

Record breaking thirty-day cold weather.—From two points as far apart as Detroit, Mich., and Topeka, Kansas, come reports that the coldest 30-day periods on record were experienced during the severe conditions of the past winter. At Detroit Mr. Clarence J. Root computes the average temperature of the 30 days ending with February 18 as 10.8°. The next coldest period of that length since the Detroit record was begun in 1871 was January 7 to February 5, 1918, when the average was 10.9°. At Topeka the mean for the 30 days ending with February 18 was 9.2°. The next coldest 30-day period since the Topeka record was begun in 1887 was December 27 to January 25, 1887-88, when the mean was 12.0°.

At Detroit February 19 completed 35 days with the mean temperature continually below normal, which breaks all records for that place. At Topeka February 21 completed a period of 30 days with temperatures continually below normal.—*S. D. F.*

Effects of extreme cold in Saskatchewan.—Issues of the *Leader-Post*, Regina, Sask., that appeared near the close of the February cold spell describe unusual effects:

A dispatch from Ellisboro, Sask., states that three fine porkers were minus their "permanent wave". They had been bedded down in what was considered a cosy pig house, in which they had lived during the winter. When morning came at least five

inches of their rear appendages were frozen stiff.

From Odessa, Sask., comes a report that during the grand finale of an eight weeks cold spell it was literally "cold enough to freeze a dog." Andrew Seiferling owned the dog which was in splendid health on Sunday and ate his meals as usual. Monday morning Mr. Seiferling went to the barn as usual and found the dog frozen stiff in his bed of hay, where he had slept the greater part of the winter.

At Sceptre, Sask., where a low mark of 63° below zero was reported, several housewives reported the cold so severe that kettles and pans of water left on top of closely checked kitchen ranges were found frozen in the morning. A big rancher near Sceptre reported that a large number of cattle were suffering from frozen legs. Horses with frozen ears had to be taken into temporary shelters, and stock wintering outside had to be crowded into small buildings to keep it from freezing.—*W. E. Barron.*

Bees awakened by warm sun freeze in cold air.—In a letter on the coldness and sunniness of the mid-west this winter, Mrs. F. C. Whitehead reported hearing over the radio that a swarm of bees cozily bedded in the southern wall of a barn in Illinois felt the warm sun's rays and thought spring had come. So out they went about a rod from the building where they fell frozen until the snow was literally black with them.—*C. F. B.*

Corrigenda

December, 1935, BULLETIN, p. 323, in the note entitled "Airships in gusty weather may face downward accelerations equal to 1/3 that of gravity," the words "downward" and "vertical," in reference to wind accelerations should all be changed to read "horizontal" or "cross-wind" accelerations.

February BULLETIN, p. 56, 2nd column, end of article entitled "Weather and Teaching," the credit line should include "Copyrighted by the Bell Syndicate, Inc., reproduced by special permission."