

As the storm skirted the middle Atlantic Coast on the 6th, the rain and winds combined damaged and destroyed an immense amount of property throughout eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and southern New England. The lowlands of New Jersey were inundated, and many towns and villages were flooded. Bridges were washed away, and 11 lives were lost by drowning—8 at Bristol, Conn., 2 at Pottstown, Pa., and 1 at Boundbrook, N. J. At the last named place, the water stood 6 feet deep in the principal streets of the village.

In a number of other towns and villages the inhabitants were forced to take refuge in the second stories of their dwellings. An accurate estimate of the property loss by wind and water can not be given.

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

[In degrees Fahrenheit.]

The mean temperature is given for each station in Table II, for voluntary observers. Both the mean temperatures and the departures from the normal are given in Table I for the regular stations of the Weather Bureau.

The monthly mean temperatures published in Table I, for the regular stations of the Weather Bureau, are the simple means of all the daily maxima and minima; for voluntary stations a variety of methods of computation is necessarily allowed, as shown by the notes appended to Table II.

The regular diurnal period in temperature is shown by the hourly means given in Table V for 29 stations selected out of 82 that maintain continuous thermograph records.

The distribution of the monthly mean temperature of the air over the United States and Canada is shown by the dotted isotherms on Chart IV; the lines are drawn over the high irregular surface of the Rocky Mountain Plateau, although the temperatures have not been reduced to sea level, and the isotherms, therefore, relate to the average surface of the country occupied by our observers; such isotherms are controlled largely by the local topography, and should be drawn and studied in connection with a contour map.

The highest mean temperatures were: Key West, 68.0; Jupiter, 62.1; Yuma, 60.8; Corpus Christi, 58.8.

The lowest mean temperatures were: In Canada: Winnipeg, 3.8; White River, 4.5; Minnedosa, 6.1. In the United States: Moorhead, 13.7; Williston, 15.0; Bismarck, 16.3; Duluth, 16.4; Sault Ste. Marie, 16.6.

As compared with the normal for February the mean temperature for the current month was deficient throughout New England, the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, but was in excess throughout the Rocky Mountain Region, the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, the upper Lake Region, and the Pacific Slope:

The greatest excesses were: Idaho Falls, 15.9; Medicine Hat, 14.1; Swift Current, 13.4; Edmonton, 13.3; Qu'Appelle, 12.9; Pierre, 12.8; Calgary, 12.7; Miles City, 12.3; Helena, 12.2.

The greatest deficits were: Port Eads, 5.7; Jupiter, 4.1; Meridian, 4.0; Key West, 3.8; Pensacola, 3.4; Tampa and Montgomery, 3.0.

Considered by districts the mean temperatures for the current month show departures from the normal as given in Table I. The greatest positive departure was: Northern Plateau, 11.6. The greatest negative departures were: Florida Peninsula, 3.6; east Gulf, 3.2.

The years of highest and lowest mean temperatures for February are shown in Table I of the REVIEW for February, 1894. The mean temperature for the current month was the highest on record at Wichita, 40.2; Topeka, 37.4; Concordia, 37.4; Pueblo, 36.8; North Platte, 36.6; Huron, 24.8; Rapid City, 33.0; Fresno, 53.4; Carson City, 41.2; Spokane, 38.9; Astoria, 46.4. It was not the lowest on record at any regular station of the Weather Bureau.

The maximum and minimum temperatures of the current

month are given in Table I. The highest maxima were: 91, Yuma (28th); 88, Los Angeles (16th); 85, San Luis Obispo (18th); 84, San Antonio (29th); 83, Jupiter (8th), Corpus Christi (27th), and San Diego (17th); 82, Phoenix (28th); 80, Fresno (20th) and Key West (5th). The lowest maxima were: 40, Sault Ste. Marie (27th); 41, Alpena (22d); 42, Northfield (28th); 44, Eastport (24th); 45, Portland, Me. (24th). The highest minima were: 52, Key West (18th); 44, San Francisco (frequently); 41, Point Reyes Light (23d); 39, Port Eads (18th), Galveston, Corpus Christi, and San Diego (8th); 38, Sacramento (3d); 37, Jupiter and New Orleans (18th); 36, Los Angeles (8th); 34, Yuma and Redbluff (8th) Eureka (12th); 33, Tampa (18th), San Antonio (8th); 32, Palestine and San Luis Obispo (9th). The lowest minima were: —30, Northfield (18th); —20, Duluth (19th), Williston (13th); —18, Sault Ste. Marie (17th).

The years of highest maximum and lowest minimum temperatures are given in the last four columns of Table I of the current REVIEW. During the present month the maximum temperatures were the highest on record at: Pueblo, 72; Wichita, 78; Columbus, Mo., 76; Kansas City, 76; Topeka, 78; Concordia, 79; North Platte, 74; Omaha, 78; Des Moines, 70; Sioux City, 75; Huron, 68; Greenbay, 59; St. Paul, 61; Moorhead, 59; Miles City, 68; Spokane, 59; Walla Walla, 69; Astoria, 62; Eureka, 69; Los Angeles, 88; Yuma, 91. The minimum temperatures were the lowest on record at: Oswego, —18; Boston, —11; Nantucket, —1; New Haven, —11; Narragansett Pier, —12; Woods Hole, —6; Vineyard Haven, —4; New York, —6.

The greatest daily range of temperature and the extreme monthly ranges are given for each of the regular Weather Bureau stations in Table I, which also gives data from which may be computed the extreme monthly ranges for each station. The largest values of the greatest daily ranges were: Bismarck, 66; Huron, 56; Pierre, 54; Sioux City, 51; Miles City, 52; Pueblo, 50. Among the extreme monthly ranges the largest values were: Duluth, 79; Moorhead, 78; Bismarck, Huron, Sioux City, and Minneapolis, 77; Omaha, 76; St. Paul, Keokuk, and Indianapolis, 75. The smallest values were: Tatoosh Island, 26; Pysht, 27; Neahbay, East Clallam, Port Crescent, Port Angeles, San Francisco, and Key West, 28; Port Eads, 30; Astoria, 31; Galveston, 32; Point Reyes Light and Portland, Oreg., 33; Sacramento, 34; Seattle, 35.

The accumulated monthly departures from normal temperatures from January 1 to the end of the current month are given in the second column of the following table, and the average departures are given in the third column for comparison with the departures of current conditions of vegetation from the normal conditions.

Districts.	Accumulated departures.		Districts.	Accumulated departures.	
	Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
West Gulf	+ 2.6	+ 1.3	New England	- 2.3	- 1.2
Ohio Valley and Tenn.	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	Middle Atlantic	- 2.8	- 1.4
Upper Lake	+ 6.6	+ 3.3	South Atlantic	- 4.3	- 2.2
North Dakota	+12.1	+ 6.0	Florida Peninsula	- 7.1	- 3.6
Upper Mississippi	+ 9.9	+ 5.0	East Gulf	- 4.8	- 2.4
Missouri Valley	+14.3	+ 7.2	Lower Lake	- 0.3	- 0.2
Northern Slope	+16.6	+ 8.3			
Middle Slope	+14.6	+ 7.3			
Abilene (southern Slope) ..	+ 7.0	+ 3.5			
Southern Plateau	+ 4.9	+ 2.4			
Middle Plateau	+12.1	+ 6.0			
Northern Plateau	+21.0	+10.5			
North Pacific	+ 7.0	+ 3.5			
Middle Pacific	+ 6.7	+ 3.4			
South Pacific	+ 7.8	+ 3.9			

The limit of freezing weather is shown on Chart VI by the isotherm of minimum 32, and the limit of frost by the isotherm of minimum 40.