

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW. The original reports are in metric measures; the conversions are by the Editor.

The barometer is 119 feet above sea level; its readings have been corrected by Professor Scherer for temperature and elevation, and also since July 1, 1898, for gravity; this latter correction is -0.064 inch; the thermometers are 6.7 feet above ground; the rain gauge, 7.2 feet above ground. The wind velocity is given in miles per hour.

The position of Port au Prince, Haiti, is latitude 18° 34' N., longitude 72° 21' W., or 4h 49m west of Greenwich. Additional records for this station are published in the annual volumes of the Central Meteorological Institute at Vienna.

Observations at Port au Prince, Haiti.

AUGUST, 1898.

Table with columns: Date, Pressure (Local, Sea level), Temperature (Dry, Wet, Dew-point), Rel. humidity, Wind (Direction, Velocity), Clouds (Kind, Amount, Direction), Preceding 24 hours (Temperature, Total rain). Rows 1-31 and Means.

NOTE.—According to the new form recently received from the Weather Bureau the above barometric pressure, reduced to sea level, has also received the correction -1.57 millimeters for reduction to standard gravity. This correction was first applied for the month of July, and will be so continued hereafter.—T. S.

[Apparently the gravity correction has also been applied by Professor Scherer to the barometric readings before reduction to sea level, so that in these columns we have the true local pressure as well as the true sea-level pressure. This is in accordance with the instructions on Form 1040, which read as follows:

Under local pressure enter the observed reading of the barometer after correcting for all known sources of instrumental error, including capillarity, error of scale or zero point, temperature of scale or mercury, or of the vacuum box in the case of an aneroid, and the variations of the force of gravity from normal gravity. If any of these corrections are unknown or unattended to, please state that fact.—Ed.]

MEXICAN CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.

Through the kind cooperation of Señor Mariano Bárcena, Director, and Señor José Zendejas, vice-director, of the Central Meteorologico-Magnetic Observatory, the monthly summaries of Mexican data are now communicated in manuscript, in advance of their publication in the Boletin Mensual; an abstract translated into English measures is here given in continuation of the similar tables published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW since 1896. The barometric means have not been reduced to standard gravity, but this correction will be given at some future date when the pressures are published on our Chart IV.

Mexican data for August, 1898.

Table with columns: Stations, Altitude, Mean barometer, Temperature (Max, Min, Mean), Relative humidity, Precipitation, Prevailing direction (Wind, Cloud). Rows: Durango, Leon, Linares, Magdalena, Merida, Mexico, Morelia, Puebla, Saltillo, Tuxpan, Zacatecas.

Mexican data for September, 1898.

Table with columns: Stations, Altitude, Mean barometer, Temperature (Max, Min, Mean), Relative humidity, Precipitation, Prevailing direction (Wind, Cloud). Rows: Colima, Durango, Leon, Mazatlan, Merida, Mexico, Morelia, Oaxaca, Tuxpan, Zacatecas, Zapotlan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT HACIENDA PERLA, PUERTO RICO.

By Capt. ARTHUR C. HANSARD.

The Weather Bureau is indebted to Capt. Arthur C. Hansard, Manager of the Hacienda Perla, Province of Numacao, Puerto Rico, for a meteorological record from which the accompanying climatological tables illustrating the weather of that province have been compiled by Mr. A. J. Henry, Chief of Division of Records and Meteorological Data. Hacienda Perla is on the northeastern shore of the island at an elevation of 460 feet above the sea and about an hour's drive therefrom, in latitude 18° 21' N., longitude 65° 42' W., approximately.

The thermometers in use — maximum and minimum — were verified at Kew and again at New York and San Juan. They are placed in an open balcony, 12.5 feet above ground, shaded from the sun and facing the prevailing wind (north-east).

The rain gauge is of standard make, exposed in the open with the top of receiver 3 feet and 2 inches above ground.

The average rainfall for the two and a half years was 123 inches, about twice as much as falls at San Juan at sea level. The record, although covering but a short time, exhibits many of the characteristics common to the West Indies. February and March are the driest months. Heavy rains begin in May, a month earlier than in western Cuba, and continue with a slight weakening in June and October until the end of the year.

The temperature at Hacienda Perla is slightly lower than at San Juan, as might be expected, on account of the greater elevation of the former. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 95° in May, 1898; the lowest, 61° in January, 1897, and February, 1898. On the maximum temperature Captain Hansard remarks: "The highest, 95°, during May, 1898, was phenomenal and occurred on only two days; in fact I have only noted 92° on two days, and 93° on one day."