



the Japanese S. S. *Oridono Maru*, Capt. F. Ohno, Mororan for San Francisco, had a pressure reading of 28.34 inches, for which the correction appears to be +0.06 inch. Highest force of wind 10, from SE. Shifts of wind SE. to W.

On the 31st the Japanese S. S. *Katori Maru*, Capt. M. Yoshikawa, Yokohama for Seattle, when in latitude 49° 51' N., longitude 144° 24' W., recorded a pressure of 29.02 inches, corrected. Highest force of wind 11, from SSE., shifts of wind SE., SSE., S., SSW.

The *Katori Maru* had previously been involved in a typhoon on the 21st and 22d, when just out of port, the center passing the ship at about 1 p. m. of the 21st. Lowest barometer 28.98 inches, highest force of wind 11, from SSE., shifts of wind SSE. to NNW.

This typhoon was somewhat to the eastward of Balintang Channel on the 19th and thence had moved, during the 20th and 21st, first northerly, then northeasterly, along the coast of Japan. At 6 a. m. of the 22d the center was about 150 miles east by south of Yokohama. It is probable that it continued its northeasterly movement and merged with the large depression, already referred to, over southwestern Alaska.

Notwithstanding the heavy weather reported in October by some ships on the North Pacific, the majority traversed the waters of that ocean without experiencing any storm conditions of importance. On the whole the weather appears to have been more quiet than on the North Atlantic.

The following late report from the British S. S. *Mongolian Prince*, Capt. J. R. Gray, from Manila for Dalny and Colombo, furnishes information regarding a typhoon which prevailed during the closing days of September in the China Sea. Mr. J. McLoughlin, second officer and observer, reports as follows:

September 29, 4 p. m.: (Ship's position latitude 22° N., longitude 116° 30' E.) Typhoon warning from Hongkong by W/T. Typhoon center off Macclesfield Bank, stationary or recurving to NE. Barometer 29.34 inches, thermometer 79°. The above typhoon has been reported daily since noon of the 27th as probably passing over Hainan. Movements uncertain up to present. Typhoon apparently passed NE. ly. 30th: (Ship's position at 8 a. m., latitude 19° 26' N., longitude 114° 23' E.) Heavy continuous rain during afternoon and evening, wind ENE., force 5, barometer falling, 29.36 4 p. m., thermometer 80°, surface water 82°, wet bulb 79°, dry bulb 78°, heavy swell coming from SW.

Nothing further is known regarding this storm.

#### NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

*Alaska.*—Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 11.—The Army dispatch steamer *Jacobs* and the steamer *Washburn* reached here to-day after several days' delay bucking through slush ice. \* \* \* The Stewart River is reported free from ice, but is believed to be jammed near her mouth, locking in all boats above for the winter.—*Washington Post*, Oct. 12, 1920.

*British Isles.*—The outstanding characteristic of October was the abundant sunshine in the east and south of England. \* \* \* The observer at Southport reports that it was the driest and yet the most humid October for at least 50 years, and that easterly winds were exceptionally persistent.

\* \* \* The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average was: England and Wales, 58; Scotland, 67; Ireland, 127.

In London (Camden Square) the mean temperature was 51.9° F., or 1.7° F. above the average.<sup>1</sup>

*Scandinavian countries.*—The most noteworthy feature of the month was the remarkable persistence of high pressure over the Scandinavian area. The anticyclone which was established over that region throughout the last week of September persisted until October 13, when it withdrew in a southeasterly direction. By the 18th, however, another anticyclone had reached Scandinavia from the westward; this increased in intensity and persisted till the end of the month.<sup>1</sup>

*Northwest Europe.*—\* \* \* In accordance with the pressure distribution, the general wind current over northwest Europe was between east and south.<sup>1</sup>

*France.*—There were some heavy rainstorms in France, especially in the south.<sup>1</sup>

*India.*—The monsoon rainfall has, on the whole, been deficient. Between the 1st and 21st of October Kashmir received an excess and Bombay and Deccan a normal amount of rain. The Bay Islands and Lower Burma had a fair amount, but other regions suffered from scanty rainfall.<sup>1</sup>

*Japan.*—Tokio, Oct. 1.—Scores of persons have lost their lives and widespread property damage has been done by a typhoon which struck the eastern coast of Japan to-day.

The storm centered around Yokohama, where 44 Japanese were drowned or killed by falling walls and 120 were seriously injured. Seventy-three houses were destroyed, 48 badly damaged, and 6,000 flooded.

\* \* \* Reports from the Provinces state that many have been drowned.—*New York Evening Post*, Oct. 2, 1920.

*Argentina.*—Abundant rain fell in the Argentine during the first few days of the month, and the crop prospects were much improved. Some damage was, however, caused at the end of the month by sharp frost in the littoral Provinces.<sup>1</sup>

*Australia.*—A message received on the 23d states that light to heavy general rains have fallen through South Australia and an exceptional wheat harvest is now practically assured. Good rainfall has also been experienced in New South Wales and Victoria.<sup>1</sup>

A cyclonic storm at Brisbane on Sunday [October 24] wrecked houses and factories, causing considerable damage.—*Samoa Times*, Oct. 30, 1920.

<sup>1</sup> The Meteorological Magazine, November, 1920, pp. 230, 236.