SECTION VI.—BIBLIOGRAPHY.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE WEATHER BUREAU LIBRARY.

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, Professor in charge of Library.

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

Austria-Hungary. K. u. K. Hydrographisches Amt in Pola.
Jahrbuch der meteorologischen, erdmagnetischen und seismischen Beobachtungen. Neue Folge. 18. Band. Beobachtungen des Jahres 1913. Pola. 1914. xxiii, 150 p. 33½ cm.

Batavia. Royal magnetical and meteorological observatory.
Observations. Vol. 34, 1911. Containing meteorological and magnetical observations made in 1911. Batavia. 1914. xxviii, 95 p. [3] charts. 36 cm.

Burke, Edmund, & Pinckney, Reuben M.
A report on Montana climate. [With an appendix: Temperature records, 1898–1913.] Bozeman, Mont. 1914. 143 p. plate. 21½ cm. (Montana agricultural experiment station. Bulletin no. 99.)

Canada. Meteorological service.
Report, for the year ended December 31, 1911. Ottawa. 1914. 2 v. 29½ cm.

Chile. Instituto central meteorológico y geofísico.
Anuario meteorológico de Chile. Segunda parte (resúmenes). [Spanish and German text.] Santiago de Chile. 1914. viii, 125 p. [6] pl. 37½ cm. (Pub. no. 10.)
Medidas de agua caída en 1912. [Spanish and German text.] Santiago de Chile. 1914. iv, 61 p. 4 pl. 37½ cm. (Pub. no. 8.) [Anexo: Miguel Wittaker, Recopilación de sumas anuales de agua caída en Chile; Walter Knoche, Sumas compensadas del agua caída anual de La Serena, Valparaíso, Santiago (y Valdivia).]
Ondas hertzianas registradas en San Carlos de Ancud 1913, con una discusión preliminar por Walter Knoche. [Spanish and German text.] Santiago de Chile. 1914. 27 p. 37½ cm. (Pub. no. 9.)
Valores horarios de los elementos meteorológicos en Punta Arenas 1911 y 1912. [Spanish and German text.] Santiago de Chile. 1914. 67 p. [7] pl. 37½ cm. (Pub. no. 12.)
Valores horarios de los elementos meteorológicos en Santiago 1912. [Spanish and German text.] Santiago de Chile. 1914. 68 p. plates. 37½ cm. (Pub. no. 7.)
Valores horarios de los elementos meteorológicos y temperaturas del suelo en Santiago 1913. [Spanish and German text.] Santiago de Chile. 1914. 73 p. plates. 37½ cm. (Pub. no. 11.)

Great Britain. Meteorological office.
The observer's handbook, 1914. London. 1914. xxvii, 7–165 p. plates. 24½ cm.

[illegible]-Garonne. Commission météorologique.
Bulletin. Tome 3, premier fascicule, 1911. Toulouse. 1913. v. p. 6 charts. 28 cm.

[illegible], Emil J. N. Brandt.
Mond und Wetter im Jahre 1915. Hannover. 1915. 7, [12] p. 19 cm.

[illegible]. Meteorological department.
Memorandum on recent weather and on the probable character of that of January and February, 1915. Delhi. 1915. 3 p. 33½ cm.
Statement of actual rainfall in June, July, August and September, 1914, and a comparison of the forecasts with the actual rainfall. [Simla. 1915.] 8 p. 32½ cm.

[illegible], P. R.
The barometer as the foot rule of the air. Rochester, N. Y. [c1915.] 23 p. 20½ cm. (Published by Taylor instrument companies.)
Practical hints for amateur forecasters. [2d ed.] Rochester, N.Y. [c1915.] 21 p. 20½ cm. (Published by Taylor instrument companies.)

[illegible]. Central meteorological observatory.
Annual report for the year 1913: Meteorological observations. Tôkyô. 1914. 413 p. map. 30 cm.

[illegible]. Observatorio.
Anuario para 1915. Madrid. 1914. 703 p. 18½ cm.

Marini, L[udovico].
Carte di pressione e di venti per il bacino Mediterraneo. Genova. 1914. 50 p. maps. 31 cm. (Estratto dagli Annali idrografici, vol. 9, anno 1913–1914.) [Includes tables and charts giving seasonal and annual normal pressures and prevailing winds, also seasonal and annual windroses, over the Mediterranean basin.]
Il cifrario internazionale per i telegrammi meteorici. Torino. 1914. 9 p. 27½ cm. (Estratto dal Bolletino bimensuale della Società meteorologica italiana.)

Norlind, Arnold.
Einige Bemerkungen über das Klima der historischen Zeit, nebst einem Verzeichnis mittelalterlicher Witterungserscheinungen. Lund & Leipzig. [1914.] 53 p. 25 cm. (Lunds universitets arsskrift, n. f., afd.1, Bd. 10, nr.1.)

Norway. Meteorologiske institut.
Aarsberetning, 1. Juli 1913 til 30. Juni 1914. Kristiania. 1914. 17 p. 22½ cm.

Prussia. K. Geodätisches Institut.
Seismometrische Beobachtungen in Potsdam, 1913. Berlin. 1914. 33 p. 28 cm. (Veröffentlichung, N. F., No. 62.)

Smith, J. Warren.
Lightning and lightning conductors. (*In* Proceedings and papers of the 19th annual meeting of the National association of mutual insurance companies, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 22–24, 1914. p. 23–42.)

Switzerland. Abteilung für Landeshydrographie.
Tabellarische Zusammenstellung der Hauptergebnisse der Schweizerischen hydrometrischen Beobachtungen für das Jahr 1912. [German and French text.] Bern. 1914. 83 p. 38 cm.

Witting, Rolf.
Jahrbuch 1913 enthaltend hydrographische Beobachtungen in den Finland umgebenden Meeren. Helsingfors. 1914. 134 p. 5 pl. 33 cm. (Soc. scien. Fennica. Finländische hydrographisch.-biologische Untersuchungen. No. 13.)

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY AND SEISMOLOGY.

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, 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.

American geographical society. Bulletin. New York. v. 47. February, 1915.
Packard, Leonard O. Response to rainfall in India. p. 81–99.

American journal of science. New Haven. v. 39. February, 1915.
Very, Frank W. On the solar constant. p. 201–208.

American society of civil engineers. Proceedings. New York. v. 41 February, 1915.
Binckley, George S., & Lee, Charles H. Suggested changes and extension of the United States weather bureau service in California. p. 251–258.

Carnegie institution of Washington. Year-book. Washington. 1914.
Shreve, Forrest. Progress in the measurement of the physical factors of an isolated desert mountain. p. 67.
Shreve, Forrest. The annual march of the ratio of evaporation to soil moisture. p. 68
MacDougal, D. T. Auxo-thermal integration of climatic complexes. p. 70–71.
Shreve, Forrest. The direct effect of rainfall on tropical hygrophilous vegetation. p. 83.
Livingston, B. E., & Shive, J. W. The non-absorbing atmometer. p. 83–84.

Carnegie institution of Washington. Year-book—Continued.
Livingston, B. E. Spherical porous cups for atmometry. p. 84–85.
Livingston, B. E., & Sampson, H. C. Atmometric units. p. 85.
Hayford, John F. Investigation of the laws of evaporation and stream flow. p. 376–377.
Engineering news. New York. v. 73. 1915.
Fleming, R. Wind pressure formulas and their experimental basis. p. 160–163. (Jan., 28.)
Fleming, R. Wind stresses in steel mill buildings. p. 210–214. (Feb., 4.)
Indian meteorological department. Memoirs. Calcutta. v. 22. pt. 3. 1914.
Walker, Gilbert T. Monthly and annual normals of pressure, temperature, relative humidity, vapour tension and cloud. p. 411–503.
Journal of geography. Madison. v. 13. February, 1915.
Ward, Robert DeC[ourcy]. The European winter and the war. p. 169–171.
Meteorological society of Japan. Journal. Tokyo. 34th year. January, 1915.
Okada, T. The remarkable glazed frost of Mukden of November 2 to 3, 1914. p. 1–4.
Nature. London. v. 94. January 21, 1915.
Aitken, John. The influence of icebergs on the temperature of the sea. p. 561–562.
Davis, G. M. Curious forms of ice. p. 563.
Davison, C. The earthquake in central Italy. p. 565.
Popular science monthly. New York. v. 86. February, 1915.
Palmer, Andrew H. Popular misconceptions concerning the weather. p. 128–141.
Royal meteorological society. Quarterly journal. London. v. 41. January, 1915.
Mill, Hugh Robert. Isomeric rainfall maps of the British Isles. p. 1–44. [Includes discussion.]
Stacey, W. F. Distribution of relative humidity in England and Wales. p. 45–64. [With discussion. Includes monthly and annual charts.]
Horton, Percy H. Mirage on the Cornish coast. p. 71.
Shaw, W[illiam] N[apier]. Meteorological observations at Holywell, Flintshire, 1793 to 1835. p. 71–73.
Marriott, W[illia]m. Meteorological observations at Addington, 1792–1793.
Shaw, W[illiam] N[apier]. Publication of values of rainfall in millimetres. p. 75–76.
Royal society. Philosophical transactions. London. ser. A. v. 214. A 520. 1914.
King, Louis Vessot. On the convection of heat from small cylinders in a stream of fluid: Determination of the convection constants of small platinum wires with applications to hot-wire anemometry. p. 375–432.
Science. New York. v. 41. February 12, 1915.
Arctowski, Henryk. A study of the influence of volcanic dust veils on climatic variations. p. 252–255.
Scientific American supplement. New York. v. 79. February 6, 1915.
Moreux, Th[éophile]. Protection from earthquakes. Principles of location and methods of construction found desirable. p. 90–91.
Symons's meteorological magazine. London. v. 49. January, 1915.
Bonacina, L. C. W. What do we mean by the seasons? p. 207–208.
Sedgwick, Walter. Weather in the seventeenth century. p. 209–213.
Académie des sciences. Comptes rendus. Paris. tome 160. 11 janvier 1915.
Cabannes, J. Sur la diffusion de la lumière par l'air. p. 62–63.
Boutaric, A. Sur la polarisation et le pouvoir absorbant de l'atmosphère. p. 75–80.
Annalen der Hydrographie und maritimen Meteorologie. Berlin. 43. Jahrgang. Heft 1. 1915.
Reinicke, G. Das Barozyklonometer. p. 19–23.
Thraen, A[ugust]. Ist die deutsche Seeküste ein einheitliches Niederschlagsgebiet? p. 24–31.
Himmel und Erde. Berlin. Jahrgang 26. Dezember 1914.
Hoerner, G. Donner und Blitz im altbayerischen Volksglauben. p. 565–567.
Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Braunschweig. Band 31. Dezember 1914.
Hann, J[ulius] v. Zum Klima von Abessinien, Addis Abeba. p. 561–566.
Sresnewsky, A. Eine Lösung des Problems der Korrelation zwischen zwei Veränderlichen, und über die Methode der gleichen Häufigkeiten. p. 566–572.
Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Braunschweig—Continued.
Staikoff, St. D. Die Fehlerrechnung in der Klimatologie. p. 573–579.
Schmidt, Ad. Friedrich Bidlingmaier. p. 579–580. [Obituary.]
Giacomelli, R. Eine neue Probe für die Richtigkeit der Differenzenmethode in der Ableitung von Mittelwerten aus Pilotvisierungen ungleicher Höhe. p. 584.
Naturwissenschaften. Berlin. 2. Jahrgang. 4. Dezember 1914.
Schmidt, Wilhelm. Das Wesen des Donners. p. 1021–1023.
Oesterreichische Flug-Zeitschrift. Wien. 8. Jahrgang. 31. Dezember 1914.
Hörbiger, H. Glacialkosmogonische Beiträge zur Physik der Atmosphäre und der Sonne. p. 396–400.

NOTES FROM THE WEATHER BUREAU LIBRARY.

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

[Dated, Washington, Mar. 1, 1915.]

INDIAN SUMMER.

In nearly everything that has heretofore been written concerning the expression "Indian summer" it is taken for granted that the term "Indian" used in this connection has reference to the North American Indians. In his memoir published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW of January and February, 1902, Mr. Albert Matthews quotes some letters of Horace Walpole in which certain unusually hot summers in India are described as "Indian," obviously in allusion to the hot climate of India, or possibly the "Indies" in general; but these quotations probably have no bearing on the history of the term "Indian summer" as now commonly used in America. Somewhat more pertinent is the suggestion of Prof. Abbe [1] that "some early traveler who had been in India and had experienced the dry, hazy weather of the dusty Indian plains recognized the same kind of sky in our Indian summer haze."

Mr. Horace Ware, of Boston, has recently called the writer's attention to the fact that the term "Indian summer" is applied in the British Board of Trade regulations to the season of fine weather over the waters adjacent to British India, and that the abbreviation "I. S.," meaning Indian summer, is used in marking one of the maximum load lines on British ships. The regulations under the merchant shipping act of 1894, adopted January 12, 1899, contain the following provisions as to marking load lines: [2]

3. Such maximum load lines shall be as follows, and the upper edge of such lines shall respectively indicate:

For fresh water: The maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded in fresh water.

For Indian summer: The maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded for voyages during the fine season in the Indian seas, between the limits of Suez and Singapore.

For summer: The maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded for voyages (other than Indian summer voyages) from European and Mediterranean ports between the months of April and September, both inclusive, and as to voyages in other parts of the world (other than Indian summer voyages) the maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded during the corresponding or recognized summer months.

For winter: The maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded for voyages (other than Indian summer voyages and summer voyages) from European and Mediterranean ports between the months of October and March, both inclusive, and as to voyages in other parts of the world the maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded during the corresponding or recognized winter months.

For winter (North Atlantic): The maximum depth to which the vessel can be loaded for voyages to or from the Mediterranean or any European port, from or to ports in British North America or eastern ports in the United States, north of Cape Hatteras, between the months of October and March, both inclusive.

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[1] MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, Feb., 1902, 30: 79, footnote 142.
[2] Robt. Temperley. "The Merchant Shipping Acts." London, 1907, pp. 710–711.