The average number of clear days for the district was 15, partly cloudy 11, and cloudy 5. The average number of hours of sunshine was 290, or 70 per cent. The amount of sunshine was noticeably large in Alabama and Mississippi, Anniston, Ala., reporting 87 per cent. The least was 53 per cent, at Hatteras, N. C.

RIVER CONDITIONS.

As a rule the highest stages in the rivers occurred early in the month, the lowest during the last decade. Owing to the comparatively light character of the rainfall the average stages were below normal in Virginia and the Carolinas and did not depart greatly from the normal in most other sections. The rivers were too low to permit navigation in Alabama except that the lower Tombigbee and Black Warrior were navigable for a few days at the beginning of the month.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM AT MACON, GA.

By W. A. MITCHELL, Observer.

A thunderstorm of more than ordinary severity passed over this city during the evening of August 3. The cloud formed rather suddenly in the northeast about 6 p. m., and reached the city at about 6.40 p. m. It had an intensely black and threatening appearance, though not like that of a tornado. There was a heavy downpour of rain from 6.40 to 7.10 p. m., but the unusual feature was the high wind that prevailed, ranging from 30 to 54 miles for about half an hour. Several plate-glass windows were blown in, trees and signs blown down, and electric wires tangled in every direction. Fortunately no hail accompanied the storm nor was the lightning severe.

STEVENS CREEK POWER DEVELOPMENT ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

By EUGENE D. EMIGH, Local forecaster, Augusta, Ga.

One of the most important projects for the development of hydroelectric power in the South is that of the Georgia-Carolina Power Co. on the Savannah River below the mouth of Stevens Creek, about 9 miles above Augusta, Ga. The dam, when completed, will contain 85,000 cubic yards of concrete, will be 2,650 feet long between abutments, and will have a crest 30 feet above the bed of the stream. Little difficulty has been encountered in building the dam, the bed of the stream being of solid granite, practically free from seams. The work is about half completed, and of the 10 units that will in all supply 32,250 horsepower at a tension of 43,000 volts, 2 units are expected to be ready for use before the end of the year.

The power house will be 380 by 50 feet and will extend over the stream from the Georgia side. Its upstream wall is of massive concrete construction 15 feet higher than the remainder of the dam.

In order to conserve the low-water supply of late summer and in a measure regulate the high-water flow, there have been constructed five sluice gates 8 by 8 feet, through each of which, when open, the discharge will be 2,000 cubic feet per second. The lock provided for the passage of boats is 150 by 30 feet clear space and will fill in five minutes.

For many years the 12,000 horsepower furnished by the Augusta Power Canal has been completely utilized. The addition of nearly 32,000 horsepower represented by the Stevens Creek hydroelectric development is, therefore, an important step in the path of progress.