 p. 4°. (Izv. Imp. akad. nauk., 1912.)

Osaka. Meteorological observatory.

Annual report for the year 1911. Part I: Meteorological observations. Osaka. 1912. 205 p. 8°. [Text in Japanese.]

Prague. K. k. Sternwarte.

Magnetische und meteorologische Beobachtungen im Jahre 1911. 72. Jahrg. Prag. 1912. iv, 47 p. f°.

Russia. Central physical observatory.

Annales. Année 1908. St.-Petersbourg. 1911. 2 pts. f°.

Russia. Hydrographic office. Meteorological section.

Sbornik gidro-meteorologicheskikh nabl'udenii: Recueil des observations hydro-météorologiques. Vypusk 10. 1910 god. S.-Peterburg. 1911. xxxii, 171 p. 4°. [Text in Russian.]

Rykachev, M. A.

Otchet o kommandirovke na t'ug Rossi. [Report on the expedition to southern Russia]. S.-Peterburg. 1911. 967-980 p. 4°. (Izv. Imp. akad. nauk., 1911.)

Schröder, Paul.

Über die vertikale Verteilung der Temperaturschwankungen um den Frostpunkt in Mitteleuropa. Leipzig. 1912. 62 p. tables. map. 8°. (Diss.—Leipzig.)

Störmer, Carl.

Bericht über die Expedition nach Bossekop zwecks photographischer Aufnahmen und Höhenmessungen von Nordlichtern. Kristiania. 1911. [iii] 111 p. plates. 4°. (Videnskapsselsk. Skrifter. 1. Mat.-naturv. Kl., 1911, No. 17.)

Stupat, R. F.

The climate of northern Ontario. (Trans. Canad. inst., Toronto, May, 1912, v. 9, pt. 2, p. 149-152.)

Sweden. Hydrografiska Byrån.

Årsbok 2 för år 1910. Stockholm. 1912. [ix] 178 p. plates. map. f°.

Tsukubasan. [Observatory.]

Ergebnisse der meteorologischen Beobachtungen im Jahre 1909. Herausgegeben von dem Meteorologischen Zentral-Observatorium. Tokio. 1912. [iv] 129 p. f°.

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY.

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, Junior Professor in charge of Library.

The subjoined titles have been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the Library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers and other communications bearing on meteorology and cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of the meteorological contents of all the journals from which it has been compiled. It shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau. Unsigned articles are indicated by a ———.

Aero club of America bulletin. New York. v. 1. August, 1912.

Zahn, A. F. Eiffel's aerodynamic laboratory and studies. p. 3-6.

Moore, Willis L. Meteorology in aviation. p. 8.

Rotch, A. Lawrence. Aerial engineering. p. 9-10.

Humphreys, W[illiam] J[ackson]. Holes in the air. p. 32-34. [Reprint from Popular science monthly.]

Aeronautics. London. v. 5. July, 1912.

Rawson, H. E. Meteorology. p. 208-210.

Engineering news. New York. v. 68. 1912.

Stevens, J. C. A new continuous water stage recorder. p. 166-167. (July 28.)

——— Flood on the Wisconsin river at and near Wausau, Wis. p. 233-235. (Aug. 1.)

Great Britain. Meteorological office. Geophysical memoirs. London. 1912.

Hepworth, M. W. Campbell. The effect of the Labrador current upon the surface temperature of the north Atlantic; and of the latter upon the air temperature and pressure over the British Isles. p. 3-10. (no. 1.)

Dines, W. H. The vertical temperature distribution in the atmosphere over England, with some remarks on the general and local circulation. p. 23-30. (no. 2.)

Dines, W. H. Total and partial correlation coefficients between sundry variables of the upper air. p. 31-47. (no. 2.)

Corless, R[ichard]. On the radiation records obtained in 1911 at South Kensington, together with a comparison between them and the corresponding absolute observations of radiation made at Kew observatory. p. 57-61. (no. 4.)

Scientific American supplement. New York. v. 74. 1912.

Zahn, A. F. Elements of theoretical aeronautics. Part II. Aerodynamics. p. 70-71. (Aug. 3.)

Gockel, A[ibert]. The correlation between sunspots and the weather. The evidence of periodic and abnormal occurrences. p. 102-103.

McDermott, F. Alex[ander]. The will-o'-the-wisp. p. 112. (Aug. 17.)

Terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity. Baltimore. v. 17. June, 1912.

Strong, W. W. The penetrating radiation. p. 49-69.

Académie des sciences. Comptes rendus. Paris. t. 155. 22 juillet 1912.

Vallot, J[oseph]. L'absorption comparée, entre le mont Blanc et Chamounix, des radiations chimiques et calorifiques du soleil. p. 332-335.

Cosmos. Paris. 61 année. 1912.

Janet, C. Sur la forme probable de la partie émergée de quelques icebergs. p. 131-133. (1 août.)

Marmor, —. Prévission des orages et dispositifs paragrêles. p. 159-163. (8 août.) [Illustrated.]

Progrès agricole et viticole. Montpellier. 29 année. 1912.

Vidal. Les tirs de fusées contre la grêle. p. 556-570. (5 mai.)

——— Soins à donner aux vignes grêlées. p. 737-738. (16 juin.)

Annalen der Hydrographie und maritimen Meteorologie. Berlin. 40. Jahrgang. Heft 7. 1912.

Mey, A. Die Vorhersage der Niederschläge. p. 364-371. — Beiträge zur Küstenkunde von West-Spitzbergen. p. 371-392. [Includes notes on wind, weather, and climate.]

Himmel und Erde. Berlin. Jahrgang 24. Juli 1912.

Bönke, H. Die Elektronentheorie der Polarlichterscheinungen. p. 433-445.

Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Braunschweig. Band 29. Juli 1912.

Bemmelen, W. van. Die Temperatur des tropischen Luftmeeres nach Beobachtungen mittels Registrierballons in Batavia. p. 305-308.

Kassner, C[arl]. Carl Heinrich Wilhelm Mahlmann. Zum 100. Geburtstag des Organisators des preussischen meteorologischen Instituts. p. 309-318.

Obermayer, Albert v. Dr. Josef Lorenz von Liburnau. Präsident der österr. meteorologischen Gesellschaft. 1878 bis 1899. p. 318-323.

——— Abbot Lawrence Rotch. p. 323-324.

Hann, J[ulius]. Temperatur und Regenfall zu Larnaka auf Cypern 1903-1909. p. 324-325.

Knoche, Walter. Einige Beobachtungen der stillen Entladungen über der Kordillere in Coya-Station. p. 329-330.

Österreichische Flug-Zeitschrift. Wien. 6. Jahrgang. 10. Juli 1912.

Urban, J. Die internationale Kommission für wissenschaftliche Luftschiffahrt. p. 315-324. (10. Juli.)

Nimfuhr, Raimund. Zur Theorie des aerodynamischen Fluges auf physikalisch-meteorologischer Grundlage. p. 315-324. (10. Juli.)

Rott, Leo. Messung der Luftströmungen. 2. Kinematische Anemometer. p. 342-345. (25. Juli.)

Physikalische Zeitschrift. Leipzig. 13. Jahrgang. 1912.

Wigand, Albert, & Schwab, Friedrich. Über die Untersonne und den Sonnenhalo von 22° Radius, mit Messungen und photographischen Aufnahmen vom Ballon aus. p. 677-684. (15. Juli.)

Werner, A. Über den Abfall der Sonnenintensität während der Finsternis vom 17. April 1912. p. 719-721. (1. August.)

Esau, A. Über den Einfluss der Atmosphäre auf funkentelegraphische Sender und Empfänger. p. 721-729. (1. August.)

Zeitschrift für Balneologie. Berlin. 6. Jahrgang. 1. Juli 1912.

Heim, Gustav. St. Helena als klimatischer Kurort. p. 203-211.

Hemel en Dampkring. Den Haag. 10. Jaarg. Juli 1912.

Schoute, C. Registrering van Loodsballon-banen. p. 38-42.

Netherlands. Koninkl. Nederlandsch meteorologisch Instituut. Mededeelingen en Verhandelingen. Utrecht. No. 13. 1912.

Van der Stok, J. P. Das Klima des südöstlichen Teiles der Nordsee, unweit der niederländischen Küste. p. 1-112.

Reale accademia dei Lincei. Atti. v. 21. no. 1. 14 Luglio 1912.

Eredia, Filippo. Andamento diurno della temperatura a Tripoli. p. 58-65.

OCCURRENCE OF PRECIPITATION ON CHANGE OF WIND TO NORTH WITH APPROACH OF A HIGH BAROMETER.

The following letter from Mr. Douglas F. Manning, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., gives an interesting and plausible theory regarding the above:

DEAR SIR: Am sending you these few observations which I have taken concerning the cause of rain setting in soon after the wind changes to northerly with the approach of a "high." It seems very evident, especially from my observations on July 18, 1912, that the rain comes from the southerly winds which are lifted by the advancing cold or cool air which forms a wedge under the warm air.

On the above-mentioned date the day was clear with moderately warm south to southwest winds and slowly falling barometer. About 2 p. m., I noticed a cloudiness low down in the north, which reached overhead by 6 p. m., with the arrival of cool northerly winds. Strange to say these clouds were coming from the south and on close observation could be seen forming with the advancing north wind. They were alto-cumulus and cumulo-stratus, and as they moved northward became heavier and formed a leaden, uniform cloud sheet, from which rain began to fall in an hour or so. It rained steadily during the night with the upper clouds coming from the south, although fair weather prevailed in front of the advancing north wind, all of which seemed to show that the southerly winds were being lifted up by this wedge of cold air, and by expansion soon became cloudy and yielded rain. Fair weather prevailed the next day as the area of high pressure gained control.

When residing in Chicago I noticed sometimes, especially in the spring, that heavy rains fell from large cumulo-nimbus clouds which

were coming from the southwest, while the surface wind was cool and northeasterly. At the same time hot, clear weather was prevailing with southerly winds a few hundred miles to the south, as shown on the weather maps. This seems to apply more to where a well-developed "high" causes cool, northerly winds to flow into a region of stagnant air and not so much as to where a well-defined "low" passes, for then the rains occur in the east and southerly winds in the front more so than after the north winds on the rear set in.

Maybe you are very well acquainted with the above conditions, but I thought no harm could result from my mentioning them.

Very truly, yours,

(Signed) DOUGLAS F. MANNING

NOTES.

CLIMATE OF PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD.

In a very comprehensive history of the Physical Features of Prince Georges County, Md., recently issued by the Maryland Geological Survey, is an important chapter on the climate of that county, prepared by Mr. W. H. Alexander, section director, Weather Bureau, at Baltimore. This is one of a series of reports which it is intended shall cover each county of the State. Six of these have now been issued, each containing a chapter on the climate of the respective county.

In addition, there has been issued by the State a General Sketch of the Climate of the State, by Prof. F. J. Walz, of the Weather Bureau, and a very comprehensive report on the Weather and Climate of Baltimore, by Dr. Oliver L. Fassig, also of the Weather Bureau.

When all these reports have been collected and printed they will form a unique and invaluable summary of meteorological information for that State.