

River and station	Flood stage	Above flood stages—dates		Crest	
		From—	To—	Stage	Date
MISSISSIPPI DRAINAGE					
Sulphur:	<i>Feet</i>			<i>Feet</i>	
Ringo Crossing, Tex.....	20	(¹)	1	23.4	Apr. 28
Finley, Tex.....	24	3	7	25.0	May 4, 5
WEST GULF DRAINAGE					
Trinity:					
Dallas, Tex.....	25	7	13	34.6	11
Trinidad, Tex.....	28	13	19	35.3	17
Trinity (Elm Fork), Carrollton, Tex.....	7	10	10	7.8	10
Rio Grande:					
Del Rio, Tex.....	10	28	30	23.2	29
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	16	28	30	33.7	30
Laredo, Tex.....	27	31	31	29.0	31
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	15	31	(²)		
COLORADO DRAINAGE					
Colorado:					
Lees Ferry, Ariz.....	12	22	(³)	13.2	28
Parker, Ariz.....	7	25	(³)	8.2	31
PACIFIC DRAINAGE					
Columbia:					
Marcus, Wash.....	24	16	(³)	30.4	26
Wenatchee, Wash.....	40	24	(³)	40.8	28
Vancouver, Wash.....	15	16	(³)	21.5	25, 26
Kootenai, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.....	28	20	28	39.4	24
Pend O'Relle, Newport, Wash.....	16	21	(³)	19.9	31
Clearwater, Kamiah, Idaho.....	14	20	20	14.1	20
Willamette, Portland, Oreg.....	15	16	(³)	21.7	26

¹ Continued from last month.
² Estimated.
³ Continued at end of month.

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING MAY, 1925

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1925]

The following data are reported in the "Notice to Mariners" of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during May, 1925—	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Above mean sea level at New York.....	600.94	578.42	571.30	245.65
Above or below—				
Mean stage of April, 1925.....	+0.09	+0.07	-0.05	+0.04
Mean stage of May, 1924.....	-0.20	-0.82	-0.86	-0.45
Average stage for May, last 10 years.....	-1.04	-2.06	-1.25	-0.72
Highest recorded May stage.....	-2.11	-5.10	-3.12	-3.30
Lowest recorded May stage.....	+0.12	-0.82	-0.01	+0.69
Average relation of the May level to—				
April level.....		+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
June level.....		-0.2	-0.2	-0.2

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In May, 1925, 573.74 feet.

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, MAY, 1925

By J. B. KINCER

General summary.—The weather conditions during May were largely unfavorable for most crops in much of the country. There were wide fluctuations in temperature, particularly during the latter part of the month when an abrupt change from record-breaking warmth for the season to damaging frosts was decidedly unfavorable. There was considerable harm done by the cool wave to tender vegetation and small fruits in the North Central States, with more or less damage to corn in some localities, and all vegetative growth was set back materially.

The cool wave did not reach the Southern States and middle Atlantic area with markedly harmful effect, although the growth of crops was checked. At the close of the month, however, seasonable warmth prevailed and conditions had improved considerably, though there was a widespread need for moisture over the eastern half of the country. In the more western States moisture conditions were generally favorable, except in the Southwest where severe drought continued in most districts.

Small grains.—Winter wheat made fair to very good progress in the principal producing sections during the first half of the month, with beneficial showers in the eastern portion of the belt. The latter part was much less favorable, however, as it was too cool and dry in the eastern wheat States, and there were complaints of dry and too warm weather in the southwestern portions of the Wheat Belt. There was some frost damage in a few localities, and the crop quite generally headed short because of deficient moisture, while insects and disease were harmful in Kansas. Spring wheat made fairly good advance, though it was somewhat too cool for rapid growth, and more moisture was needed in some localities. In most of the Spring Wheat Belt, however, the conditions were favorable, especially in the heavy producing sections of North Dakota. The weather was mostly unfavorable for oats because of insufficient moisture, and at the close of the month the crop was heading short.

Corn.—There was some delay in corn planting in the upper Mississippi Valley by reason of dry soil and cool weather, but planting made fairly good advance in most districts. Germination and growth were slow, however, especially in the eastern and central portions of the Corn Belt. Conditions were more favorable in the Great Plains States. Corn was considerably cut back by frost in some of the interior States, but it recovered nicely with the return of warmer weather.

Cotton.—The rainfall about the middle of the month in the central and eastern portions of the Cotton Belt was very beneficial, and considerable seed that had lain dormant for some time germinated with the increased moisture, while rains in Texas earlier in the month were helpful. Part of the month was too cool for cotton in the northern portions of the belt, and the late-planted cotton again needed moisture in some districts during the latter part, particularly so in southern Texas. On the whole the weather was favorable for cotton, and at the close of the month the crop was generally in satisfactory condition.

Miscellaneous crops.—Truck and garden crops suffered severely from the freeze in many interior and northern districts, but these made fairly good progress in other sections of the country. At the close of the month potato planting was well advanced in the Northeastern States, but growth was slow in the interior valleys because of coolness. Tobacco setting was retarded by dry weather in the Ohio Valley, and the transplanting of sweet potatoes was hindered in the Southeast by the same cause. Pasture lands and meadows were unfavorably affected in most of the eastern half of the country, but in the Northwest and Central-Western States conditions were favorable for the range and livestock. It was too dry for grazing interests in the Southwest.