

### JUMPING AT CONCLUSIONS

A ship captain or two report that the warm waters of the Gulf Stream are farther north than usual, and immediately our alert newspaper men publish stories of how the nearer approach of the Gulf Stream has been responsible for the unusual warmth or mugginess in New England, New York, and New Jersey. They go even farther, and, on a Monday morning, speculate that "according to scientific experts should the stream continue for many years to alter its important current, New England winters may be as mild as those of northern California, and palm trees may dot the beaches of this state's north shore."—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*, June 9, 1930.

In linking palm trees with the Gulf Stream our reporter does not recall that Cape Hatteras, much closer to the Gulf Stream than New England can ever hope to be, does not sport palm trees. Nor does he remember that our prevailing winds in winter blow from the northwest, and with a speed that is increased by the contrast between the cold continent and the warm Gulf Stream. A closer Gulf Stream thus would probably strengthen these cold winds of winter.

All of which is a strong argument for more climatology in schools and less of "according to scientific experts" bunk on the front pages of our newspapers.—*C. F. B.*

### FELLOWS ELECTED

By vote of the Council, C. E. GRUNSKY, M. W. HAYES, H. C. HUNTER, G. A. LOVELAND, M. B. SUMMERS, and H. C. WILLETT have been elected Fellows of the American Meteorological Society. Mr. Grunsky, of San Francisco, is a noted hydraulic engineer, whose numerous papers on rainfall, evaporation, and run-off in the Pacific region are known to all students of the climatology of the western United States. Mr. Hayes, of Washington, is Chief of the River and Flood Division of the U. S. Weather Bureau. For several years Mr. Hayes was in charge of the St. Louis Weather Bureau office, where he demonstrated outstanding ability in forecasting floods and river stages and in developing formulae based on topography, precipitation, run-off and stream characteristics as a basis for river forecasting. Mr. Hunter, of the Climatological Division, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, has made a number of critical studies of tornado distribution in the United States. Mr. Loveland, U. S. Weather Bureau, Official in charge at Boston, and Section Director of New England, has published numerous papers on the climatology of Nebraska, of which state he was Section Director for many years, and recently has reorganized the climatological service of New England. Mr. Summers, is U. S. Weather Bureau Official in Charge and Section Director at Seattle, and recently was relief District Forecaster and Official in Charge at San Francisco. While Section Director of Alaska, prior to his present assignment, Mr. Summers prepared comprehensive summaries of Alaska climatology. Dr. Willett, is instructor in meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.