METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR BRAZIL, JANUARY, 1928

By Francisco Souza, Acting Director

The influence of climatic conditions on the yield of wool in Argentina.—(By Guillermo Horna [translated and abstracted by G. B. Diehl].) —Argentina is one of the foremost countries in the production of wool-bearing animals. According to the 1922 census it figured as third, and was abstracted by G. B. Diehl].

Abundant rainfall in central Brazil during the last decade of the month was injurious to crops. The general condition of cotton, coffee, tobacco, cereals, and vegetables is good; that of sugar cane is bad. The harvesting of sugar cane and cacaos is progressing, the gathering of cacao and the picking of cotton in the northern region have been completed. The soil is being prepared for cotton, cereals, sugar cane, and tobacco.

At Rio de Janeiro the weather was generally fine with only one period of rainy weather—25th to 31st. The means for pressure and temperature were slightly below normal. The rains were about normal excepting a fall of 2.58 inches on the 28th. The winds were generally fresh, moving predominantly from the southern quadrants. The maximum wind velocity was over 36 miles per hour from the south on the evening of the 28th.

NOTES

The mean largest yield was in Rio Negro, with 4,446 grams of fleece. Based on this yield were calculated the indicator numbers which appear in Table 2, column 3, in which Rio Negro has a basic indicator of 1,000, and the remaining States and Provinces higher numbers, indicating lower yields. The mean temperatures of the respective Provinces and States will be found in column 4 of Table 2, it being evident that there is a pronounced tendency to larger yields of wool with lower temperatures.

Chubut, which has a mean annual temperature of 10.1°C, should produce more wool per animal than any other southern region of the country, but, according to the statistics, Rio Negro and Buenos Aires produce more. This contradiction is owing, perhaps, to incomplete data during the first years, because the yield in Chubut in 1924-25 is the highest registered in the country, being 6,375 grams, which seems more logical.

A study of the influence of the atmospheric elements on the yield of wool in each Province and State of the country would be too extensive, consequently we shall consider only a limited number of these, choosing Corrientes, represented by the meteorological data of Con-