

"graupel" (in which the "au" is pronounced like "ow" in "growl"). This form of precipitation was formerly known as "soft hail." The term "sleet" is applied by the United States Weather Bureau to small particles of clear ice—frozen raindrops. The British apply the word "sleet" to a mixture of snow and rain. Water condensed from the air on cold surfaces at night constitutes "dew," while the little drops, resembling dewdrops, that are exuded from plants by night, are known as "false dew."

Fog drifting against terrestrial objects in cold weather sometimes leaves a deposit of ice, called "rime." The smooth, icy deposit due to rain freezing as it falls—often very destructive to trees, wires, etc.—is called "glaze" by the Weather Bureau, while the American public commonly describes it as "sleet," and in England (where it is rare) it is called "glazed frost." The occurrence of glaze on an extreme scale constitutes an "ice storm."—*C. Fitzhugh Talman, in Why the Weather? a Science Service feature.*

A BOY SCOUT WEATHER MANUAL

It is a well-known practice of the Boy Scout organization to award "merit badges" for proficiency attained by Scouts in various subjects, each badge being awarded on the basis of a relatively simple examination. Strange to say, the important out-of-door subject of meteorology has heretofore been conspicuous by its absence from the list of topics for which badges are awarded, but this defect has now been remedied, and a "Weather Merit Badge" has been announced. The badge will show the figure of a weather vane.

A manual to aid Scouts in preparing for the examination necessary to obtain this badge is in course of publication by the Boy Scouts of America in New York. It will be a pamphlet of about 75 pages, divided into two parts. The first part, entitled "Some Points About Weather," discusses in clear and simple language the specific topics to be included in the examination. The second half of the book is called "An Outline of Meteorology." It is a very concise digest of the subject—a "nutshell" treatise on meteorology.

The book will be fully illustrated.—*C. Fitzhugh Talman, in Why the Weather? a Science Service feature.*

FLOOD INFORMATION WANTED BY CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Frank R. Reid, Ill., Chairman	
Charles F. Curry, Calif.	James A. Frear, Wis.
Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio	Riley J. Wilson, La.
William F. Kopp, Iowa	William J. Driver, Ark.
Philip D. Swing, Calif.	Luther A. Johnson, Tex.
Anderson H. Walters, Pa.	William L. Nelson, Mo.
Willis G. Sears, Nebr.	W. M. Whittington, Miss.
Charles E. Kiefner, Mo.	E. E. Cox, Ga.
	William H. Webb, Clerk

October 18, 1927.

American Meteorological Society,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

Gentlemen:

The Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives is at present engaged in the assembling, organization and analysis of all