Moving north-northwest, the storm passed inland over southern Terrebonne County, its center slightly west of the town of Houma, where the lowest barometer reading, corrected by bell jar comparison, was 28.31 inches, at 9:30–9:55 p. m. At Morgan City, 32 miles northwest of Houma, the lowest barometer reading, corrected in the same manner, was 28.80 inches, between 11:15 p. m. of the the 25th and 12:30 a. m. of the 26th. The maximum wind velocity at Morgan City, up to the time the anemometer became unserviceable, was 70 miles an hour from the northeast at about 10:30 p. m., with an extreme velocity within a period of 10 seconds, of 90 miles an hour. At New Orleans the lowest barometer reading was 29.37 inches at midnight and 1 a. m. of the 26th, and the highest wind velocity was 44 miles an hour from the southeast at 9:42–9:47 p. m. of the 25th, with an extreme velocity of 52 miles for the fastest mile, though gusts too brief to register had still higher velocities.

After passing between Thibodaux and Morgan City, the further course of the storm center was along or near the west bank of the Mississippi River to east-central Louisiana, where the storm had so greatly weakened by 7 a. m. of the 26th that the winds were no longer dangerous. The greater part of the damage occurred from New Orleans westward to Franklin and from Donaldsonville southward to the coast. In New Orleans the damage, estimated at $250,000, was principally due to fires where electric wiring was probably rendered defective by the winds, though there was considerable damage also to roofs of houses here and elsewhere in the storm-swept section.

An authentic, complete survey of the property losses has not been made but the probable loss is between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, besides considerable damage to crops and trees. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that damage from the storm in percentage of normal crops for southern Louisiana, was about 8 per cent to sugar cane, 9 per cent to rice, 6 per cent to corn, 3 per cent to soy beans, and 14.7 per cent to pecans. Cotton, of which the acreage in this part of the State is small, suffered considerable damage also.

No vessel losses off the coast have been reported to this office. A number of small boats were sunk in harbor at Morgan City and in the Terrebonne section. In the Mississippi River a few river boats and barges, with cargoes went down.

Twenty-five persons are known to have lost their lives as a result of the storm, a few through contact with live wires, but nearly all from drowning on Felicity Island and near Gibson, both in Terrebonne County, and from the capsizing of a boat in the Mississippi River near Convent, La.

In general the tides were not remarkably high for a hurricane. In southeastern Terrebonne County, where the storm was most severely felt, the tide was 3 to 6 feet above normal over the marshes and streams, with one report of 15 feet above normal in a small locality about 30 miles south of Houma, while along the western Terrebonne coast the tide was near normal. The highest readings of the river gauge at Morgan City were only slightly above normal and reports from Burrwood indicated a storm tide of scarcely more than a foot. Considerable water accumulated in bayous and lakes around New Orleans but was not high enough to cause material damage or to delay train service on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the storm tide at Chef Menteur, northeast of New Orleans on this line, being about 4 feet. The Southern Pacific Railway and the Illinois Central suffered minor damage and delay of a day or two in train service.

The timely warnings resulted in the saving of much property and many lives. Boats and radiophone carried the warnings to Cameron Parish and through the Barataria Bay section to Grand Isle. The merchants of Houma, Morgan City, and other towns, through the aid of fishermen, sent the warnings to isolated sections of Terrebonne and St. Mary Counties. Interests concerned, mail, telegraph, telephone, and radio were utilized and with the able assistance of the daily newspapers, the warnings were well disseminated through the inland territory. The stations WSMB and WCBE of New Orleans and KPRC of Houston rendered valuable service and those of the Tropical Radio Co. and the United States Navy were very effective in behalf of marine interests and in collection of important weather reports from ships in the Gulf of Mexico.—*R. A. Dyke.*

DENVER FORECAST DISTRICT

The usual low-pressure conditions of summer prevailed over the Great Basin and southern Rocky Mountain regions during most of August; and during the first half of the month the Pacific Ocean high pressure extended well to the northeastward over the Alaskan coast and into western Canada. This distribution resulted in frequent light showers and thunderstorms in the central and southern mountainous regions of the district, and in dry weather in western Montana. On the morning of the 16th the Alaskan high pressure was replaced by a rather deep LOW that had moved eastward from the Aleutian Islands, and thereafter throughout the month low pressures prevailed over Alaska and western Canada. At times during this period offshoots of the Pacific HIGH overspread northern California and extended inland to the northern Rocky Mountain region, causing general rains over the Pacific northwest and in Montana and Wyoming, effectually breaking the drouth. When the pressure was not unusually high along the California coast and low pressure continued along the Canadian border, unusually high temperatures prevailed in Montana and Wyoming.

Daily forecasts of wind direction and velocity for western Montana were furnished for the benefit of the Forest Service in combating the serious forest fires in that region. No other warnings were required.—*E. B. Gittings, Jr.*

SAN FRANCISCO FORECAST DISTRICT

The barometer was high over the greater portion of the northeast Pacific Ocean during the early part of August, with pressure considerably above normal in the Gulf of Alaska. A movement of this anticyclone caused rising pressure over the North Pacific States and western Canada on the 5th and advices of warmer weather were issued for Oregon and Washington, which were duly amplified in the fire-weather warnings by officials in those States. Temperatures rose as predicted and remained generally above normal with low humidity until the 9th. Similar warnings were issued for northern California on the 5th and, although temperatures did not rise materially, the hazard in the forested areas increased and numerous fires started. In the Shasta National Forest, in the extreme northern end of the State, the situation became so acute that the forest supervisor asked for special advices daily. These were sent to him morning and evening until the fires were put under control. Similar daily service was given the Sequoia National Forest on the 17th, and for several days thereafter, to aid in the suppression of serious fires in that area.