

Carolina and Virginia, from Pennsylvania and western New York west to Illinois and southern Wisconsin, in most of Nebraska, North Dakota, and northern and western Minnesota, usually in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain regions and the northern and western Plateau, and in central California.

The greatest monthly amount at a single station was 31.29 inches, at a point in western Washington; in the eastern half of the country the greatest amount was reported from a station in Louisiana, 10.96 inches.

SNOWFALL

There was little snowfall in the majority of States; especially there was again almost none from the middle Mississippi Valley eastward to the middle Atlantic coast, where the present cold season has set new records at many stations for least snowfall and briefest duration of snow cover. As a rule, there was somewhat less than normal from New England to Wisconsin and Iowa, likewise in the Plains States and the near Southwest.

Near Lake Superior the snowfall usually exceeded the normal, as it did in most portions of the Plateau States,

and generally in the mountainous portions of western Washington and southern California.

The supply of stored snow in the higher portions of the West was mainly quite large as the month ended. In the central Plateau States particularly it was nearly everywhere greater than normal, and in most portions of the Pacific States besides.

SUNSHINE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

More than the usual amount of sunshine for February prevailed in the Florida Peninsula, in much of the Missouri Valley, and in western Nevada and northern California; while generally in Texas and Oklahoma and to westward, including the far Southwest, much less than the average was received. In most other areas about the normal amounts prevailed. The relative humidity was generally above the normal in much of the Gulf region, the central Missouri valley, the western Rocky Mountain and Plateau areas, and the far Southwest, while it was below the monthly average in the central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the central Atlantic States, the western portion of the Great Plains, and the Pacific area. The departures from the normal were in no case large.

SEVERE LOCAL STORMS, FEBRUARY, 1932

[The table herewith contains such data as have been received concerning severe local storms that occurred during the month. A revised list of tornadoes will appear in the Annual Report of the Chief of Bureau]

Place	Date	Time	Width of path (yards) ¹	Loss of life	Value of property destroyed	Character of storm	Remarks	Authority
Illinois (central)	3				\$15,000	Glaze	Interurban trains delayed; motor traffic difficult; some loss to telephone company.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Baltimore, Md., and vicinity	4					Wind	Trees uprooted; telephone and light service interrupted.	Do.
Dennison, Tex.	10	11:30 p. m.	3 mi.			do	Wires and several small houses blown down.	Do.
Scranton, Pa., and vicinity	10	P. m.				Severe thunderstorm.	Streets and basements flooded.	Do.
Oklahoma (south-central and eastern)	10-11					Destructive wind.	Character of damage not reported.	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity	11	A. m.			8,000	Thunderstorm	Teletype service interrupted; barn and contents destroyed by lightning.	Do.
Dallas, Tex.	11	A. m.				Wind	Roof caved in, plate glass broken; signs blown down.	Do.
Brookville, Ind.	11	11:45 a. m.			3,500	do	Buildings damaged; 2 persons injured.	Do.
Cincinnati, Ohio	11	1:09-1:15 p. m.				Wind squall	Some property damaged.	Do.
Shaftsbury, Mich. (near)	11	5 p. m.	100		5,000	Tornado	Church, schoolhouse and farm buildings damaged; trees uprooted.	Do.
Cowarts, Ala. (near)	11	10 p. m.			5,000	do	Small buildings and timber wrecked; several persons injured.	Do.
Alabama (northern and central)	11				50,000	Winds	Character of damage not reported.	Do.
Batesville, Ark. (near)	11				1,000	do	Small buildings and fences damaged.	Do.
Chicago, Tower Hill, Braceville and Napoleon, Ill.	11				25,000	do	Plate-glass windows broken; signs, wires, and light buildings damaged.	Do.
Fort Smith, Ark.	11				2,000	do	Buildings, fences and overhead wires damaged.	Do.
Ohio	11			4		Destructive winds	Many thousands of dollars damage; character of which was not reported.	Do.
Wisconsin (eastern counties)	11				3,000	Wind	Considerable minor property damage reported.	Do.

¹ "Mi." signifies miles instead of yards.

RIVERS AND FLOODS

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During the first seven months of 1931 the precipitation was below normal over most of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. This deficiency, immediately following the long period of drought in 1930, caused extremely low stages in most of the rivers of the Mississippi system and gave the lowest stages ever recorded at many gaging stations in a summer month. This unusually long period in which the precipitation was subnormal was followed by three months, beginning with August, 1931, in which it was nearly normal. In November there was more than the usual precipitation through most of the Mississippi system, and in a large part of

this area the amounts were as much as four times the normal for the month. In December, 1931, and January, 1932, it was also above normal in most of the Mississippi Valley, and much above normal during January in the Red and Arkansas Basins. In February, 1932, the amounts were above normal in portions of the Ohio Basin, and in most of the Mississippi Valley below Cairo.

Many of the rivers in the Southeastern States, the Gulf States, and in the eastern and southern parts of the Mississippi system rose rapidly in the late fall and early winter, and the interior rivers of Mississippi and Louisiana were in high flood for an unusually long time.

There were floods in the Vermilion, Big Sioux, and Floyd Rivers of Iowa and South Dakota, caused by the rapid melting of snow. In the Republican River of Nebraska and Kansas there was local flooding caused by ice gorges.