FURTHER NOTE ON THE HURRICANE OF AUGUST 6, 1918.*

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[Dated: Weather Bureau, New Orleans, La., May 16, 1919.]

The accompanying barograph and thermograph traces (figs. 1 and 2) for the period August 5 to 11, 1918, at Sulphur, La., were furnished by Mr. P. K. Kelley of Sulphur, which was slightly west of the path of the center of the West Indian hurricane.

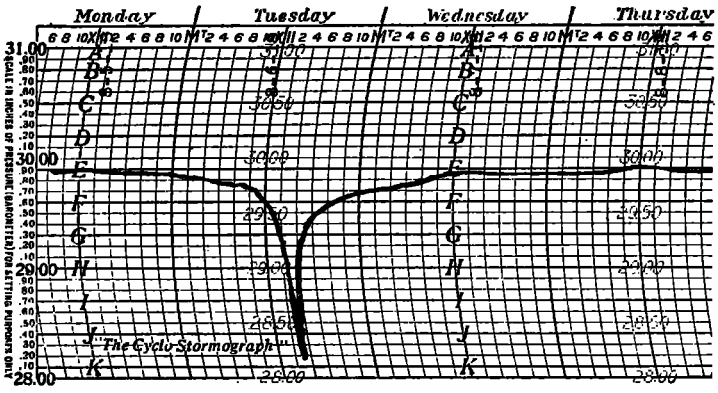

FIG. 1.—Bar graph trace at Sulphur, La., during the passage of the August, 1918 hurricane.

In order to reduce the readings to sea level the barogram was compared with the barometer at Port Arthur, Tex. The correction was 0.03 inch. The instrumental error was found to be 0.15 inch, giving a total correction of 0.18 inch. There are no means of determining the instrumental error at the time of the lowest reading during the storm, but assuming the same ratio as for readings near the normal, the extreme minimum sea-level pressure was 28.36 inches, a remarkably low reading. This occurred at about 2 p. m., 90th meridian time.

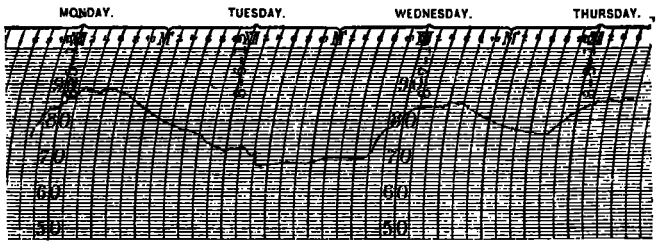

FIG. 2.—Thermograph trace at Sulphur, La., during the passage of the August, 1918, hurricane.

The extreme abruptness of the pressure fall and subsequent rise confirm the reports to the effect that the storm was of small diameter, very intense, and moving rapidly.

PANAMA RAINFALL.

Mr. H. G. Cornthwaite, chief hydrographer, Canal Zone, sent us the accompanying map of the distribution of average annual rainfall in Panama. Unfortunately, it was received too late to be included with his article on Panama rainfall published in the May REVIEW, pages 298–302.—ED.

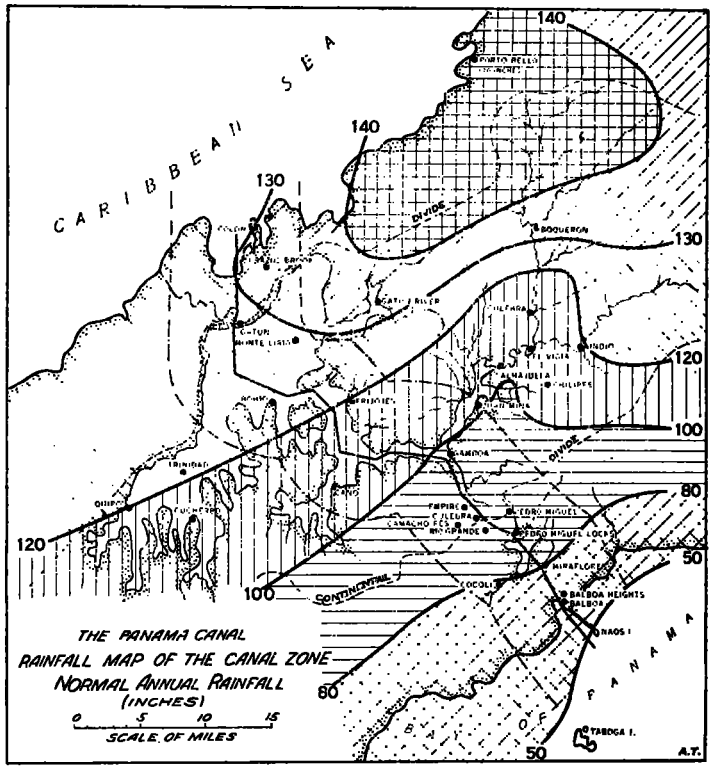

FIG. 1.

CORRIGENDA.

This REVIEW, May, 1919:

Page 298, tenth line of synopsis, "91.61" *should read* "68.44."

Page 301, second column, twenty-first line, "freshets" *should read* "floods."

Page 301, Table 1, Empire, maximum rainfall for one hour, *for* "Oct. 21, 1908" *read* "Oct. 21, 1918."

PANAMA CLOUD PHENOMENA.

The rainy season, which started about a month ago, restricts flying somewhat in the Panama Canal Zone. With it came the most unusual cloud formations. They settle on the earth's surface, and it matters not how high an aviator goes there are always more clouds above. At 20,000 feet the cloud canopy exists, and the moisture does not, during the summer, freeze as in the latitude 30° or higher. It is not a dense formation, neither is it a series of layers at different levels, such as usually found. Ordinarily there is a great deal of clear space with these clouds of various sizes, shapes, and density, scattered here and there and at any and every altitude. Then, most unusual of all, once in a while you will find a cloud going right straight up an indefinite distance into the heavens, a vertical column of cloud, which generally tapers slightly with increasing altitude.—*From Aeronautics, London, July 31, 1919, p. 114.*

* A report of this storm will be found in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, Aug., 1918, 46:379.