

## A LOOCHOOS AND JAPAN TYPHOON, JUNE 7 TO 11, 1922.

By Rev. JOSÉ CORONAS, S. J.

[Weather Bureau, Manila, P. I.]

The only typhoon worth mentioning that visited the Far East during the last month of June was that which formed on the 7th over the northeastern part of the China Sea in about 116° or 117° longitude E. and 18° or 19° latitude N. It formed after several days of a low-pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across the Balintang Channel and northern Luzon.

After the typhoon was formed it took a northeasterly direction, passing between the Batanes and Formosa in

the morning of the 8th and traversing the Loochoos on the 9th. The barometric minima as observed at Ishigakihima and Naha were, respectively, 741.1 millimeters (29.18 inches) at 3 a. m. of the 5th and 735.8 millimeters (28.97 inches) at 3 p. m. of the same day.

The approximate positions of the typhoon at 6 a. m. of the 9th and 10th, respectively, were 125° longitude E., 24° latitude N.; and 130° longitude E., 27° or 28° latitude N.

The weather maps of Tokio show the center over, or close to, the southeastern coast of Japan, south and east of Tokio, during the night of June 10 to 11.

## NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

*British Isles.*—Unusually heavy gales for the season of the year have occurred over England during the early part of July, especially during the night of July 5-6, and the tempestuous winds were accompanied by torrential rains. On the southeast coast of England the wind attained the velocity of about 60 miles an hour, and at Kew Observatory the velocity registered 53 miles an hour. London experienced considerable interruption to telephone communication, and in the open country much damage was done to the fruit crops. A renewal of the stormy conditions occurred on July 8-9.—*Nature (London)*, July 15, 1922.

*France.*—Clermont Ferrand, July 17.—Unseasonable, cold weather was felt to-day throughout the Auvergne region, the thermometer registering 36° F. Snow was falling on the mountains.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, July 18, 1922.

*Switzerland.*—Geneva, July 18.—Mountain climbing is temporarily impossible in Switzerland. Inhabitants are experiencing the coldest July in many years. Heavy snowfalls occurred yesterday at an altitude of 6,000 feet, which is less than halfway up Mont Blanc. Heavy rains fell in the lower altitudes, with cloudbursts in some localities. The Rhine, which reached a low record last year, is now high and threatening floods.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Morning Sun*, July 22, 1922.

*India.*—The Indian monsoon has been slightly stronger than usual and gives good promise for agricultural operations. Excellent rains have fallen over the greater part

of the country and there are only a few regions, notably Kathiawar, Cutch, and parts of the Punjab, where further rainfall is necessary. In some areas of the Deccan there has been about 1,000 millimeters of rain and the sun has scarcely been seen for weeks.—*Meteorological Magazine August, 1922, p. 197.*

*Japan.*—Tokio, July 21.—The rice crop of Japan has already been severely threatened, owing to a prolonged drought. \* \* \* This shortage of water applies to virtually the whole country and Korea, and in some places there is even a shortage of drinking water.—*Binghamton Morning Sun*, July 22, 1922.

*Australia.*—At the beginning of the month the temperature at Melbourne fell as low as 32° F. and snow occurred as far to the northeast as Albury, on the River Murray. A message from Melbourne, dated July 31, stated that the highest flood waters experienced in 20 years were slowly moving down the Murrumbidgee River and had gradually inundated the town of Wagga Wagga.—*Meteorological Magazine, August, 1922, p. 197.*

*Brazil.*—A stationary depression over the Province of Entre Rios, in the Argentine, at the end of June and beginning of July gave very heavy rains accompanied by gales. \* \* \*

The cane and cotton crops were still feeling the consequences of last month's heavy rain, and wheat was slightly affected by the relatively high temperature.—*Meteorological Magazine, August, 1922, p. 202.*

## DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By A. J. HENRY.

The outstanding feature of the month seems to have been the high monthly mean pressure that prevailed on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the northern Plain States. Pressure over the western North Atlantic, as at Bermuda, was exceptionally high, the mean for the month being 30.28 inches, the highest July mean recorded in 27 years. The temperature was very close to normal in all parts of the country, but the rainfall was irregularly distributed, as may be seen from the small inset chart on Chart IV—Total Precipitation.

Anticyclones were quite frequent in the upper Missouri Valley, but a large percentage did not advance out of that region; on the other hand, those which reached the Lake region continued to advance to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and thence over the western portion of the

Atlantic, reinforcing the semipermanent anticyclone over those waters.

## CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. DAY, Meteorologist.

There were few typical cyclonic disturbances. These for the most part were temporary developments along the axis of the larger troughs of low pressure which carried completely across the continent. Six of these troughs completely traversed the breadth of the United States during the month, averaging six days in crossing. An equal number of high-pressure crests persisted until they coalesced with the North Atlantic anticyclone. Offshoots from the North Pacific anticyclone moved inland, but just as they were about to disintegrate over the Eastern Slope, the high pressure was reinforced on