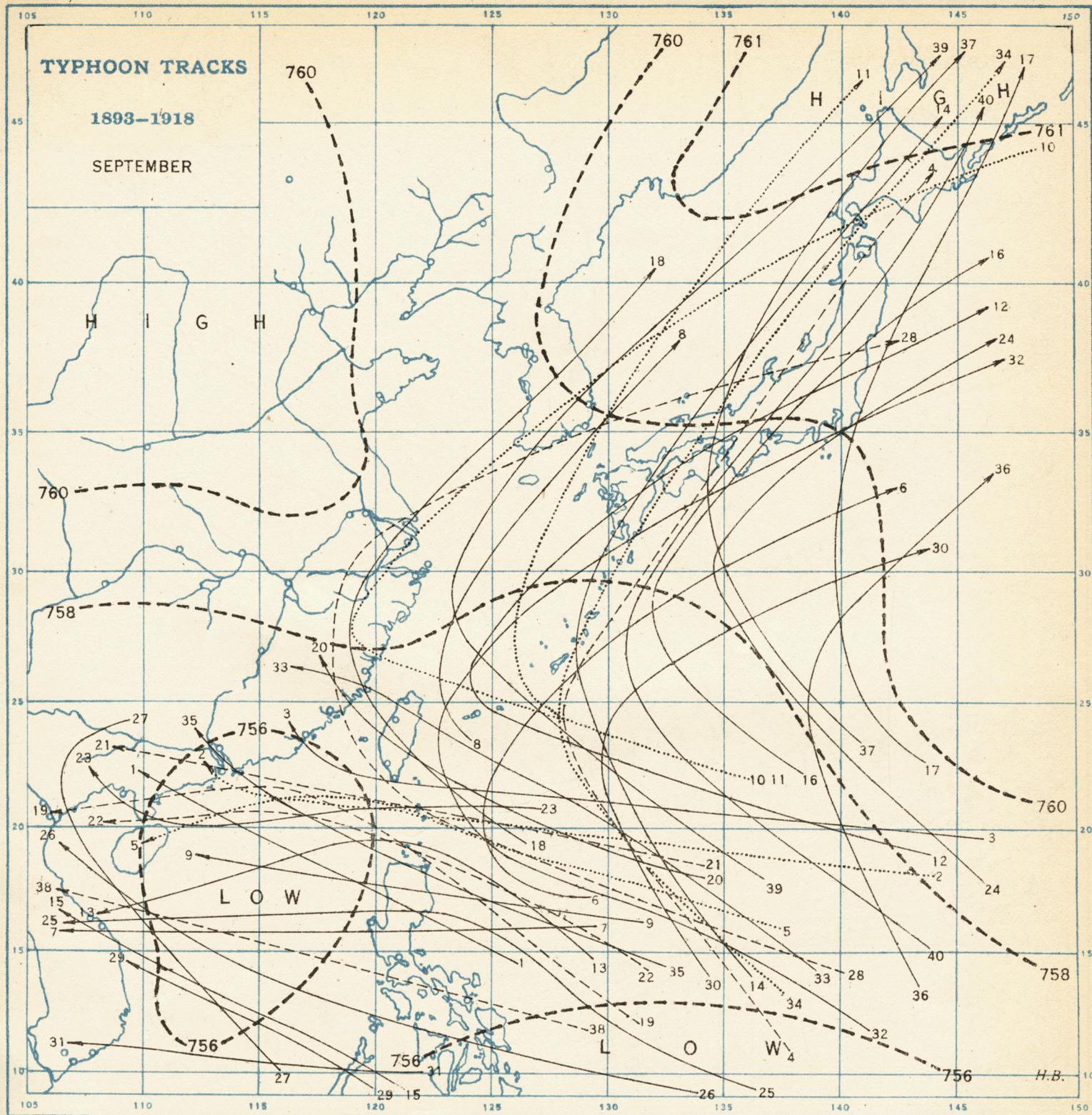


March, 1921. M. W. R.



SEPTEMBER.—Three charts: 109 tracks; the maximum of typhoons, a little more than 4 instances every year.

Second decade: 11-20.—40 tracks.—The storms are still more driven both to East and West by the high pressures which are invading the Continent from the NW. No case has been observed, during the 26 years, to the North of a line passing through Chemulpo and the mouth of the Hwangho in Kiangsu. A few ones are still seen on the southern part of the Yellow Sea and in the Formosa Strait, the last ones nearly always bending when they reach the Chinese coast, and coming to pass on the mouth of the Yangtze. But at the same time there is an increasing intensity of cyclones on the whole of the China Sea which becomes full of danger as far as Cape St. James; the Paracels are threatened in a peculiar manner: it is also the season of the Kwangtung typhoons. At least 3 storms have recurved towards WSW to the S of the Pratas.

The advance of the continental maximum during the same period deserves notice: the isobaric line 760^{mm} approaches, like a spur, in the Yangtze Valley, as far as the mouth of the river; the low area, shown in the preceding maps, to the N. of Tongking has disappeared, while a distinct depression was taking shape, on the whole N. of the China Sea, between Hongkong and the 10th parallel.

[Reproduced from Atlas of the Tracks of 620 Typhoons, 1893-1918, by Louis Froc, S. J., Director, Zi-ka-wei Observatory, Zi-ka-wei-Chang-hai, 1920.]