over Ambala on the 18th night was accompanied by a squall of 75 mph and is reported to have caused considerable damage to property and crops in that area.

The south west monsoon advanced into southeast Bay of Bengal and the Andaman sea on the 22nd and a depression formed there on the next day. This depression moved up to the west central Bay of Bengal off the Coromandel coast and became unimportant; but under its influence, the monsoon advanced into Travancore-Cochin on the 27th and into Malabar-south Kanara on the next day. Rainfall was widespread and locally heavy over these divisions between the 27th and 31st. In association with the depression, widespread rain also occurred over the rest of the Peninsula between the 26th and 29th.

June.—The monsoon which had advanced along the west coast up to Mangalore by the end of May extended into the south Konkan by the 3rd of June; but after the 5th it weakened over these regions. A fresh strengthening of the Arabian Sea branch on the 9th carried the monsoon along the west coast up to Surat by the 12th. The monsoon also feebly extended into Deccan (Desh) and Madhya Pradesh on the 15th. However after the 16th of June, this branch of the monsoon became weak and continued so till the end of the month so that most of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Saurashtra and Kutch had little rain during June.

The monsoon was ushered into northeast India during the second week of June by a cyclonic storm. This started as a depression in the north Bay on the morning of the 9th, rapidly intensified into a cyclonic storm of small extent by the next morning while moving northwards. The cyclone crossed the coast to the east of Saugar Island on the 10th afternoon and weakening rapidly broke up against the Nepal hills by the 13th. In association with the storm, the monsoon extended into West Bengal on the 11th and over the whole of north east India by the next day. Very heavy rain occurred in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and east Bihar between the 12th and 14th. Darjeeling was cut off from the rest of the country on account of landslides due to the heavy rains. Most areas of the town of Jalpaiguri were submerged under water for a number of days and food and other necessities of daily life had to be dropped from air for the striken citizens of that town. Losses in property in these regions were estimated at several lakhs of rupees. The moist air brought in by the storm resulted in good thunderstorm rain in Madhya Pradesh and east Uttar Pradesh during the middle of June.

Except for a temporary lull between the 16th and 22nd, the monsoon continued active in northeast India till the end of June. It extended into east Uttar Pradesh on the 26th and remained active over that division also till the end of the month.

At the end of June, the position with regard to the monsoon was that the whole of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country had deficient or scanty rainfall, while among the regions served by the Bay of Bengal branch current of the monsoon, rainfall was normal or in excess in northeast India and east Uttar Pradesh.

OBITUARY

We regret to report the death of Shri Raghunathrao V. Badami, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist on 30th July 1960, after a brief illness, which brought a promising career to untimely end.

Shri Badami was born in May 1917 and after a brilliant career took his M.Sc. Degree in Mathematics from the Central College, Bangalore in 1938. While in the college he was a keen debater and was connected with various literary and scientific activities.

After serving for sometime as a lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Mysore and in the Survey of India, he joined the India Meteorological Department in December 1942. In the department he worked mainly in Forecasting Offices and had gained considerable experience. He was an energetic and enthusiastic officer and was popular amongst his colleagues. In June 1947, he accompanied the Snow Survey Expedition in the Nepal-Sikkim-Himalayas led by Dr. J.E. Church, the American Snow Survey Expert. He was also a member of the expedition party which proceeded to Garhwal Himalayas in June 1948 for selecting a site for the proposed High Altitude Observatory. He proved himself a keen mountaineer.

In August 1949, his services were lent to the Nautical and Marine Engineering College, Bombay, under the Ministry of Commerce where he worked as a lecturer in Mathematics and Meteorology until his last illness.