

*Georgia.*—On Monday afternoon, July 3, a most destructive hail and wind storm swept across the northern end of Wilkes and Lincoln Counties, Ga. The path of the storm was about 4 miles wide and 8 to 10 miles long; the hailstones were very large. Crops on more than 10,000 acres were partially destroyed; hogs and poultry were killed, and trees were stripped of their foliage. Three negro women were reported to have been killed by lightning.

*North Carolina.*—A severe hailstorm occurred in the vicinity of Apex, Wake County, N. C., on the afternoon of July 18, which is said to have destroyed over 100 acres of tobacco.

*Florida.*—A severe windstorm occurred at Robinson Point, Fla., at 5.30 p. m. July 8, 1911. The direction of the wind was from the east. A downpour of hail and rain followed the storm; some of the hailstones were one-fourth inch in diameter. The débris lay due west of the center of the line of greatest destruction, the width of the path at that point being 200 feet. No persons were killed, but the sawmill of the Robinson Point Lumber Co. was damaged to the extent of about \$500. The roofs of the planing mill and drying sheds were blown off and piles of lumber on the wharf were scattered in every direction. The wind for a few moments was terrific, carrying large pieces of timber hundreds of yards away.

**THE DROUGHT OF 1911 IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

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The precipitation in North Carolina during the period from January 1 to July 31, 1911, has been remarkably small. The average amounts recorded at 75 stations is

20.32 inches, or 10.30 inches below the normal, and 4.18 inches less than any previous record for the period. Prior to this year the smallest average was 24.50 inches in 1902.

The State averages for 1911 were as follows: January, 2.92 inches; February, 2.09; March, 3.69; April, 4.14; May, 1.27; June, 2.78, and July, 3.43—all below the normal except April, which, however, was also decidedly below normal in the eastern district.

The accompanying table gives the average precipitation for North Carolina from January 1 to July 31 for the past 25 years:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1887.....	28.23	1896.....	30.84	1905.....	32.61
1888.....	30.14	1897.....	30.76	1906.....	36.08
1889.....	33.76	1898.....	25.46	1907.....	27.54
1890.....	24.57	1899.....	36.46	1908.....	34.08
1891.....	35.78	1900.....	31.14	1909.....	32.90
1892.....	32.96	1901.....	35.29	1910.....	29.80
1893.....	29.66	1902.....	24.50	1911.....	20.32
1894.....	25.22	1903.....	34.59		
1895.....	35.06	1904.....	25.69	Mean.....	30.62

As a result of the prolonged drought the soil is unusually dry to a considerable depth, streams are very low, many wells have failed entirely, and in several cities the water supply is low. The most dramatic event connected with the drought was the complete exhaustion of the water supply of the city of Charlotte. For several days the water was entirely cut off, and supplies for drinking and cooking purposes had to be hauled to the city in tank cars. The city was patrolled most carefully to guard against fire. However, the drought has not had a disastrous effect on vegetation, since light rains have been well distributed.