

TABLE 2.—Precipitation departures, 1925

District	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Accumulated departure for the year
New England.....	-0.2	-1.1	+0.1	-1.1	-1.1	+0.3	+0.4	-2.0	-0.2	+0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-5.1
Middle Atlantic.....	+1.0	-1.7	-1.3	-0.6	-1.5	-1.1	+1.1	-2.2	-1.3	+0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-8.1
South Atlantic.....	+2.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.7	-3.2	-3.0	-2.6	-0.7	-0.2	+0.2	-15.0
Florida peninsula.....	+1.4	-0.8	-0.9	+0.4	+5.8	-2.0	0.0	+1.9	-3.9	-3.4	+6.0	+0.6	+5.1
East Gulf.....	+3.6	-2.1	-3.4	-2.7	-0.5	-1.6	+0.9	-3.3	-2.0	+3.0	+1.3	-0.3	-7.6
West Gulf.....	-1.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.8	-1.9	-1.1	-0.9	-1.6	+1.3	+3.8	+1.0	-1.8	-7.5
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.....	-1.4	-0.9	-1.9	-1.4	-1.6	-1.2	-0.1	-1.6	+0.4	+3.8	+0.9	-2.2	-7.2
Lower Lakes.....	-0.5	+0.2	+0.4	-0.5	-1.6	-0.7	+0.6	-1.2	+2.3	+0.7	+0.3	-0.9	-0.8
Upper Lakes.....	-1.2	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-2.2	-0.7	-0.1	-1.1	+0.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	-8.3
North Dakota.....	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	+1.6	-1.1	-1.4	+1.8	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-1.8
Upper Mississippi Valley.....	-1.3	-0.3	-1.1	-0.9	-2.3	+1.6	+0.1	-0.5	+1.8	+0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-3.4
Missouri Valley.....	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-2.3	+1.1	-1.6	-1.6	+1.0	+0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-5.1
Northern slope.....	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	+0.7	+0.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.3
Middle slope.....	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.0	-2.0	-0.7	+0.1	0.0	+1.3	0.0	+0.5	-0.3	-2.7
Southern slope.....	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	+0.2	+1.2	-1.3	+0.7	-0.4	+1.3	+0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-1.1
Southern plateau.....	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-1.9
Middle plateau.....	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.8	+0.8	+0.7	+0.5	+0.7	-0.1	-0.3	+2.2
Northern plateau.....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-2.0
North Pacific coast region.....	-0.1	+0.5	-1.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.5	+0.4	-1.0	-2.9	-1.9	-0.4	-9.5
Middle Pacific coast region.....	-2.8	+2.1	-1.8	+0.8	+1.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-2.2	-4.4
South Pacific coast region.....	-1.8	-0.8	-0.3	+0.8	+0.7	+0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	+0.8	-0.7	0.0	-1.4
United States.....	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.8	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	-0.6	-4.1

TROPICAL CYCLONES DURING 1925

By W. P. DAY

Only three tropical disturbances which might be classed as hurricanes were observed in the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent waters of the Atlantic. At the same time four important storms were experienced on the Pacific south of Mexico, and several other individual reports of gales were received from vessels in that region and south of Central America.

On the 3d of June a tropical disturbance was experienced in the Pacific south of the Gulf of Tehuantepec. It moved slowly northwestward during the next three days, striking the Mexican coast west of Salina Cruz on the 7th. It was apparently only of moderate intensity.

At 2 a. m. on July 10, the S. S. *San Tiburcio* in the Pacific near latitude 15° N. and longitude 112° W. encountered a severe hurricane, the barometer reading as low as 28.90 inches.

The S. S. *Antinous* at 2.30 a. m. of August 20 in latitude 34° 38' N. and 63° 05' W. passed near the center of a small hurricane. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.34 inches and the highest wind was force 12 (Beaufort). This storm began to form in the remnants of a low-pressure trough on the 18th, about half-way between Bermuda and the Florida Peninsula, moved thence slowly northeastward and apparently reached its greatest intensity while in the vicinity of the S. S. *Antinous*. It merged with a more extensive disturbance to the north, but could still be identified on the morning of the 21st near latitude 41° N. and longitude 52° W.

On the 5th of September the S. S. *Baja California* in the southwestern Gulf of Mexico experienced a storm with winds shifting from north through east to southeast. The storm moved rapidly northwest to the mouth of the Rio Grande by the evening of the 6th, and caused heavy rains and moderate gales over the lower Rio Grande valley. Again, from the 12th to the 16th of September a tropical disturbance of considerable intensity moved west-northwest along the southern Mexican coast, causing gales from the Gulf of Tehuantepec to Cape Corrientes.

During October the only important tropical disturbance was a hurricane apparently of considerable intensity, which developed off the southern Mexican coast about the 22d and passed inland near Cape Corrientes on the 25th.

The only important hurricane affecting the United States took form in the northwestern Caribbean Sea on November 29, crossed the Florida Peninsula and extreme eastern North Carolina, turned eastward across the Atlantic and was last noted on the 9th of December after passing the Azores. The lowest barometer reading reported in this storm was 28.90 inches, by the U. S. S. *Patoka*, near the North Carolina coast on the 2d of December. A complete account of this hurricane will be found under the heading, "Storms and Weather Warnings," in this issue of the REVIEW. The appearance of a true hurricane so late in the season is of particular interest.

NOTES, ABSTRACTS, AND REVIEWS

"THE CLIMATES OF THE UNITED STATES"

The publication by Ginn and Co. of Ward's "The Climates of the United States" was the outstanding climatological event in this country in 1925. Those who have had the privilege of receiving instruction from its author will recognize in the book the same qualities which make his teaching of climatology incomparable. Clarity of thought, directness and restraint of statement, inevitably march together through its pages. Con-

sequently it is about as invulnerable to criticism as a book could be. Yet there are certain phases of it which will or will not, according to the reader's temperament, engender the wish that they might have been different.

Ward paints his climatic pictures in broad strokes. The wisdom of this can not be doubted. But in such procedure lies the danger that generalization of statement may at rare intervals slip over the line and become weakness of statement, the danger that the student will be left with an impression that the book fails in