

May 8. 21° 25' N., 132° 27' E. 12:10 a. m. Vessel hove to on star-board tack. 2 a. m. Barometer fallen to 29.37 and then steady, wind of hurricane force and mountainous sea. 3 a. m. Wind shifting from ESE. to SE. and at 4 a. m. to SSE. At 6 a. m. glass showed signs of rising. 8 a. m. Barometer standing at 29.41, weather beginning to show signs of abating. Longer intervals between squalls evident, with slight breaks in clouds. Noon. Weather improving rapidly. The lowest barometer observed was 29.37 inches. This occurred at 2:05 a. m. on the 8th in 21° 30' N., 133° E. Shifts of wind, ESE., SE., SSE., S., SSW.

May 9. 21° 12' N., 128° 31' E., wind W., 1, weather fine and clear, smooth sea, bar. 29.86.

The barometer on board the *Anglo-Mexican* was compared on arrival at Hongkong, and the correction, +0.27 inch, has been applied to the readings given.

It seems probable that the typhoon passed to the south of Guam on the 3d on a WNW. course, recurved near 21° N., 132° E., during the 7th and 8th, and passed to the west of the Bonin Islands on the 10th. Reports at hand do not show whether it then dissipated or continued on into higher latitudes.

The most extensive disturbance of the month was probably that in which several reporting vessels were involved on the 10th-13th (American time) near the 180th meridian. This appears to have been the depression that occupied the region of the Kuriles on the morning of the 10th (Asiatic time). The following reports indicate the severity of this storm.

Norwegian S. S. *Louise Nielsen*, Capt. J. U. Velde, Observer N. Jagen, Tsingtau for Astoria.

Gale began on 11th with wind at ESE.; lowest barometer, 29.38 inches, occurred at midnight of the 11th-12th in 49° 56' N., 175° 48' E., with wind E., force 11 (highest); gale ended on 13th, wind NNE.

British S. S. *Monteagle*, Capt. A. V. R. Lovegrove, Observer D. Smith, Yokohama for Vancouver.

Gale began on 11th in 48° 12' N., 174° 45' E., with wind SE.; lowest barometer, 29.28 inches, occurred at 4 a. m. on the 12th in 48° 43' N 178° 20' E., wind E.; gale ended at noon of 13th, wind NNE., shifts SE. to NNE., highest force, 8.

British S. S. *Bessie Dollar*, Capt. F. Mehan, Observer D. Nicoll, second officer, Yokohama for San Pedro.

Gale began on 10th, wind ESE.; lowest barometer, 29.16 inches, occurred at noon of same day in 45° 15' N., 176° E., wind SSE., 7; gale ended on 11th, wind SW.; shifts, SSE., SW., WSW.; highest force, 8.

Gale began on 12th, wind NNE.; lowest barometer, 29.37 inches, occurred at 8 p. m. same day in 45° 52' N., 173° 48' W., wind NNE., 8; gale ended on 13th, wind N., highest force, 8.

At Dutch Harbor pressure was below normal on the first three days of the month and on and after the 23d, the average departure for the combined periods being -0.34 inch. The departure for the remaining portion of the month was +0.12 inch. The lowest pressure, 29.00 inches, occurred on the 1st; the highest, 30.48 inches, on the 16th. At Honolulu pressure was above normal during the first decade by approximately 0.03 inch and fluctuated above and below by small amounts thereafter. At Midway Island conditions were not marked. For the month as a whole pressure was above normal by slightly less than 0.02 inch. The highest pressure, 30.30 inches, occurred on the 15th and 16th; the lowest, 29.94 inches, on the 20th.

(The Manila typhoon of May 23, 1922, will be described in the June issue of the REVIEW.)

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Newfoundland.—ST. JOHNS, May 4.—This province is covered by a blanket of snow several inches deep, following a blizzard which swept over the island yesterday.

In some places the snow blocked the railway and the sealing fleet was unable to continue operations.—*Washington News*, May 5, 1922.

England.—LONDON, May 24.—The phenomenal heat wave began Friday, and is expected to continue for several days to come.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered 85 in the shade and 126 in the sun. Several deaths from heat prostration have been reported daily.—*New York World*, May 25, 1922.

In the recent hot spell the sheltered thermometer at Greenwich registered 90.2° on May 22 and 90.6° on May 24. The previous records for May since 1841 show only eight days with a temperature so high as 85, the maxima being 87.5 on May 26, 1880, followed by 87.0 on May 18, 1868, and 86.5 on May 25, 1920, while a temperature of 90 has occurred only seven times during June since 1841 and only once since 1897.—*Nature (London)*, June 3, 1922, p. 723.

France.—PARIS, May 5.—Never, as far back as the longest memory of the oldest inhabitant and official records go, has Paris seen so much rain as it has since April 1. Not a day passes without at least one shower, and the majority of the afternoons are marked by a continuous downpour, spoiling the pleasure of tourists. The Seine is rising to an alarming height, and the more timid residents of Auteuil are fearing a repetition of the floods of 1910, which resulted in damage estimated at millions of francs.—*New York Herald*, May 6, 1922.

MAY 24.—PARIS to-day experienced the hottest May day in 116 years, the thermometer hitting 94.1° F. in the shade at 3.45 o'clock this afternoon. Many capitals have been struck by the heat wave that began sweeping Europe five days ago.

The heat here generated a peculiarly stifling haze.—*New York World*, May 25, 1922.

Switzerland.—GENEVA, May 24.—The heat wave in the Alps region has broken a 90-year record for the month of May, the thermometer at several points to-day registering 90° F. Snow and glaciers are melting rapidly, and the Rhine and Rhone Rivers are rising.—*New York World*, May 25, 1922.

Morocco.—MADRID, May 21.—A severe windstorm swept Cueta and Tatan, Spanish Morocco, yesterday, doing considerable damage to the positions of the troops there, says a War Office statement.—*New York Times*, May 22, 1922.

Egypt.—A message from Cairo dated May 3 stated that the low level of the Nile was causing some anxiety, notably with regard to the cotton crop. The supply from the White Nile, which provides the bulk of the summer water, has disappointed expectations, being much lower than in any year hitherto recorded. The Blue Nile was also very low.¹

Australia.—Further heavy rains, which were much needed, fell in South Australia early in the month.¹

Brazil.—The excessive rains in the north were harmful to the sugar-cane plantations, but the weather was favorable to the coffee crop.¹

¹ *Meteorological Magazine*, June, 1922, p. 148.