NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Newfoundland.—ST. JOHNS, February 6.—Railway and steamboat traffic have been abandoned owing to the severest midwinter conditions in Newfoundland for many years. * * * Tremendous ice floes are reported off the eastern coast and the Grand Banks, seriously impeding all ocean shipping.—*New York Herald, February 7, 1923.*

ST. JOHNS, February 15.—Enormous quantities of ice between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and extending to the Grand Banks were reported by the British steamship *Sachem*, which arrived from Halifax.—*Washington Times, February 15, 1923.*

ST. JOHNS, February 24.—Because of the unusual ice blockade around the south coast of Newfoundland, which has prevented the movement of coastwise vessels, several settlements are short of food.—*New York Times, February 25, 1923.*

British Isles.—The weather generally was mild and wet. * * * The ground was muddy for more than half the month at most places, and at Valencia, Benson, and London was "wet" or "muddy" on every day. * * *

The general rainfall in the British Isles, expressed as a percentage of the average, was: England and Wales, 245; Scotland, 160; Ireland, 205; British Isles, 211.[1]

France.—In southern France, * * * the beginning of the month was marked by a drought * * *[1]

Portugal.—LISBON, February 11.—The whole Portuguese coast was littered with wreckage tonight following one of the worst storms in its history and great loss of life is feared among the fishing fleets. * * * Heavy rains have flooded the rivers.—*Washington Post, February 12, 1923.*

Switzerland.—The heavy falls of snow reported in the Alps during January continued until the 3d, and the warm weather set great masses of snow in motion, causing avalanches, in which several lives were lost. On the 6th, there was a great landslide into the Davozer See.[1]

Hungary.—BUDAPEST, February 12.—While a raging blizzard was halting the Simplon express, the Danube broke its embankments around Budapest, flooding the suburbs of Budapest and Kaposztasmagyer.

Eight thousand persons are homeless. * * * The bewildered population of the city has not experienced such an inundation since the great flood of 1830, when the town was practically swept away. * * *

The indications are that the flood has reached its height.—*Brooklyn Eagle, February 12, 1923.*

Arabia.—An unusually heavy rainstorm visited Aden on the 14th, giving a valuable supply of water.[1]

Africa.—About the same time [14th] heavy rains visited Orange Free State, and, up to the 14th, the total fall for 1923 already exceeded the rainfall of the whole of 1922. * * * On the 25th the Zambesi was in flood, interrupting railway communication.[1]

Brazil.—In Brazil rainfall was heavy in the north, including the dry northeastern region, averaging 85 mm. above normal. In central Brazil the fall averaged 36 mm. above normal, and in the south, exclusive of Rio Grande, 26 mm. above.[1]

[1] *Meteorological Magazine*, March, 1923, pp. 44-45.

[1] *Meteorological Magazine*, March, 1923, pp. 44-45.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By ALFRED J. HENRY.

The month was cold and dry, but only moderately so. The single feature which stands out prominently was the unusually high average atmospheric pressure, a result, largely, of the occurrence of a single great anticyclone whose center occupied the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope from the 14th to the 17th, inclusive. See track No. VIIIB of Chart 1. From that region offshoots appear to have been detached, one of which moved to Texas, another to the Great Basin and the last to the East Gulf States.

The deficient precipitation was due, in some measure, to failure of cyclonic systems to move inland from the Pacific, as well as to a lack of intensity in the systems which appeared in the Canadian Northwest or developed over the southern Plateau region.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. DAY.

The anticyclones (HIGHS) outnumbered the cyclones (LOWS) during February. This was rather unusual, and due to the great magnitude of the air masses released from the polar cap, which frequently covered much of the country and shunted the LOWS beyond the limits of observation. One of these great high-pressure areas surged down from Alaska and the Mackenzie Valley on the 13th and with various reinforcements spread eastward and southward over the United States, virtually controlling the weather over the entire country until the 18th. The highest reported barometer reading was 31.18 inches at Miles City, Mont., on the 14th. After the departure of the North Pacific storm of the 11th-15th no low-pressure area was charted within the confines of the United States until the 18th, showing the complete dominance of this great HIGH.

Cyclones.	Alberta.	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Northern Rocky Mountain.	Colorado.	Texas.	East Gulf.	South Atlantic.	Central.	Total.
February, 1922	7.0	1.0	.....	.....	2.0	1.0	1.0	.....	1.0	13.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclusive	3.1	2.3	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	11.0

Anticyclones.	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Alberta.	Plateau and Rocky Mountain region.	Hudson Bay.	Total.
February, 1922	5.0	.....	8.0	2.0	1.0	16.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclusive	0.8	0.5	4.7	1.2	0.6	7.8

FREE-AIR SUMMARY.

By L. T. SAMUELS, Meteorologist.

In direct contrast to the mean free-air temperatures for January, 1923, those for February fell, almost without exception, below their normal values. (See Table 1.)