

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT BY R. J. M'CLURG

I had a conversation with the engineer, Mr. McKee, and the fireman, Mr. Klinfihn, these men gave an account of their observation of the tornado.

Mr. Klinfihn observed the storm at a distance, but did not see the funnel cloud. At the time the train was struck, he was busy at his work firing and was completely unaware of the impending disaster.

Mr. McKee, the engineer, first noticed the storm a mile or so away in the southwest, but did not see a funnel at that time. The train was traveling toward the southeast. He had seen many worse looking storms and did not give it much attention at first. The storm did not seem to move at all for several minutes, then moved slowly toward the train until it was about one-half mile away. It was then he noticed the funnel cloud and saw it take the top off a straw stack. The twister then darted forward and before he realized it was coming it had struck the train at almost right angles.

Mr. McKee thought the full force of the storm struck the engine; but due to the immense weight of the engine and the round shape, the engine and loaded tender were left standing on the rails. The remainder of the train of 12 coaches was derailed. Mr. McKee's glasses were pulled from his face by a force that he described as "a suction at his body." The fact that the coupling between

the engine and the mail car was unbroken and still closed and locked after the wreck indicates that the front end of the mail car was lifted directly upward, permitting the coupling to separate without breaking. All the 12 cars remained coupled to each other, but some of the couplings were badly twisted by the derailment. All but one of the cars fell on their sides. This one exception was a car caught between two coaches and could not fall over. On page 2 of my report of June 2, 1931, I stated that five coaches were lifted from the tracks and the other 8 were pulled from it. It should read "Five coaches were lifted from the tracks and the other 7 were pulled from the track."

The conductor stated that practically all of the windows of the coaches were closed because a light rain was falling; the car ventilators were open. The greater number of the windows were not broken by the sudden lessening of the outside pressure. They had to be broken by trainmen and others to let the imprisoned passengers escape.

The following is a list of the weights of the cars and engine:

	Tons		Tons
Engine.....	136	Diner.....	89
Tender, loaded.....	94	Pullman.....	64
Mail car.....	70	Do.....	64
Baggage car.....	72	Do.....	64
Smoking car.....	59	Do.....	64
Day coach.....	83	Do.....	61
Tourist.....	76	Club car.....	85

TABLE FOR FACILITATING COMPUTATION OF POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE

By J. C. BALLARD

[Aerological Division, Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.]

The following table of factors has been found to be very useful in the computation of potential temperatures. Where P = pressure in millibars, the table gives values $K = \left(\frac{1000}{P}\right)^{0.288}$ for intervals of one millibar from 1,049 to 40 millibars of pressure. For lower pressure the computation must be made by logarithms.

The factor $\left(\frac{1000}{P}\right)^{0.288}$ is the pressure factor in the formula

$$\theta = T \left(\frac{1000}{P}\right)^{0.288}$$

Where θ = potential temperature in °A, T = actual temperature in °A and P = pressure in millibars. Hence, it is evident that the potential temperature is computed merely by multiplying the actual temperature in °A by the proper factor (K) found in the table.

Computations have been made for whole millibars, and where pressure is used to tenths of millibars, linear interpolation for tenths has been found to be sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. Several cases have been tested for error in the factor due to linear interpolation and in no case has an error as much as 0.0003 been found. An error of 0.0003 in the factor would never produce an error of more than 0.1° in potential temperature, or one well within the range of accuracy of the observed temperature and pressure. The accompanying graph (fig. 1) is the curve $Y = \left(\frac{1000}{P}\right)^{0.288}$. It is apparent that for low pressures where differences in the values of the function are relatively great for small differences in pressure, the error due to interpolating linearly between two pressures for intermediate values of the function would be relatively small.

If it is desired, tables of interpolated parts can be prepared which will assist somewhat in the interpolation.¹

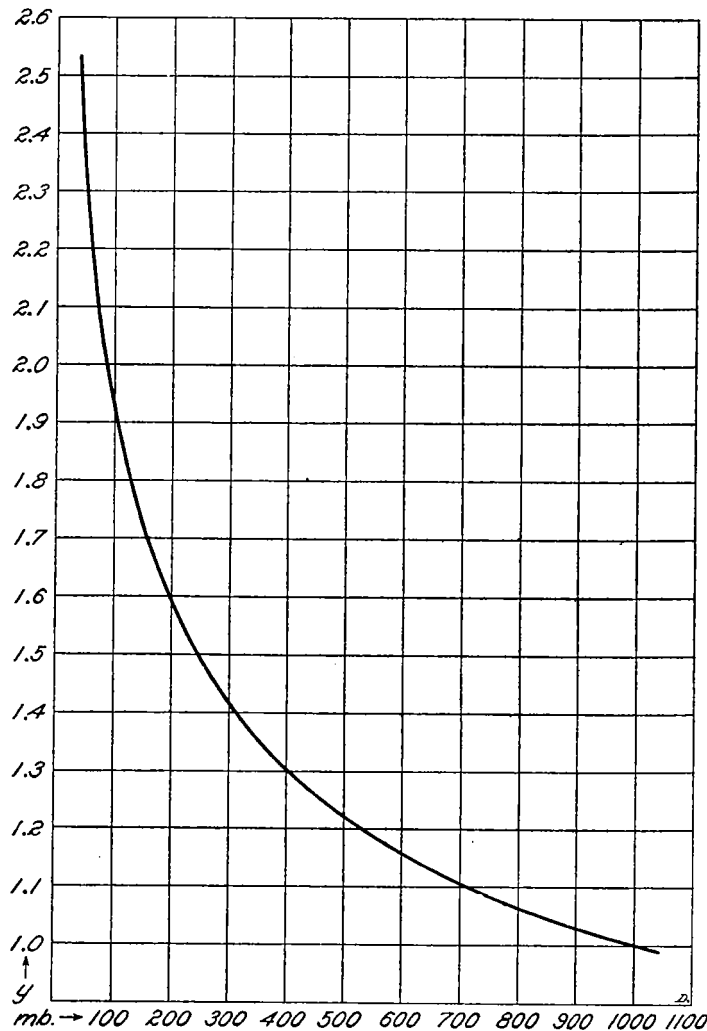


FIGURE 1.—Graph of the curve $Y = \left(\frac{1000}{P}\right)^{0.288}$

¹ Such tables are available in Publication No. 245 of the Carnegie Institution, 1918, by H. B. Hedrick.

