

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW,

JUNE, 1880.

(General Weather Service of the United States.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Chief Signal Officer,

DIVISION OF

TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

In preparing this REVIEW the following data, received up to July 13th, have been used, viz the regular tri-daily weather charts, containing the data of simultaneous observations taken at 139 Signal Service stations and 14 Canadian stations, as telegraphed to this office; 147 monthly journals and 159 monthly means from the former, and 14 monthly means from the latter; reports from 24 Sunset stations; 221 monthly registers from Voluntary Observers; 41 monthly registers from United States Army Post Surgeons; Marine Records; International Simultaneous Observations; monthly reports from Voluntary Observers in, and the local Weather Service of, Missouri; reliable newspaper extracts; special reports.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

The general distribution of the atmospheric pressure, as reduced to sea-level, for the month of *June, 1880*, over the United States and Canada is shown by isobaric lines on chart No. II. At a few outlying stations the barometric means are given in figures (English inches.) The region of greatest pressure (over 30.05 inches) includes the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, while the least pressures (below 29.80) are found at Pembina, Omaha and along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from Nebraska to the interior of Texas.

Departures from the Normal Values for the Month.—As compared with the average of the means for the months of June for the past eight years, those for the present month (June, 1880) show a remarkable uniformity. East of a line running along the Mississippi valley from Louisiana to Missouri and thence north-eastward to Alpena, Mich., except at Wood's Holl, Portland and Eastport, on the eastern coast of New England, the departure is slightly above the normal. It amounts to 0.05 inch at Cincinnati, 0.04 at Nashville, and less than the latter amount elsewhere. Along the immediate eastern coast of New England and west of a line drawn as above, the departure is below the normal and amounts to only 0.03 inch at Wood's Holl, Escanaba, Davenport, Santa Fé, Cheyenne and Pembina, 0.04 at Omaha and Virginia City, and 0.05 at North Platte, Denver and Salt Lake City.

Barometric Ranges.—The local barometric range, as reduced to sea-level, is marked by great irregularity over the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Along the Gulf coast it is very small, amounting to 0.24 inch at Key West, 0.29 at Punta Rassa and 0.31 at New Orleans. From these stations northward to Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia and North Carolina there occurs a rapid increase in the range, which at Omaha amounts to 1.15 inch; Des Moines, 1.29; Madison, 1.26; Marquette, 1.19; Grand Haven, 1.08; Cleveland, 0.78; Lynchburg, 0.71, and Charlotte, N. C., 0.70. North and westward of the region of greatest range, namely, Iowa and Wisconsin, a rapid decrease occurs, and at Pembina and Cheyenne the ranges are 0.61 and 0.49, respectively. Over Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware the range is comparatively small (0.60 inch at Washington, D. C.), but thence northeastward it increases to 0.90 at Boston and 0.91 at Eastport, Me.

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