CLIMATOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT THE DAVOS INSTITUTE

GENERAL

Dr. Carrière, Berne: The relationship between the various climates of Switzerland and the health of the population.
Prof. Dietrich, Berlin: The importance of climatology and climate research in relation to the national health.
Prof. Hellpach, Carlsruhe: The psychological influence of Alpine surroundings.
Dr. King Brown, London: Climate of a big city and the dwellings of the poor.
Prof. Levi, Rome: The problems of preventive medicine and their international development.
Dr. Wehrli, Zurich: History of climatic treatment.

PHYSICAL-METEOROLOGICAL SECTION

Prof. Besson, Paris: Subject to be announced later.
Prof. Dorno, Davos: The climatology of the high mountains.
Prof. Hellmann, Berlin: Climatic extremes on the earth.
Prof. Kassner, Berlin: Hygrometric conditions of the air on the Island of Heligoland.
Prof. Linke, Frankfort: Atmospheric opacity as an element of climate.
Prof. Maurer and Lutschg, Zurich: Measurements of evaporation from open water-surfaces in the Alps.
Prof. Dr. Mercanton, Lausanne: Glacier studies in Switzerland.
Prof. Edgar Meyer, Zurich: The significance of the ozone content of the atmosphere in relation to solar radiation.
Prof. Palazzo, Rome: Studies in atmospheric electricity and radiation at the mountain observatory in Sestola (Appennines).
Dr. Pollak, Prague: Demonstration of his pyrheliometer.
Prof. Wigand, Halle: Atmospheric electricity in the open air.

BIOLOGICAL SECTION

1. PHYSIOLOGY

Prof. Abderhalden, Halle: Subject to be announced later.
Prof. Asher, Berne: On the conditions of blood formation and of the metabolism of iron.
Prof. Baglioni, Rome: Influence of climate on the central function and the organs of the higher senses.
Prof. Sophus Bang, Copenhagen: On the employment of a biological reaction for estimating climatic intensity of light.
Prof. Biedl, Prague: The relationship of climate to the glands of internal secretion.
Prof. Bürker, Giessen: The blood in the Alpine climate.
Dr. Cuomo, Capri: The Gulf of Naples, the character and therapeutic value of its climate.
Dr. v. Fellenberg, Berne: Iodine and environment.
Prof. Haecker, Halle: Climate and animal pigmentation.
Dr. Hediger, St. Moritz: The climate of the high mountains and arterial tone.
Prof. Hess, Zurich: Climate and sleep.
Prof. Baron v. Koranyi, Budapest: The physico-chemical influence of climate.
Dr. Laquer, Nymwegen: Climate and metabolism in general.
Prof. Loewy, Davos: The causes of the physiological effects of Alpine climate.
Dr. Mol, s'Gravenhage: On the marine climate of Holland.
Prof. Morpurgo, Turin: On adaptation to climate and to work on the high mountains during the period of senile involution.
Dr. van Oordt, Buhlerhohe: Climatology and climato-physiology of the sub-Alpine region.
Dr. v. Schroetter, Vienna: Immunity in respect to the high-mountain climate.

2. BOTANY

Dr. v. Morton, Vienna: The climate of Alpine caves and their plant life.
Dr. Schibler, Davos: The flora of the Landwasser Valley of Davos as an indication of its climate.
Prof. Senn, Bale: Influence of light and temperature in the Alps on the anatomy and physiology of plants.

CLINICAL SECTION

Prof. von Bergmann, Frankfort: Contribution to the diagnosis of the activity of pulmonary tuberculosis with respect to climatic influences.
Dr. Bernhard, St. Moritz: Heliotherapy in surgical diseases.
Prof. L. Blum, Strasburg: Alpine climate and maladies of nutrition.
Prof. Feer, Zurich: Climate and the diseases of children.
Prof. Ferrata, Pavia: Influence of the various climates on disorders of the blood.
Sir Henry Gauvain, London: A comparison of the effects of inland and marine treatment in the cure of surgical tuberculosis.
Prof. Gigon, Bale: Climate and pathological metabolism.
Prof. Hausmann, Vienna: Light and disease, with observations on the organization of biological researches in regard to light.
Prof. Leonard Hill, London: Influence of sunshine and open air on health.
Prof. His, Berlin: Constitution and climate.
Dr. Kalatz, Prosnitz: Subject to be announced later.
Prof. Kraus, Berlin: Climate and vegetative system.
Prof. Löffler, Zurich: Renal diseases and climate.
Prof. Michaud, Lausanne: Climate and heart disease.
Dr. Ruppanner, Samaden: Climate and thyroidism.
Dr. Smiles, London: Physical considerations in photo-therapy.
Prof. Sonne, Copenhagen: Physiological and therapeutical action of artificial light.
Prof. Staehlin, Bale: Non-tuberculous diseases of the respiratory organs in the Alpine climate.
Prof. Stepp, Jena: Effect of sunlight on bone formation.
Prof. v. d. Velden, Berlin: Value of climatic treatment in convalescence.
Prof. Veraguth, Zurich: Climate and nervous diseases.
Dr. Young, London: Subject to be announced later.
Prof. Zoja, Milan: Blood quantity and altitude.

LOOMING AND MULTIPLE HORIZONS

On looking out to sea on a clear day one expects to see an apparently straight line marking the horizon. It was rather surprising then on June 17, 1925, when looking seaward from Hampton Beach, Mass., to observe a sea horizon that was decidedly humped up in one direction (ESE.) and double to treble in another (NE.). The smoke of a steamer out of sight rose from beyond the loomed horizon. A schooner sailed on the lower of the compound horizons further round to the north. The Isles of Shoals looked like a city of skyscrapers of uniform height. To the east and southeast the loomed-up horizon was dominant, from east to northeast the normal (?) horizon was surmounted by the one or two extra horizon lines. The loomed horizon joined with the other farther and farther northward in the course of the hour from 10 to 11 a. m. The extending upper line of the loomed horizon became visible first in rather regularly spaced spots (marking air waves?) which developed columnar connections with the lower sea level as the top line became continuous. A rough angular measurement indicated the looming to be about eight minutes of arc.

Over the ocean there was the normal cool cushion of air, represented by the moderate sea breeze at 59° F. blowing in from the ocean (shore water 54.5° F.), over which was beginning to run a warm southwesterly wind, which became strong by mid-afternoon at points a few miles inland.—*C. F. Brooks.*

DROUGHT AND FLOOD IN MEXICO

The prolonged drought which with some slight interruptions has been seriously affecting the southwestern United States and northern Mexico during the past year, reached such serious proportions late in May in northern Mexico that cattle throughout the State of Chihuahua were dying of thirst and starvation, and the staple food crops were seriously threatened. The United States Consul at Chihuahua reports that city being put on a limited water supply. There was much suffering among the inhabitants of western Chihuahua, the mountain streams and other sources of water having gone completely dry. Lago Bustillos, one of the largest lakes, was dry for the first time, it is said, in the history of the State.