

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

North Atlantic.—The Atlantic Ice Patrol reports that ice conditions in the north Atlantic are worse than they have been for many years, large numbers of icebergs being scattered over a wide area.¹

British Isles.—The month was again one of widespread deficiency of rainfall, less than half the average falling everywhere except in the north and west of Scotland and in Queens County. * * *

The general rainfall for June, expressed as a percentage of the average, was: England and Wales, 17; Scotland, 40; Ireland, 24.¹—[Cf. this REVIEW, p. 353.]

France.—The prolonged dry spell in France, following an unusually dry winter, is causing anxiety as to crops and cattle.¹

Switzerland.—Switzerland has also experienced a hot, dry month, the rivers being 6 feet lower than usual, but falls of snow at altitudes above 4,500 feet have been reported.¹

British Honduras.—The Belize district of British Honduras was suffering from severe drought, but floods following a heavy storm were reported from San Salvador on the 11th.¹

Egypt.—Serious floods following heavy rainfall have affected the cotton and wheat crops in the northeastern part of the Egyptian delta.¹

India.—The Indian monsoon broke later than usual this year, but by the 22d of the month it was extending normally, with excess of rain in some regions.¹

551.506 (73)

¹ The Meteorological Magazine, July, 1921, pp. 171-172.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By A. J. HENRY.

In general, high temperature over the greater portion of the United States, which has now featured the weather since September, 1920, continued during the month and was associated with a growing deficit in precipitation, more particularly from the east Gulf States northward to the border. The only extensive area with precipitation above normal was in the States of Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado. The prominent phenomena, temporary in character, were the disastrous flood in the Arkansas and Fountain Rivers in the vicinity of Pueblo, Colo.; the large discharge of the lower Colorado River at Yuma, Ariz.; and the tropical storm which after pursuing an unusual path dissipated over northern Texas on the 24th.

The usual details follow:

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. DAY, Observer.

Low-pressure areas were generally unimportant and few could be identified from day to day as distinct disturbances. The one exception, and also the feature of the month, was the hurricane (No. VII on the chart), which struck the Texas coast on the afternoon of the 22d. Though of small diameter this storm had all the characteristics of the type and the pressure gradients, as the storm passed inland indicated a very low barometer reading at the center. Houston, Tex., which was some distance east of the storm center as it passed northward, reported a minimum barometer reading of 29.37 inches and a 60-mile gale and this after the storm had moved fully 75 miles inland from Matagorda Bay, Tex. High-pressure areas were but weakly developed. The hurricane mentioned above, and another low-pressure area of tropical origin, are not included in the tables below.

LOWS.	Al-ber-ta.	North Pac-ific.	South Pac-ific.	Northern Rocky Moun-tain.	Colo-rado.	Tex-as.	East Gulf.	South Atlan-tic.	Central.	Total.
June, 1921.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	1.0	.....	7.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclu-sive.....	3.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	8.4

REGS.	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Alberta.	Plateau and Rocky Moun-tain Region.	Hudson Bay.	Total.
June, 1921.....	2.0	.....	2.0	1.0	1.0	6.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclu-sive.....	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	5.6

THE WEATHER ELEMENTS.

By P. C. DAY, Climatologist and Chief of Division.

[Weather Bureau, Washington, Aug. 1, 1921.]

PRESSURE AND WINDS.

The pressure distribution for the month as a whole was not materially different from that usual for June, except that the monthly averages were slightly higher than normal from the lake region and Ohio Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains, and usually lower than normal along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and generally over the southern districts.

An important high pressure area central over the upper Lakes at the beginning of the month drifted eastward to the Atlantic coast within the following day or two. This was quickly followed by a second one that entered the northwestern districts on the morning of the 3d, which, like the one preceding, advanced slowly eastward along the northern border, reaching the Atlantic Coast by the end of the first week, where it gradually drifted southward and finally merged with the general high-pressure area normal at that period of the year over the Southeastern States and the adjacent portions of the Middle Atlantic. No other important high areas developed during the month, although pressure remained relatively high over the Southeastern States during much of the month with a resultant drift of the warm air of that region northward and northwestward.

Low areas, as is usually the case during the warmer months of the year, were without material force and pursued indefinite courses.

Under the influence of a moderate decrease of pressure from southern to northern districts, between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic coast, the general drift of the atmosphere was in the same direction and warm southerly winds prevailed over nearly all districts from