

CORRIGENDA.

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for December, 1905, Vol. XXXIII, No. 12, page 526, first column, line 25, omit "Silver thaw"; line 27, read "Glazed frost, or Silver thaw". Also same page, second column, line 17, omit "or silver thaw"; line 23, after "Glazed frost" insert "or silver thaw".

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for April, 1906, Vol. XXXIV, No. 4, page 171, second column, line 25, for "a similar applications", read "a similar application".

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for May, 1906, Vol. XXXIV, No. 5, page 214, first column, line 39, for "and very feeble", read "under very feeble".

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for June, 1906, Vol. XXXIV, No. 6, page 267, second column, in left-hand column of Table 20

(Height in meters), for "7500" read "7000"; also same page, second column, line 9 from bottom, for "n" read "a". Page 269, second column, in left-hand column of Table 36 (Height in meters), for "6008" read "6000". Page 270, first column, in left-hand column of right-hand division of Table 39 ($B-B_0$, N.), line for 8000, for "-076" read "-0.6". Page 280, first column, under title "The Energy of a Storm", for "T. D. Smith, M. D." read "D. T. Smith, M. D."

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW for July, 1906, Vol. XXXIV, No. 7, page 315, second column, line 12 from bottom, for "Sierra de Luquillo" read "Sierra de Luquillo". Page 320, Table 15, title: add the words "available to the author in 1904", after the word "records". In the table itself omit the data given for Canóvanas, Perla, and San Juan, and refer to tables 10, 13, and 9, respectively.

FORECASTS AND WARNINGS.

By Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT, in charge of Forecast Division.

Two well-defined and energetic storms appeared in the middle and northern latitudes of the North Atlantic Ocean during September, 1906. The first of these was a West Indian disturbance that is described elsewhere in this number of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW. This disturbance past west and north of Bermuda during the night of the 8-9th, set in over the British Isles on the 13th, and moved thence over Northwestern Europe. The second ocean disturbance of consequence appeared over the Azores September 30 and moved thence northeastward to the British Isles by October 2. Advices were cabled to Lloyds, London, in connection with these storms. The advice dated the morning of September 8 stated that a severe storm would move northeastward from Bermuda, and that of September 30 that a severe storm south of the Azores would probably move northeastward. Aside from dates of the passage of the storms referred to, barometric pressure was notably and persistently high over the middle and eastern portions of the North Atlantic.

In the United States the first decade of September was warm and dry, except in portions of the Southern States and on the north Pacific coast, where heavy rain occurred. A barometric disturbance that appeared on the north Pacific coast on the 5th was attended during the 5th and 6th by the first gale of the fall season. The second north Pacific coast storm prevailed from the 12th to 15th, and the third from the 22d to 24th. On the 23d the first rain of the season fell in the bay counties of California. Attending the eastward and southeastward progress of an area of high barometer that appeared on the extreme north Pacific coast on the 25th, low temperatures and frost were experienced in northern Iowa, northern Nebraska, and southern South Dakota on the morning of the 27th. Attending a second area of high barometer that appeared on the north Pacific coast on the 28th, killing frost occurred in North Dakota on the 29th, and on the 30th frost was reported from the States of the lower Missouri Valley over the upper Lake region, and a minimum temperature of 18° was noted at White River, Ont. The only conspicuously severe and destructive storm of the month in the United States was the disturbance that advanced from the western Caribbean Sea northward over the Gulf of Mexico during the third decade of the month. This storm is described under "The West Indian Hurricanes of September, 1906".

BOSTON FORECAST DISTRICT.

The month, as a whole, was warm and dry, and in many sections, particularly in Maine and New Hampshire, low water in streams, springs, and ponds occasioned much inconvenience to milling and other interests. The highest temperatures of the month were noted generally on the 19th and the lowest on the 25th, light to killing frosts being reported in many sections on the latter date. No heavy windstorms occurred on the coast and shipping suffered little delay on account of

weather conditions. Frost warnings were issued to cranberry growers on the 24th, and moderate to killing frosts, with temperature 4° to 6° below freezing, occurred in that region on the morning of the 25th. The warnings were of much value to the cranberry interests. No storms or frost occurred without warnings.—*J. W. Smith, District Forecaster.*

NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT.

Weather conditions were moderate, except during the period of the tropical storm that past inland between New Orleans and Mobile on the 26th. Warnings were issued well in advance of this storm, were widely distributed, and precautions were taken to prevent the loss of life and property. (See special report in this number of the REVIEW.) There was no loss of life in this section, and the loss of property was very small when the severity of the storm is considered. Frost warnings were issued for Oklahoma, Okla., and Bentonville, Ark., on the 30th.—*I. M. Cline, District Forecaster.*

LOUISVILLE FORECAST DISTRICT.

The month was one of the wettest Septembers on record, both as regards the great number of rainy days and the remarkably heavy rainfalls that occurred thruout Kentucky and Tennessee. General conditions were sluggish until the 12th when a disturbance moved rapidly across the upper central valleys and the Lake region, closely followed by a strong high barometer area which from the 14th to 17th gave the only clear period of the month. The tropical storm that moved slowly up the Mississippi Valley from the 27th to the 29th gave high winds and heavy rains, but caused no damage of consequence.—*F. J. Walz, District Forecaster.*

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT.

There were no storms of consequence until the 28th when a tropical disturbance caused a severe northeast rainstorm to set in over the upper Mississippi Valley and the southern portion of the upper Lake region. Storm warnings were ordered for Lakes Michigan and Huron, but the increase in the intensity of an area of high barometer in the northwest prevented the northward movement of the storm, and the high winds, which did not set in until the morning of the 29th, were confined to the southern portions of the lakes mentioned. Frost warnings on the 29th and 30th for the upper Lake region, the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys were followed by general frosts, which were heavy or killing in places. Frost warnings on the 26th for portions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska were partly verified.—*H. C. Frankenfield, Professor and District Forecaster.*

DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT.

The month was drier than usual except in northern Utah and on the middle eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. At several stations in southeastern Colorado the rainfall was the greatest on record for September. While the month was generally cooler than usual there was an absence of cold periods,