

A severe storm occurred at Beech Bluff on the 13th, near the eastern line of Madison County, also at Luray and Huron a few miles east in Henderson County. At Huron one farmer was killed and several farm buildings destroyed.

A severe windstorm, thought to have been a tornado passed through the northeast section of Hardeman County, Tenn., causing the death of 6 persons and destroying considerable farm property. At Bolivar in that county, a schoolhouse was blown entirely away, and trees and fences were blown down. Also on the same day and at about the same hour as the above, 2.30 p. m., a destructive wind storm struck the town of Tishomingo, Miss., causing damage to the amount of \$100,000, and among the buildings destroyed were 37 residences, 6 stores, a warehouse, flour mill and the public-school building. Every residence in the town was more or less injured, and 2 persons were killed. Beside those killed, 24 persons were severely injured in the town and 10 in the country. The correspondent at Tishomingo writes; "About 10 a. m. a very heavy thunderstorm occurred, during which 3 buildings within a radius of 300 feet were struck by lightning; 2 of these buildings were stores that a few hours later were destroyed by the storm. About one minute before the storm struck a sudden darkness settled over the place and a peculiar green tint was seen to cover everything in sight, even inside the houses."

ELECTRICAL STORM OF MARCH 23 IN KANSAS.

By S. D. FLORA, Observer, Weather Bureau.

An unusually severe electrical storm of the kind described in the Monthly Weather Review of June, 1912, occurred in the three western tiers of Kansas counties on March 23, Easter Sunday.

During this storm windmills, especially steel mills mounted on wooden supports, became so charged with static electricity that any person touching them received a distinct shock, and in some cases the shock was a severe one. The cooperative observer at Tribune. Greely

County, reports an instance where sparks 2 or 3 inches long were drawn from a wire running to a windmill.

Telephone and telegraph wires and wire fences also became charged sufficiently to give quite noticeable shocks, and in Scott County, where the disturbance seems to have been most severe, one case is reported where a prairie fire that started on the farm of Mr. J. W. Lough, near Scott County, is thought to have originated from electric sparks caused by a break in a wire fence. As numerous instances were reported where distinct sparks were noted on holding the broken ends of fence wires near together, it is altogether possible that dry grass might have been ignited by a similar phenomenon, though it would certainly be a novel way of accounting for a conflagration.

The cooperative observer at Scott City also reports that sparks passed from a person's finger held near a horse's ear and the horse would shake its head as though it felt the contact of the spark.

In Thomas County it was reported that all green vegetation was killed and in Sheridan County the wheat turned brown after the storm.

These electrical phenomena occurred during high southwest to west winds that attended the rapid eastward passage of an area of low pressure central over Denver, Colo., on the morning of the 23d.

They were generally experienced from early morning until about sunset and during this time the air was filled with dust and was very dry, with no precipitation during the storm, though light rain fell in the northwestern part of the State late in the evening.

Maximum temperatures on this day ranged from 65° to 75° in this part of the State and minimum temperatures from 25° to 40°. The sky was reported to be obscured by a leaden or copper-colored haze, probably due to the dust in the air.

For most persons the day had a very depressing effect, but, as in the case of the damage to tender vegetation, it remains to be proven how much of this was due to the electrical condition of the air and how much was a natural consequence of the dry and abnormally warm winds