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THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

By Mr. P. C. DAY, Assistant Chief, Division of Meteorological Records.

PRESSURE.

The distribution of mean atmospheric pressure for February, 1907, over the United States and Canada is graphically shown on Chart VI, and the average values and departures from the normal are shown for each station in Tables I and V.

February, 1907, was ushered in with pressure distribution similar to that which had prevailed during most of the preceding month—high atmospheric pressure over the Canadian Northwest Provinces, and comparatively low pressure over the central Rocky Mountain and Plateau districts, and extending eastward toward the Great Lakes.

The area of high pressure moved rapidly southeastward into the upper Missouri and Mississippi valleys during the first few days of the month, increasing markedly in intensity, and during its passage eastward brought the severest cold of the winter to all districts along the northern border from the Rocky Mountains to New England.

The passing eastward of the above-mentioned high area marked the breaking up of the pressure distribution that prevailed so persistently during January over the Canadian Northwest Provinces and the upper Missouri Valley. Low pressure areas moved into those regions from the north Pacific coast, and high pressure developed over the central Pacific, Plateau, and Rocky Mountain districts, and, extending eastward toward the Mississippi Valley, gave moderate weather conditions over nearly all districts, except New England, from the 6th to the 25th.

From the 25th to the end of the month, a strong area of high pressure, that probably developed far to the north of the field of observation, moved southeastward over Manitoba and surrounding districts, and the month closed with severe weather prevailing in nearly all northern districts from Montana to New England.

The average pressure was highest over the northern Rocky Mountain, Plateau, and upper Missouri districts, and lowest over the Canadian Maritime Provinces. Pressure was above the normal for the month in all districts of the United States and Canada, except portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where a slight deficiency prevailed. Average pressure .10 inch or more above the normal prevailed in the upper Missouri Valley and north of the Great Lakes toward Hudson Bay.

Under the influence of high pressure north of the St. Lawrence Valley, cold northerly winds were discharged over New England and the lower Lake regions, while along the northern border from the Lakes to the Pacific, with high pressure to the south, warm southerly winds were frequent.

TEMPERATURE.

Unusually warm weather prevailed during most of the month over the entire portion of the United States, from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Pacific, and northward over the Canadian Northwest Provinces. From Nebraska west to the Pacific and south to the Mexican boundary the month was nearly continuously warmer than the average, and no serious cold wave was experienced in that region during the entire month. Over portions of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and surrounding States the mean temperature exceeded the average by more than 10° daily, and at numerous points was the highest February mean observed in the history of the respective stations.

Over New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the eastern part of the lower Lake region the cold weather inaugurated during the latter part of January continued, with slight interruptions, during the whole of February, and the month, especially over New England, was one of the coldest in the meteorological history of that section.

During the eastward progress of the high-pressure area over the Northern States, from the 1st to the 5th of the month, severe cold was experienced in the districts from the Dakotas to the Great Lakes, with minimum temperatures 50° or more below zero in parts of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, and