

Droughts.—Dallas, Tex., 19th, most severe that has been experienced in this section for 30 years; on many plantations wheat is not more than one foot high and is heading out; fears are entertained of a famine in corn and oats; so far vegetables are a total failure; "the high and dry winds that have prevailed for three weeks are still blowing, with no moisture in the air and not a cloud to be seen in the heavens;" the drought covers all that portion of the state lying upon a line of Denison and San Antonio, including every county west of it, and an average of two tiers east; in some portions of this territory people are hauling water for drinking purposes a distance of from three to six miles; the larger streams are all of them lower than can be remembered. Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty., 21st, vegetation greatly retarded, stock excepting sheep suffering very much. Ft. Dodge, Ia., 30th, vegetation very backward for want of rain. Corsicana, Tex., 2nd, small grain suffering; 14th, much damage has resulted to the grain crops. Indianola, Tex., 8th, crops suffering very badly; very little rain has fallen in the past three months. Grand Haven, Mich., 24th, crops suffering considerably for want of rain. Yankton, Dak., 30th, wheat suffering. Kanab, Utah, 2nd, ground and grass suffering very severely, cattle dying on ranges; 8th, grass withering; 14th, cattle still dying; 30th, no rain, everything drying up.

Floods.—Forsyth, Ga., 17th, heavy rain, doing great damage to cultivated fields by washing. Thomasville, Ga., 15th to 17th, much damage to farms, highways and railroads, trains stopped four days by wash-outs. Fayetteville, N. C., 28th, very heavy rain-storm, caused the breaking away of a dam outside city limits, one railroad and three street bridges swept away, and a large woolen factory almost entirely ruined; much damage to private property. Deadwood, Dak., 21st, 22d, several houses washed away. Omaha, Feb., 8th, 9th, railroad tracks along the flats submerged; smelting and refining works partly flooded. Fort Sill, Ind. Ty., 22nd, creeks impassable. Corsicana, Tex., 22nd, all highway bridges within a radius of thirty miles swept away; large numbers of cattle and horses drowned; railroad trains abandoned on the Texas Central for thirty-six hours. Shreveport, La., 15th, houses flooded.

For *March* the following total monthly rainfalls were received after the issue of the REVIEW: Dakota—10 in. at Fort Totten; 25, Fort Buford. Montana—14, Fort Benton; .19, Fort Keogh; 1.85, Blackfeet agency; 1.86, Fort Logan; 2.77, Fort Ellis. Idaho—2.12 at Fort Lapwai. Washington Territory—1.24 at Fort Colville; 2.10, Fort Townsend; 13.70, Bainbridge I.; 23.83, Neah Bay. California—.07 at San Buenaventura; .55, San Geronio; .60, Campo; 19.28, Camp Gaston. Arizona—.00 at Fort Mojave; trace at Camps Apache and Verde; .05, Prescott; .18, Camp Lowell; .40, Camp Bowie; .48, Yuma; .60, Camp McDowell; .85, Camp Grant. New Mexico—.32 at Silver City.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The average percentage of relative humidity for the month ranges as follows: New England, from 58 to 71; Middle Atlantic States, 50 to 76; South Atlantic States, 55 to 75; Key West, 68; Gulf States, 54 to 74; Ohio valley and Tennessee, 50 to 62; Lower Lake region, 59 to 71; Upper Lake region, 59 to 69; Upper Mississippi valley, 47 to 56; Lower Missouri valley, 52 to 59; Red River of the North valley, 59 to 75; Eastern Rocky Mountain Slope, 45 to 54; Rocky Mountains, 35 to 58; Western Plateau, 35 to 52; Pacific States, 35 to 76. *High stations* report the following not corrected for altitude: Mt. Washington, 86; Pike's Peak, 60 per cent.

WINDS.

The prevailing winds at the Signal Corps stations are shown by the arrows, flying with the wind, on chart No. II. The *maximum* velocities, in miles per hour, have been given in the description of the movements of areas of low and high pressure. On Mt. Washington the highest velocity of the month, NW. 182 miles, was recorded on the 1st.

Total Movements of the Air.—The following are the *largest* monthly movements recorded at the Signal Corps stations, viz.: Pike's Peak, 14,958 miles; Cape May, 13,591; North Platte, 12,994; Thatcher's Island, 11,512; Dodge City, 11,421; Cape Lookout, 11,346; Sandy Hook, 11,221; Breckenridge, 10,788; Wood's Holl, 10,662; Kittyhawk, 10,488; Ft. Sill, 10,369; Indianola, 10,309; Barnegat, 9,959; Ft. Stevenson, 9,563; Boston, 9,466; Cape Henry, 9,281; Cape Hatteras, 9,090. On the summit of Mt. Washington a continuous record has not been obtained. The *smallest* are La Mesilla, N. M., 1,234 miles; Visalia, Cal., 2,491; Roseburg, Or., 2,501; Nashville, 2,605; Deadwood, 3,035; Tucson, 3,050; Augusta, 3,124; Lynchburg, 3,279; Virginia City, 3,395; Olympia, W. Ty., 3,432; Uvalde, Tex., 3,454; San Antonio, Tex., 3,751; Graham, Tex., 3,785; Los Angeles, 3,823.

Local Storms.—As low pressure area No. IV passed eastward over Virginia on the 3rd, a "tornado occurred at Brown's Summit, N. C., doing a large amount of damage." As low pressure area No. VIII moved eastward over the central Mississippi valley, during the afternoon and evening of the 14th, tornadoes occurred at Collinsville, Madison Co., Ill., and at Pocahontas, Hardman Co., Tenn. Prof. Nipher, in the monthly bulletin of the Missouri Weather Service, states that "in the Mississippi bottom, a few miles east of St. Louis, several tornadoes, unaccompanied by lightning, rain or hail, were developed, (at least four,) the tracks of three of which intersected in the village of Collinsville, Ill.," and that "a careful study of these has been made, and the results will be published in detail." The one at Collinsville "passed through the town at 2:45 p. m., taking a zigzag course in a general direction from WNW. to ESE.—width of path about 1,200 feet and length about three-quarters of a mile—the storm lasted about two or three minutes, destroyed about sixty buildings and injured several persons; in the cemetery nearly every stone was leveled; total