siderable energy, especially during the last half of the period, and several vessels reported moderate to strong gales. After a lull, the LOW again intensified on the 28th and 29th.

The North Pacific HIGH continued with remarkable steadfastness throughout the month, and seems to have been unbroken except for a depression, of little consequence so far as known, between Hawaii and San Francisco on the 14th and 15th.

Pressure at Dutch Harbor was below normal for the month, showing a marked change from September. The average pressure, based on p. m. observations, was 29.47 inches, as compared with a normal of 29.70 inches. The change from the preceding month was −0.49 inch. The highest pressure, 30.12 inches, occurred on the 15th; the lowest, 28.50 inches, on the 7th. At Midway Island pressure was above normal, the average for the month being 30.06 inches, as compared with a normal of 30.01 inches. The highest pressure, 30.20 inches, occurred on the 15th; the lowest, 29.88 inches, on the 27th. At Honolulu the departure from normal was very small, being, approximately, +0.01 inch. The average pressure for the month, based on a. m. and p. m. observations, was 30.01 inches. The highest, 30.08 inches, occurred on the 2d; the lowest, 29.89 inches, on the 28th.

Fog was reported on several days, most frequently in high latitudes east of the 180th meridian. There was a considerable decrease in its observance over that of September.

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Mexico.—MEXICO CITY, October 22.—Reports received here from Vera Cruz, Progreso, Tampico, Tuxpan, and other ports indicate that the storm which has swept the Gulf of Mexico during the last few days has done considerable damage to shipping. Several small vessels were sunk.

The Ward liners *Esperanza* and *Morro Castle* are still outside Vera Cruz unable to enter the harbor after having fought the waves for two days.—*New York Herald, October 23, 1922.*

MEXICO CITY, October 13.—The cold wave which has persisted in the Valley of Mexico for the past two days has seriously damaged the corn and bean crops, according to the reports received by the department of agriculture. In some places ice is said to have formed—an almost unheard-of condition here.—*Washington Evening Star, October 13, 1922.*

France.—CHERBOURG, October 29.—The worst Atlantic storm in years, with blinding snow and winds, is delaying all steamships in and out of Cherbourg. The wind and heavy seas in the harbor caused the steamship *Welcome* to collide with the United States liner *President Polk*, damaging the former. The *Saxonia* is two days late, and the *President Harding* is reported damaged by the tempest at Queenstown.

The *Homeric* was forced to seek the protection of the sea wall in order to disembark the passengers, who report an extremely rough passage. The steamship *Wisserling*, from the United States, will be required to remain in Cherbourg for repairs.—*Washington Post, October 30.*

British Isles.—October was generally cold and fairly dry in most parts of England, with a large amount of easterly wind, and was in marked contrast to the warm and bright weather experienced in the corresponding month of last year.—*Nature, London, November 4, 1922, p. 612.*

Italy.—ROME, October 20.—Rome and the surrounding region was suffering to-day from the effects of an unusually severe storm which lasted 30 hours, and during which lightning caused several fires and the heavy rainfall flooded basements in various parts of the city.

The Tiber overflowed its banks outside the city, inundating a considerable extent of the countryside, driving hundreds of families out of their homes and putting the railway line between Rome and Pisa out of commission.—*Washington Evening Star, October 20.*

Russia.—RIGA, October 22.—The Russian armored cruisers *Rossiya* and *Gromoboi* and several other vessels have been lost in a storm in the Baltic Sea.—*New York Herald, October 23.*

India.—CALCUTTA, October 4.—Floods in northern Bengal have taken an enormous toll of life, according to passengers on the first train to reach here from Darjeeling in eight days.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of the disaster at present, but the travelers estimate that several thousand persons have been drowned in the affected area, other thousands made homeless and destitute, and valuable crops destroyed. The floods are said to be the worst in the history of Bengal.

Many refugees are living in hovels constructed on high land. An outbreak of cholera is adding to the difficulties of the relief workers.—*Washington Evening Star, October 4, 1922.*

Hawaii.—HONOLULU.—Hawaii, "land of sunshine," has just enjoyed what the sugar planters of the islands are happy to refer to as a "million-dollar rain." The downpour, torrential on many of the islands, lasted for almost 12 hours, and, coming as it did at a critical season of the year for sugar, brought untold relief to those who have invested their principal capital in the chief staple of the Territory. As a result of the rain the planters predict an increase in valuation of the sugar crop which may multiply the million-dollar mark several times over.—*Chicago Tribune, October 22, 1922.*