

286 million; and corn nearly 360 million bushels.

Floods.—For the 34 years, 1903-1935, approximately 3,000 people lost their lives in floods in the United States. For this period total property loss was about \$1,685,000,000, or an annual average of nearly \$50,000,000. This does not include the incalculable loss through soil erosion by flood

rains. When we add to these figures the many less imposing losses by weather vagaries, such as that by fires caused by lightning, amounting on the average to some \$12,000,000 a year, and many others, the total national loss from weather vagaries is found to be very great, indeed.—*Author's abstract.*

✧ CORRESPONDENCE ✧

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:—

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 4

In the note "**On the Probable Relationship between Vertical Stability and lateral Mixing**" published on page 210 of the June-July, 1937, BULLETIN, you credit me with having postulated a relation between lateral mixing and vertical stability in the atmosphere analogous to the hypothesis advanced by Dr. Parr in connection with his study of the salinity distribution in the Caribbean Sea. This is not correct, I have been interested in the problem of lateral mixing for a long time, but the suggestion that the intensity of this mixing process may increase with increasing vertical stability should be credited entirely to Dr. Parr. This hypothesis would seem to fit in very nicely with a host of meteorological phenomena and must be regarded as a very valuable working hypothesis.—*C.-G. Rossby.*

✧ Nominations of Officers for 1938 ✧

President J. B. Kincer of the American Meteorological Society by letter dated Sept. 12, 1937 appointed O. H. Gish, B. J. Sherry and the undersigned as a nominating committee.

The nominating committee begs to submit nominations as follows:

President: W. R. Gregg
 Vice President: George F. McEwen
 Secretary: Charles F. Brooks
 Treasurer: L. T. Samuels

Councilors: Dinsmore Alter
 W. M. Lockhart
 Alfred H. Thiessen
 Robert E. Horton
 José C. Gómez
 Irving P. Krick
 Eric R. Miller
 R. H. Weightman, Chairman.

Washington, D. C.
 Sept. 27, 1937

✧ Corrigenda to the Bulletin, 1937 ✧

January BULLETIN, p. 6, middle of the page, insert above the heading of pt. I: "*(The following excerpts reprinted with the author's permission.)*".

Id., p. 6, 2nd col., 24th line from the bottom, add: "*Ice caves*"; "*fossil glaciers*".

Id., p. 7, 2nd col., end of line 10 from top, insert: "[Bergeron subdivides into *hard* and *soft rime*]."

Id., p. 8, 2nd col., footnote No. 4, substitute the following: "*Bergeron in 1931, 1934 and 1935 proposed to the Int. Climatological Commn. (Int. Met. Org., Publ. no. 20, pp. 24, 90; no. 29, p. 45) some changes in the definitions of the hydrometeors for use in the meteorological services which would change the definition of 'granular snow' entirely, and following Wegener subdivide the 'soft hail' into two types as noted herein. Granular snow now becomes 'grains of snow' akin to small hail, and what was called 'granular snow' in the Int. Cloud Atlas of 1932 is now soft hail or snowflakes coated with hoar.—Ed.*"