

## SEVERE LOCAL STORMS, AUGUST, 1927—Continued

Place	Date	Time	Width of path, yards	Loss of life	Value of property destroyed	Character of storm	Remarks	Authority
Casper County, Wyo.....	22	2:45 p. m.			\$12,000	Heavy hail.....	Windows, roofs, and auto tops pierced; crops injured.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Gordon, Ohio (1½ miles east of).	23	P. m.				Tornado.....	Buildings, crops, and trees damaged.....	Do.
Savannah, Ga.....	25	4 p. m.				Wind and rain.....	Buildings damaged; streets flooded; 2 persons injured.	Morning News (Savannah, Ga.).
Twodot, Mont.....	25					Hail.....	Serious local damage to grain and hay.....	Official U. S. Weather Bureau.
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	26	1 p. m.				do.....	Considerable damage in business and residential sections.	Do.
Tonasket, Wash.....	27	5-6 p. m.	880		3,000	do.....	Some crop loss.....	Do.
Cibecue, Ariz.....	28	7:15 p. m.				Heavy hail.....	Melon and cucumber vines ruined; tomatoes hurt; corn damaged.	Do.
Hancock County, Iowa.....	28	P. m.				do.....	Storm very destructive to crops.....	Do.
Palmetto, Ga.....	29	4:30 p. m.			10,000	do.....	Cotton and corn stripped.....	Do.
Altamont, N. Y.....	29	P. m.	4 mi.		50,000	do.....	Crop and property damage over path 8 miles long.	Do.
Amistad, N. Mex. (near).....	30	5-6 p. m.	3,520		3,000	do.....	Beans and row crops destroyed.....	Do.
Beaverhead County, Mont.....	30					do.....	Storm covered wide area damaging dry lands wheat fields.	Do.
Orange, Tex. (near).....	31	2:30-3:30 p. m.	10 mi.			Wind and hail.....	1 barn and 15 oil derricks blown down; windows broken.	Do.
Scott County, Kans.....	31	3:20 p. m.	1,320		10,000	Heavy hail.....	Character of damage not reported.....	Do.
Ellinwood, Kans. (near).....	31					do.....	Many roofs riddled; screens and windows broken; crops injured.	Do.

## STORMS AND WEATHER WARNINGS

## WASHINGTON FORECAST DISTRICT

The first tropical disturbance of the season made its appearance on the morning of the 21st, about 300 miles northeast of St. Kitts. At that time it was of considerable intensity, as indicated by the heavy northeast swells reported by the S. S. *Inanda* in approximate latitude 19° N. and longitude 60° W. Undoubtedly this disturbance developed far to the eastward, very likely in the region of the Cape Verde Islands. A letter from Capt. F. C. Seibert of the S. S. *Seekonk* reports that at 5:40 p. m., in latitude 22° 46', longitude 63° 00', a barometric pressure of 28.38 inches and winds of hurricane force shifting from northeast to east-southeast. A delayed report from the S. S. *Maraval* at 1 a. m., August 22, in latitude 22° 48', longitude 65° 48', gives lowest barometer 28.06 inches and wind calm. It moved northwestward during the next two days, at a rate of about 600 miles per day (25 m. p. h.). On the morning of the 23d its center was at latitude 31½° N., longitude 73° W. During the preceding 12 hours it had begun to recurve to the northward. By the evening of the 23d it was central about 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, being attended by winds of hurricane force near its center. It continued to move north-northeast, passing 100 miles or less to the east of Nantucket during the daylight hours of the 24th to the Straits of Belle Isle by the morning of the 25th, attended by gales over the Canadian Maritime Provinces approximating hurricane force near the center. It then moved rapidly northeast, being central over Iceland on the morning of the 27th with air pressure 28.44 inches and attended by gales. This hurricane moved at a rate considerably in excess of the normal and slowed up very little at the time of recurve, the trajectory being very smooth and not showing a sharp bend, as in the case of storms that are slow at the recurve.

Timely advices were issued twice daily or more to coast stations and to vessels by radio. The disturbance was of major intensity and hurricane winds were experienced near the center. Although advices were timely and accurate, considerable damage resulted to shipping off the New England coast and in the region of the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

On the morning of the 27th, storm warnings were ordered from Eastport to New York in connection with relatively low pressure south of Nantucket and high pressure over the Canadian Maritime Provinces, but winds did not reach dangerous proportions.

Small craft warnings were issued on the 9th, 15th, 18th, and 26th.

Frost warnings were not ordered or required.—*R. H. Weightman.*

## CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT

*Storm warnings.*—The month was marked by an unusual freedom from storms on the Great Lakes. Only two warnings of any character were issued, namely, small craft warnings on the 1st for the upper Lakes, except the Duluth section, and similar warnings on the 22d for all the upper Lakes.

*Frost warnings.*—These were issued as follows: On the 8th for low ground in northern Minnesota and extreme eastern North Dakota, also on the 22d for almost the same area; and on the 23d for most of Wisconsin and Michigan, northeastern Minnesota, and north-central Iowa. In addition, warnings were sent to the cranberry sections of Wisconsin on the 1st, 8th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 24th, and 25th. In most cases the frost occurred as forecast.—*C. A. Donnel.*

## NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT

Moderate weather conditions prevailed over the district during the month of August. No storm warnings were ordered and no general storm winds occurred.—*I. M. Cline.*

## DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT

There was considerably more than normal activity, both in weather and temperature. There was not a single weather map, morning or evening, during the month that did not show precipitation somewhere in the district, and on 15 days of the month precipitation was recorded in every State in the district. At Denver the previous record of 16 days with 0.01 inch or more precipitation, in August, 1875, was exceeded by three days.

Generally speaking, barometric activity was sluggish and irregular. With the exception of one or two disturb-