

## WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

## WEATHER OF NORTH AMERICA AND ADJACENT OCEANS.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The month of August was without distinctive characteristics; the areas of high and low pressure were few and not abnormal in respect to number or intensity. In fact, the contrary was true; i. e., the LOWS and HIGHS were of less than the usual August normal in number and of rather feeble development. No storm occurred that required a general issue of warnings of winds dangerous to shipping, and the issue of small-craft warnings for restricted areas was all that was required. Another abnormal meteorological phase was the entire absence of disturbances of tropical origin. The apparent reason for this is seen in the extension of the northeast trades throughout the month well southward across the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, probably because of the abnormal development of the oceanic high pressure to the northward of these areas. It is inferred that the "belt of calms" in which hurricanes commonly originate was at all times during the month far south, relatively speaking, of its normal position.

## NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By F. A. YOUNG.

The distribution of the average pressure for the month was remarkable in many respects, as it was considerably above the normal at land stations on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and the positive departures were unusually large in the British Isles, while the pressure was nearly normal in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico and slightly below in the Azores.

August is usually a quiet month on the Atlantic and the month under discussion was no exception to the general rule, as few gales were reported by vessels in the steamer lanes.

The number of days with fog was apparently somewhat above the normal over the Banks of Newfoundland and considerably so in the vicinity of the British Isles, while it was not reported on more than two days in any 5° square outside of these localities.

From the 1st to the 6th the Azores HIGH was well developed, with light to moderate winds prevailing over practically the entire ocean, while during this period a few reports of fog were received from vessels on the Banks of Newfoundland and in midocean. On the 7th the barometer reading at Horta, Azores, was below the normal, and a well-developed LOW was central near latitude 42°, longitude 45°. The storm log of the American S. S. *Bellingham* is as follows: "Gale began on the 6th. Lowest barometer 29.70 inches at 8 p. m. on the 6th; position, latitude 42° 25' N., longitude 46° 25' W. End of gale on the 7th. Highest force of wind 9; shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer W. by S. to NW." This disturbance drifted slowly eastward and on the 8th and 9th moderate gales were encountered by vessels between the fortieth meridian and the Azores, and on the latter date the barometer at Horta registered 30 inches with a SW. wind of about 40 miles an hour. At the same time a HIGH was central off the Irish coast with pressure above normal in Icelandic waters, and in consequence southerly and southeasterly winds superseded the usual westerlies over an extensive territory between the European coast and the thirty-fifth meridian,

From the 10th to the 22d relatively high pressure prevailed over the greater part of the ocean, with slight gradients and light to moderate winds. From the 10th to the 13th fog was encountered on the Banks of Newfoundland and in British waters; on the 14th none was recorded, and from the 15th to the 18th a few fog reports were received from vessels in widely scattered positions, while from the 19th to the 22d the ocean was comparatively free.

From the 23d to the 25th the pressure was below the normal at the Azores and a HIGH was central off the European coast, while light to moderate winds prevailed over practically the entire ocean, with fog on the Banks of Newfoundland and off the coast of Scotland.

Charts IX and X give the conditions on the 26th and 27th, respectively, showing the only severe disturbance of the month. The storm log of the American S. S. *Conehatta* is as follows: "Gale began on the 25th. Lowest barometer 29.57 inches at noon on the 27th; position, latitude 42° 30' N., longitude 46° 20' W. End of gale on the 28th. Highest force of wind 10; wind steady from the N. to NNW." The observer on the Japanese S. S. *Tokkai Maru*, states that the lowest barometer reading was 28.90 inches at 2 p. m. on the 26th; position, latitude 46° 00' N., longitude 46° 40' W. He does not, however, give the highest force or shifts in wind. By the 28th this low had drifted slightly toward the northeast, diminishing in intensity, as only two vessels in the storm area recorded velocities as high as 40 miles an hour. On the 28th fog was reported off the coast of Nova Scotia and in the middle section of the steamer lanes, while on the 29th it was confined to northern European waters.

On the 30th and 31st there were indications of a disturbance north of the fifty-fifth parallel, and between the twenty-fifth and fortieth meridians, although not enough observations have been received from vessels in that region to determine accurately its position or extent. Regarding this low, the observer on the British S. S. *Melmore Head* states in his storm log: "Gale began on the 30th. Lowest barometer 29.61 inches at 4 p. m. on the 30th; position, latitude 56° 17' N., longitude 32° 20' W. End of gale on the 31st. Highest force of wind 8; shifts of wind near time of lowest barometer SSW. to WSW." On the 30th and 31st fog was observed on the Banks of Newfoundland and off the British coast, the greater part of the steamer routes being free.

## NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

By F. G. TINGLEY.

August is usually a quiet month on the North Pacific Ocean, except that the typhoon season is at its height in Asiatic waters. During this month on an average three or four of these tropical storms occur each year.

In the August just past two typhoons prevailed, as indicated by reports thus far received, one at the beginning, the other at the end of the month. The early part of the history of the first belongs to July, the latter part of the second to September.

On July 31 warnings were broadcast by meteorological services in the Far East giving information of the presence of a depression having its center in latitude 23° N., longitude 133° E. By August 2 the center had moved