ANTARCTICA WINDS.

Effect on Australian Meteorology.

LONDON, April 15.

Since March 21 the Commonwealth Meteorologists (Mr. S. H. O. Millward of Island and Hobart, wireless weather reports from Dr. Mas- son's party in Adelaide Land. Mr. Hunt has been plotting the results, and endeavouring to connect the inroads with those of Australia and New Zealand. "I am inclined to think," he said, "that the expedition had singularly bad luck in camping upon one of the windiest spots on the continent." South party met with high winds at those 36 miles an hour, or so—but all the reports we have received from Dr. Mawson point to hurricane winds, with a velocity of from 90 to 100 miles an hour. These records from the Antarctic are interesting in this regard—they show that the Antarctic circus may travel directly to southern Hemisphere at a storm speed of 36 miles an hour, so that our general meteorological knowledge will be greatly enhanced by the new findings.

The unknown factor of the Antarctic has always been the difficult winds, and it always will be; but this has, to some extent, settled itself. It did come directly from the Antarctic to affect our weather. The records show that they did.