

treating the subject from the standpoint of the air masses and fronts involved.

Major BOWIE submitted the resolutions drawn up by the Committee to a vote. They were carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned *sine die* at 12:50 p. m.—*Floyd D. Young* and *Eckley S. Ellison*, Acting Secretaries.

¹ Published: Mass. Inst. of Technology Meteorological Papers, Vol. 1, No. 2, Cambridge, Mass., 1931. 54 pp., 20 figs., 22 plates. Price \$1.00.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS POSTPONED

Owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing so generally throughout the world, the Government of Canada deems it inadvisable to proceed with the Fifth Pacific Science Congress in 1932, and I have been directed to advise you that the Congress has been postponed for one year to a date that will be fixed and announced later.—*S. J. Cook*, General Secretary.

CLOUD FORMS AND HEIGHTS IN JAPAN

In the current issue of the *Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan* is an illustrated article on clouds with numerous small photographs of cloud forms and with tables showing cloud heights and a diagram showing the variation of the heights of seven of the cloud forms through the year.

The mean heights are as follows: Ci. 10,630 meters, Cist. 9589, Cicu. 7533, Acu. 5039, Ast. 3802, Stcu. 1820, Frcu. 797. The cirriform clouds ranged in height from 4.66 km. to 16.79 km. Alto-clouds ranged from 1.97 km. to 7.76 km. The lower clouds ranged from 0.13 km. to 4.42 km. Cunb. clouds ranged from 2.35 km. to 11.44 km.

The range in average cloud latitude through the year was considerable with the high clouds, and moderate with the low ones. The mean height of Ci. clouds ranged from just under 9 km. in January to over 12 km. in June, July and August. Acu. ranged from 4 km. in February to 6 km. in August. Stcu. ranged in average height from 1.7 km. in February to 2.0 km. in August.—*C. F. B.*

FORECASTING FROM ISOBARS AT 3,000 METERS

Dr. S. Fujiwhara, noted Japanese forecaster, has recently published "A remarkable example of the use of 3,000 m. isobars in forecasting weather," in the *Geophysical Magazine*.

"The benefit of the method using the isobars in the upper level estimated from the observations at the ground for forecasting weather was first suggested by Ferrel and subsequently recommended by Bigelow, Köppen, Sekiguti, C. Le Roy Meisinger, etc."

Dr. Fujiwhara finds that when the isobars at 3 kilometers run from south of west rain within a few hours is indicated, whereas when they are north of west fair weather is probable. Isobars at lower levels in winter, or higher, sometimes 4 kilometers, in summer, have been found more useful than those at 3 kilometers. The reason for this, as previously shown by Exner and Douglas, is that with southerly motions at this level the potential temperature is falling and therefore instability is increasing, while for northerly components, potential temperatures are rising and conditions are becoming more stable.