

XI.—This is the only hurricane of the month of August, and our information regarding it is very limited, inasmuch as its course lay to the southward, and it did not recurve but broke up on the Texas coast. The first report was from Havana, 22d, "Storm West Dominica, Gangoite." Its future course indicates, however, that it must have been between the 65th and 70th meridians, and in latitude $+16^{\circ}$, at this time, rather to the southeast of Dominica. Indications of the approaching storm were seen at the Florida and the Cuba stations during the 23d and 24th, as it moved slowly westward. On the 25th it was south of middle Cuba, on the 26th between the west end of Cuba and Yucatan, and it crossed the tip of Yucatan during the 26th. The following message was sent at 10.30 a. m., 26th, to all stations from Tampa to Brownsville: "Reports indicate the presence of a dangerous storm southwest of Cuba, moving towards the Gulf. Notify all shipping interests to be on the alert." On the 27th the center was west of Yucatan, and this message was sent to Port Eads: "Direct observer to hold vessels going out of river till further notice." The observations reported from Merida, Yucatan, were of great service in following this cyclone, and upon them the warnings were largely founded. Several preliminary warnings were sent during the 28th, and finally on the morning of the 29th, an emergency warning to the west Gulf stations: "Hoist hurricane signal. Center of storm apparently near Corpus Christi moving north of west. Indications are that the storm will not recurve." The barometer reading at Merida at 7 a. m., 27th, was 29.75 and falling; at 7 a. m. of the 28th, 29.83, and rising; on the morning of the 29th, the reading at Corpus Christi was 29.86, with 20 miles of wind; in the evening, 29.82, with 38 miles of wind from the north. The storm struck the coast at Brownsville during the 29th, doing some damage in the town, and broke up on the 30th with heavy rain at Galveston, 3.58, and Corpus Christi, 0.66 inch.

VII.—This was a threatening storm center on the Gulf Coast from the 14th a. m. to the 17th a. m., when it finally dissipated in Alabama. Local rains occurred daily in the Gulf States during this entire period, being, however, produced by the high that was central on the Carolina coast.

I.—On the morning of the 1st there was evidence of a cyclonic disturbance to the south of the Florida Peninsula, the center not being clearly determined, though the barometer reading 29.80 was reported at Habana, with high northeasterly winds over southern Florida. The conditions did not materially change during the 2d, but on the 3d it was evident that a northeasterly track was to be expected, and the center was located to the eastward of Florida, with a barometer of 29.76 at Nassau, and northerly winds over the peninsula. Considerable swell was reported along the south Atlantic coast, but apparently there was no other very violent action of the storm. On the 4th the barometer had risen to 29.88 at Habana, and to 29.82 at Nassau. After this a moderate depression advanced rapidly up the Atlantic coast, with center undetermined to the eastward, being opposite New Jersey on the 5th, Nova Scotia on the 6th, and Newfoundland on the 7th.

XI.—This was the only destructive hurricane that developed in the West India Islands during the month of October. On the 19th the barometer reading at Santiago de Cuba was 29.84, the winds there and in Florida showed that the disturbance was central south or southeast of Cuba. On the 20th it was still south of Cuba, but moving due north, as nearly as could be determined. On the night of the 20th it crossed Cuba, and on the 21st was between Cuba and Nassau, the pressure being 29.74 at Habana and 29.84 at Nassau in the morning, and 29.62 at Key West in the evening. The pressure fall was well marked over Florida, and by the 22d the center was between Nassau and the mainland. Reports from the office of the colonial secretary, Nassau, Bahamas, shows that the center passed over Hope Town, Green Turtle Cay, Cherokee Sound, Abaco Island, Golden Grove, Grand Bahama Island, and Bemini on the morning of the 22d causing much destruction to crops and the wreck of the *Mary C. Decker* near Winding Bay, Cherokee Sound, at 4 o'clock in the morning. The storm passed near Bermuda on the morning of the 24th, where the barometer reading of 29.16 was reported. Wind velocities of 55 miles an hour were reported from Jupiter and Key West, and 80 miles at Habana, and exceptionally high tides occurred on the south Atlantic coast. Suitable warnings were distributed by the Weather Bureau, hurricane signals being displayed on the south Atlantic coast as far north as Charleston, in consequence of which 120 vessels of various sizes, from fishing smacks to ocean steamers, including 2 U. S. Revenue steamers, valued, with their cargoes, at upwards of a million dollars, remained in port. Twelve seagoing vessels were detained in port at Nassau, New Providence, by this warning which was telegraphed to the authorities there by the Weather Bureau observer at Jupiter.