

- 1 Dwell much on fresh air and cleanliness.
- 2 Drill on preventive measures,
- 3 Show the importance of the subjects and
- 4 How to remove the sources.
- 5 Dangers from common cup, towel and other carriers.
- 6 Careful consideration of Department pamphlets.

**June****X Transmissible diseases (continued)**

- 1 Aim
- 2 Questionary.
- 3 Course:
  - 1 Prevention of smallpox, measles, malaria, etc.
  - 2 Dangers from mosquitoes, flies, rats, and other animals.
  - 3 The breeding places of diseases.

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## VOLCANIC DUST AND WEATHER

**STRANGE CONDITIONS CLEARLY EXPLAINED**

**T**HE unusual weather conditions last summer were due to vast quantities of volcanic dust in the higher layers of atmosphere which absorbed the short heat-waves from the sun and permitted the longer waves from the earth to escape outward, according to a recent article in the St. Louis Star.

The atmosphere is divided into two parts, the troposphere and the stratosphere, the former surrounding the earth to a depth of about seven miles and the latter lying above and outside the troposphere. Vast quantities of volcanic dust are thrown into the upper air by volcanic eruptions. Rapidly-moving easterly wind in the middle latitudes and westerly winds in the tropics soon distribute these dust particles around the earth.

All storms and cold waves operate in the lower region and condensation serves to frequently wash the air clean of all volcanic and other dust. In the higher region there are no clouds and no condensation, but there is an easterly wind that blows constantly at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Consequently when dust particles get into the upper layer where the air is not washed by rain or snow they are whirled about the earth until the viscosity of the atmosphere is overcome by gravity and they descend to the storm region below.

The dust particles in the upper atmospheric layers often remain there