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,
foggy 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 Hon-
duras was suffering from severe drought, but floods fol-
lowing 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

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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 dis-
turbances. 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 typhoon 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 hurri-
cane mentioned above, and another low-pressure area of
tropical origin, are not included in the tables below.

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 south-
ward and finally merged with the general high-pressure
area normal at that period of the year over the South-
eastern 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