of one or more typhoons in the region of the Philippines. It will be necessary, however, to have additional reports to determine the actual conditions within these areas.

GALE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The British S. S. Vestrís, Capt. O. Penrice, experienced a heavy gale upon leaving Buenos Aires for New York in the early part of July, this year, of which First Officer A. G. T. Brown has furnished the following report:

July 9. Left Buenos Aires at noon. Strong SE. gale with heavy rain; heavily overcast and hazy.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By A. J. Henry.

From a physiological view point the most significant feature of the weather of northeastern United States was the absence of prolonged high temperature or, what amounts to the same thing, the rather frequent occurrence of cool spells due to the movement of anticyclonic areas over from the Hudson Bay region. West of the Appalachians mean temperatures were somewhat higher. The rainfall was rather irregularly distributed. The usual details follow.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. Day.

Low-pressure areas were numerous, but rather ill-defined and often difficult to trace from day to day. A majority of these depressions were first noted in western Canada. These moved southeastward, and there were frequent secondary formations in middle latitudes; but in no case did they develop storm intensity.

High-pressure areas were fairly numerous, nine of which seemed worthy of tracking; but, on the whole, they were unimportant, except that they gave pleasant alternations to cooler and drier weather, particularly over northern and central districts east of the Mississippi River. Four of these anticyclones were of the Hudson Bay type.

FREE-AIR SUMMARY.

By L. T. Samuel, Meteorologist.

Free-air temperature departures for July showed practically no change from the surface to 3,000 meters. (See Table 1.) In agreement with Climatological Chart III, the largest positive departures occurred at Ellendale, becoming smaller southward and eastward, and finally negative at Due West. This resulted in the interesting relationship found between the mean temperatures for the 3,000-meter level for the various stations. For example, Ellendale, the northernmost station, has a higher mean temperature for this level than Drexel, which in turn is higher than Broken Arrow, Due West, and Royal Center.

July 10. Breeze falling light, leaving heavy swell (2 a.m.); 3 a.m. to 6 a.m., thick fog patches; 8:30 a.m., wind came from N'ly, increasing steadily and backing slowly; 6 p.m., strong WNW wind and confused sea; overcast, St. C.; bar. 29.41, steady. By midnight, July 10-11, vessel not steering; whole gale from W.-WNNW.; huge seas doing considerable damage; constant stream of spray and small sea deluging vessel fore and aft; bar. 29.57, rising slowly. July 11. 9 a.m. vessel hove to, heading WNW.; wind about W. by S. St. Noon, similar weather; no apparent moderation; very hazy; bar. 29.81, still rising. 3 p.m. vessel resumed course and speed. 8 p.m. wind and sea moderating rapidly; heavy showers.

July 12. Wind and sea moderating all day; bar. rising steadily; weather fine and clear. The lowest barometer recorded was 29.29 inches at Buenos Aires. Highest winds force 10, W. by N. Shifts of wind, SE.-NW.-WNNW.-W.-WSSW.-SW. by W.

(F. G. T.)