

7th.—A tornado was reported as having passed over a portion of Liberty County, Georgia, the most damage being done at Johnston, between Savannah and Waycross. No lives lost; other details lacking.

13th.—A tornado was observed about 4 miles northwest of Kilgore, Tex., moving in a northeasterly direction. One tenement house destroyed, and the inmates, six persons, badly injured.

14th.—Very high, and in some cases, destructive storm winds were experienced in Ohio and western Pennsylvania on this date.

23d.—A severe local windstorm visited Greenville, S. C., about 4 p. m. of this date. Roofs were torn off, smokestacks and chimneys demolished, and trees blown down. No fatalities.

The maximum wind velocity at each Weather Bureau station for a period of five minutes is given in Table I, which also gives the altitude of Weather Bureau anemometers above ground.

Following are the velocities of 50 miles and over per hour registered during the month:

Maximum wind velocities.

Stations.	Date	Velocity.	Direction.	Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.
Amarillo, Tex.	22	52	n.	Fort Canby, Wash.	31	52	se.
Do.	23	72	n.	Hatteras, N. C.	1	52	nw.
Bismarck, N. Dak.	25	52	nw.	Do.	16	52	s.
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	64	w.	Do.	26	58	n.
Do.	5	58	sw.	Lexington, Ky.	14	55	w.
Do.	6	54	w.	Mount Tamalpais, Cal.	1	55	se.
Do.	7	71	w.	Do.	2	51	w.
Do.	14	66	w.	Do.	10	66	w.
Do.	21	53	w.	Do.	24	60	n.
Do.	26	72	w.	Do.	25	57	ne.
Do.	27	60	w.	Do.	26	50	ne.
Do.	30	54	w.	Do.	31	65	nw.
Cairo, Ill.	4	54	w.	New York, N. Y.	7	54	n.
Carson City, Nev.	1	60	sw.	Do.	24	52	nw.
Do.	31	50	sw.	Do.	25	68	nw.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4	60	w.	Do.	27	65	n.
Chicago, Ill.	26	52	w.	Pierre, S. Dak.	22	51	n.
Cleveland, Ohio	14	58	sw.	Do.	25	59	nw.
Do.	26	50	w.	Point Reyes Light, Cal.	10	75	se.
Denver, Col.	22	50	ne.	Do.	11	50	se.
El Paso, Tex.	30	51	nw.	Do.	31	58	nw.
Fort Canby, Wash.	1	52	nw.	Port Huron, Mich.	26	50	sw.
Do.	9	69	s.	Sioux City, Iowa	25	58	nw.
Do.	13	72	s.	Do.	26	58	nw.
Do.	14	70	s.	Williston, N. Dak.	25	60	n.
Do.	15	60	s.	Winnemucca, Nev.	31	72	sw.
Do.	17	54	se.	Woods Hole, Mass.	15	52	sw.
Do.	19	63	se.	Do.	25	51	s.
Do.	20	50	s.				

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS.

There was very little sunshine and, conversely, very great cloudiness on the north Pacific coast, the northern Plateau, and the upper portion of the middle Plateau. The very great cloudiness in the Plateau region is rather remarkable, considering the high pressure that prevailed there.

The distribution of sunshine is graphically shown on Chart VII, and the numerical values of average daylight cloudiness, both for individual stations and by geographical districts, appear in Table I.

Average cloudiness and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.	Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.
New England	5.5	-0.5	Missouri Valley	4.8	-0.3
Middle Atlantic	5.5	-0.1	Northern Slope	5.7	+1.1
South Atlantic	6.5	+0.7	Middle Slope	4.6	+0.8
Florida Peninsula	5.5	-1.0	Southern Slope	4.0	+0.2
East Gulf	6.5	+0.7	Southern Plateau	2.2	-0.7
West Gulf	6.5	+0.2	Middle Plateau	6.4	-1.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	7.7	0.0	Northern Plateau	8.2	+0.9
Lower Lake	7.7	-0.4	North Pacific Coast	8.7	+1.6
Upper Lake	6.5	-0.6	Middle Pacific Coast	6.3	+1.2
North Dakota	5.2	+0.2	South Pacific Coast	4.0	-0.1
Upper Mississippi Valley	5.2	-0.1			

HUMIDITY.

The relative humidity of the air continued relatively low in the middle and south Pacific coast districts as well as throughout the Plateau region, although precipitation and cloudiness were both above normal in the first named.

Average relative humidity and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.	Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.
New England	74	-2	Missouri Valley	70	-3
Middle Atlantic	75	0	Northern Slope	67	-3
South Atlantic	80	+2	Middle Slope	67	0
Florida Peninsula	81	+2	Southern Slope	66	+2
East Gulf	78	0	Southern Plateau	47	-4
West Gulf	78	+1	Middle Plateau	68	+1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	75	+1	Northern Plateau	79	+2
Lower Lake	75	+6	North Pacific Coast	69	+2
Upper Lake	81	+2	Middle Pacific Coast	76	+2
North Dakota	75	+6	South Pacific Coast	66	-6
Upper Mississippi Valley	76	-2			

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Numerical statistics relative to auroras and thunderstorms are given in Table IX, which shows the number of stations from which meteorological reports were received, and the number of such stations reporting thunderstorms (T) and auroras (A) in each State and on each day of the month, respectively.

Thunderstorms.—Four hundred and twenty-six reports of thunderstorms were received during the current month as against 887 in 1898 and 148 during the preceding month.

The dates on which the number of reports of thunderstorms for the whole country were most numerous were: 24th, 122; 13th, 60; 14th, 50; 4th, 39. The periods of greatest frequency were: 4-6th, 12-14th, 23d-25th.

Reports were most numerous from: Ohio, 46; Arkansas, 44; New Jersey, 35; Texas, 28; Mississippi, 26; Kentucky and Maryland, 23.

Auroras.—The evenings on which bright moonlight must have interfered with observations of faint auroras are assumed to be four, preceding and following the date of full moon, viz, from the 22d to the 30th.

The greatest number of reports were received for the following dates: 28th, 35; 29th, 6.

Reports were most numerous from: Minnesota and North Dakota, 12; Michigan, 9; Illinois and South Dakota, 6.

In Canada.—Auroras were reported as follows: Father Point, 11th; Quebec, 17th, 29th; Minnedosa, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 24th, 29th; Prince Albert, 15th; Battleford, 24th.

No thunderstorms were reported.