

ippines comes directly under the local Secretary of the Interior, through whom it reports to the Governor of the Philippines and the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington. Since the reorganization, 1901, the number of reporting stations has been as follows: 1 central observatory; 9 first-class stations; 25 second-class; 17 third-class; 21 special rainfall stations. Three meteorological expeditions have been made for the installation of new stations and the inspection of old ones. The study of earthquakes and magnetics continues to be provided for in connection with meteorology. The first and second class stations make monthly reports. The cooperation of the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau is most heartily acknowledged. The report closes with a complete bibliography of the publications of the Philippine Weather Service and its predecessor, the Manila Observatory.

LONG-RANGE FORECASTING.

In the official forecasts dated at 8 p. m. on Monday, November 2, Prof. E. B. Garriott says:

Observation has shown that periods of low barometric pressure over the British Isles are attended by stagnated weather conditions over the western Atlantic and the eastern part of the American Continent, and that five or six days after reestablishment of normal barometric pressures over the eastern Atlantic the usual progression of areas of high and low barometer over the United States is resumed. An instance of this kind

THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By Mr. W. B. STOCKMAN, District Forecaster, in charge of Division of Meteorological Records.

PRESSURE.

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure is graphically shown on Chart IV and the average values and departures from normal are shown in Tables I and VI.

Two well-defined areas of high mean barometric pressure are shown by the isobars for the month. The principal one overlay the northern Plateau and northern part of the middle Plateau regions, with the crest, showing mean of 30.15 to 30.17 inches, over west-central Wyoming, southern Idaho, and eastern Oregon. The secondary area of high pressure overlay the northern portion of the east Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, northwestern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois generally, south-central Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and northern Louisiana, with the crest, bearing a mean of 30.15 inches of pressure, over central Tennessee.

The mean pressure was low over the southern Plateau regions and the valleys of California, with a minimum mean of 29.91 inches at Yuma.

The mean pressure diminished from that of the preceding month in the Atlantic States north of Georgia, and in the upper Ohio Valley, lower Lake region, and eastern portion of the upper Lake region; elsewhere there was an increase over September. The greatest decreases occurred on the middle Atlantic and southern New England coasts, and the greatest increases over the middle Plateau and southern portion of the northern Plateau regions. The maximum increases were .05 inch higher than the maximum decreases, and the area of increase was much greater than that of decrease.

The mean barometer was slightly below the normal in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, northern part of the South Atlantic States, eastern part of the lower Lake region, and in north-central California; elsewhere it was above the normal, and generally with departures greater than in the area over which the mean pressure was below the normal.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The mean temperature was below the normal in the South Atlantic States, Florida Peninsula, west Gulf, and southern slope regions; normal in the east Gulf States and above normal in the remaining geographic districts.

has been presented during the past week. On Friday last an area of low barometer that had occupied the British Isles for several days began an eastward movement, and to-day the high barometer area that has persistently occupied the east-central part of the United States since last Tuesday shows signs of dissolution. The effect of these barometric changes will probably be shown in a gradual breaking up of the quiescent weather conditions that have prevailed since the 27th ultimo over the eastern part of the United States. There are at present, however, no indications of the development of a well-marked storm in the United States.

This interesting generalization and forecast is commented upon by Mr. James P. Hall editorially in the New York Tribune of November 5, as follows:

The most noteworthy thing about this statement is that it betrays a disposition to extend the range of Government forecasts beyond a period of twenty-four or thirty-six hours. It shows that some of the true principles of long-range work have been discovered and excites hope that in time it may be practicable to issue frequent intimations of the same character that will be thoroughly trustworthy. Should further experience verify the soundness of the particular statement here referred to, it will freshly illustrate the necessity of looking to the east, as well as to the west, in formulating opinions about coming weather.

In fact, experts will probably not get at the bottom of the whole matter until they discover the relations existing between conditions prevailing in America and continents as far distant as Asia and Australia. Whether the influences which disturb the atmosphere be simply thermal or include magnetic and other solar radiations, the effects should be widespread, if not universal. If the meteorologist can once discover only a part of any regular sequence of events, it may help him to find other members of the system.

Departures ranging from -1.1° to -1.3° per day were reported from the western portion of the Florida Peninsula, and from -1.3° to -1.8° per day over east-central and north-eastern Texas; over the remainder of the area of minus departures the changes were slight.

As a rule the plus departures were marked, being an average of $+1.0^{\circ}$, or more, per day generally over the northern two-thirds of the country; $+2.0^{\circ}$, or more, per day over the northern half of the country, except the State of Washington; $+4.0^{\circ}$, or more, per day in north-central upper Michigan, western Minnesota, the Dakotas, except southwestern South Dakota, central Nebraska, Montana, southwestern Idaho, and northeastern California, and $+5.0^{\circ}$, or more, per day in central Montana.

The isotherm of 70° of mean temperature trends westward as far as longitude 100° , just to the southward of latitude 30° ; it also incloses an area of slight extent over the southern Plateau region. The isotherm of 60° lay generally slightly to the northward of the thirty-fifth parallel as far west as longitude 105° , then southwestward to longitude 110° , and thence northwestward to northwestern California, and the isotherm of 50° generally slightly to the southward of latitude 45° westward to longitude 105° , then trends southward to central Arizona and thence northward over central Washington. An area of less than 50° of mean temperature overlay portions of the middle Plateau region.

Maximum temperatures of 90° , or higher, occurred in the central portion of the Florida Peninsula, in the east Gulf States except along the coast, the western parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, the interior of Louisiana generally, the interior of southeastern and the eastern portion of the panhandle of Texas, southeastern New Mexico, central Nebraska, the western portions of Kansas and Oklahoma, extreme southeastern Colorado, south-central and western Arizona, and California, except along the coast north of San Francisco and the extreme southwestern part.

Maximum temperatures of 80° , or higher, occurred, except in New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, upper Lake region, except about southern Lake Michigan, Wisconsin generally, Minnesota, eastern South