

STRONG

This close-up shows the special construction designed to stand against strong winds.

dividuals, and a few commercial firms. The breadth of popular interest is evident from the fact that while mostly residents of New England, the members are spread all over the United States. Dr. J. Bjerknes of Norway and Dr. J. Jaumotte of Belgium, famous for their upper air studies, are honorary members. Two hundred annual members at one dollar each are already enrolled in the corporation. In this respect the organization resembles the Sonnblick Society in Austria which, with a worldwide membership, continues to operate an observatory on the summit of Sonnblick at 10,170 feet.

Special investigations which are planned at Mount Washington for the immediate future, all of them in continuation of previous studies of the same phenomena here, are experiments with floating balloons to mark the vertical motions and turbulences of the wind as it passes over the summit; development of a more efficient means of obtaining a continuous record of wind direction and velocity than the internally heated anemometer and wind-vane on a summit where ice so frequently forms; studies of the rate of deposition of ice on an experimental airplane wing under different conditions of humidity, cloud density and wind velocity; the times of arrival of fronts in comparison with those in surrounding lowlands; the more accurate measurements of the precipitation on this windy summit; and variations in ultra-high-frequency radio transmission between the summit, Blue Hill and other points in relation to the stratification of the air.

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Pass the Greens!

OTHING would seem less of a menace to our forests and soil than the purchase of a few yards of ground-pine garlanding, or wreaths of native holly, to make the house gayer as Yule-tide approaches. Yet care must be exercised in the use of even these minor products of the woods, for over-zealous market collectors have wrought real devastation in areas tributary to our larger cities.

Holly of course is not a major element in our American forests. It grows fairly freely in the deciduous woodlands of the eastern part of the country, except in the northern areas where winters are too severe. It is mainly a small tree of the under-story, though specimens growing in the open may reach a height of forty feet or more. Its timber uses are very limited; its chief value is esthetic.

For that very reason, however, it should be spared. We are taking to the woods more and more for our recreation, and it would be a sad pity if any integral part of them should be torn out and dragged to town to die after brief use. The Wild Flower Preservation Society recommends purchase of English holly instead of the duller-leaved, sparser-berried American species. English holly is grown in this country now, so buying it encourages legitimate growers at the same time that it saves the native holly in the wild.

For the fine, prickly-leaved stuff we call ground pine, there is no imported or cultivated substitute. So if you insist on ground-pine garlands the gatherers for market will have to go out into the forests and strip the soil, exposing it to erosion and upsetting the ecological balance generally. Better to step out of the market for living garlands altogether,

and use some of the bright, attractive manufactured substitutes abundantly available nowadays.

One kind of Christmas greens you can use, however, with never a frown from conservationists. Mistletoe. This Yuletide ally of Cupid is no asset to any forest it grows in, for it is a parasite on the trees and when too abundant can do considerable harm. So foresters are always willing to see it removed. It is only a nuisance to them, and they are glad to know that elsewhere it can be a subject of festivity.

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A bronze statue of Admiral Peary, in polar costume, was unveiled near his birthplace in Cresson, Pennsylvania, this year.







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