

WORLD WEATHER RECORDS¹

This octavo volume of 1,200 pages will be welcomed as one of the most helpful contributions to world meteorology that has appeared in recent years. It was prepared in response to a need expressed by the International Meteorological Committee at Utrecht in 1923. The resolution follows:

13. (4) V. Considering Professor Exner's proposal about the calculation of the correlations between weather anomalies in regions far from each other, the conference thinks that publication of long and homogeneous series of observations in the form of monthly means of pressure, temperature, and rainfall would be of the highest importance for the study of the general circulation of the atmosphere. This publication should comprise a small number of stations at a mutual difference of 500 to 1,000 kilometers, preferably belonging to the *Reseau Mondial*, and if these should fall, other stations with a longer homogeneous series. It proposes that the various meteorological institutes should establish such series up to the year 1920 and invites the following gentlemen to see to the execution of this resolution: Doctor Walker for the stations of Asia; Professor Exner for the stations of Europe; Mr. Clayton for the stations of America; Doctor Simpson for the stations of Africa, Australia, and the oceans.

The volume contains the record of monthly means of pressure and temperature and the monthly totals of precipitation for about 400 stations. The period of years covered is in the main the second half of the nineteenth century, or more specifically from the early seventies to 1920.

The geographical distribution of the stations follows very closely that of the *Reseau Mondial*.

The data were assembled and arranged by the well-known meteorologist, H. Helm Clayton. The arrangement is excellent and the typography is as nearly faultless as is humanly possible.

Meteorologists the world over are under obligations to Mr. John A. Roebing who financed the printing of the volume.

The committee is to be congratulated on the promptness with which the task assigned to it was completed.—*A. J. H.*

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, JUNE, 1927

By J. BUSTOS NAVARRETE, Director.

[Observatorio del Salto, Santiago, Chile]

In the central and southern regions of Chile the month of June was generally rainy, but the amounts of precipitation were less than those of the preceding year. At Santiago the rainfall during the first half of 1927 amounted to 8.35 inches (212.1 mm.) in contrast to 19.22 inches (488.3 mm.) for the same period of 1926. In the southern region, however, the amount of rainfall was about the same as in 1926. At Valdivia the precipitation received during the first half of 1927 was 33.39 inches (848.2 mm.).

The atmospheric circulation was stronger in the first than in the second half of the month. The principal anticyclones, marking the periods of fair, cold weather, were noted as follows: 2d to 6th, 10th to 13th, 18th to 20th, and 22d to 31st. The principal cyclonic depressions, causing the storms and rains of the month, were those of the 1st, 2d, to 3d, 6th to 8th, 9th to 10th, 14th to 16th, 21st to 22d, and 28th to 29th.

The area with rainfall was the region extending from the Province of Atacama on the north to the Province of

Magallanes on the south. The greatest monthly amounts of precipitation were recorded in the region of Valdivia.

The most notable phenomena of the month were the great storms near the beginning of the month in the Provinces of Coquimbo and Atacama, the region near the desert, and the great waterspout in the city of Ancud, Chiloe, destroying more than 100 houses and bringing serious injury or death to many inhabitants.—*Transl.; W. W. B.*

Note.—At Caldera on the coast of the Province of Atacama the precipitation for June 1–3 was 3.03 inches—five times the normal annual amount and nearly twice the greatest annual amount in 25 years (1.76 inches in 1905).

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR BRAZIL, JUNE, 1927

By J. DE SAMPAIO FERRAZ, Director

[Directoria de Meteorologia, Rio de Janeiro]

The secondary circulation in this month over the meridional and central parts of South America was remarkably active. Six rapid anticyclones and frequent passages of the high latitude depressions kept up extremely changeful charts and very unstable atmospheric conditions.

The River Plate and southern Brazil were visited by several storms and large variations of temperature and rainfall. In the middle of the month the continental depression was particularly active. Frosts were observed in southern Brazil in the middle and end of the month.

Rainfall continued below normal throughout the country except in the southern sections and some restricted regions of the north. In south Brazil precipitations were generally abundant and in some cases excessive.

Rio de Janeiro had a fairly normal month except in the general weather conditions, which were too unsettled for the season.

Crops generally doing well.

JULY WEATHER IN OTHER COUNTRIES

[Extracts from cabled reports to Department of Commerce]

Mexico.—There was continued drought throughout the Republic, with the exception of a few districts during the first months of the year, which unfavorably affected crops in the northern and north-central part of the country. Pasture lands have also been badly affected by the drought and it is stated that large numbers of cattle are perishing from lack of water and pasturage.

Australia.—The seasonal outlook in all States except Western Australia is unpromising unless further rains come. During the past two months the rainfall has been below the average, but there is yet time for good penetrating rains to relieve the situation.

Jamaica.—Excellent weather conditions have made agricultural interests more prosperous.

Venezuela.—Extraordinarily heavy rains are causing serious floods in several regions of the interior of Venezuela and considerable areas of cultivated lands adjacent to the rivers are inundated.

Argentine.—Satisfactory weather conditions offer a favorable agricultural outlook.

Chile.—Continued heavy rains throughout the month caused a slowing up of purchases of agricultural instruments.

Honduras.—Rains throughout the entire Republic have been plentiful and have occurred at the time most helpful to the crops.

¹ Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 79 (whole volume), World Weather Records, collected from official sources and published by the Smithsonian Institution under a grant from Mr. John A. Roebing.