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FORECASTS AND WARNINGS.

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IN GENERAL.

In September the distribution of atmospheric pressure over the globe undergoes marked changes. The continents of the Northern Hemisphere begin to cool and the flow of atmospheric tides from the oceans to the continents begins. It is a month of increasing storm activity. The West Indian hurricane season is at its height. The latter part of the month usually marks the beginning of the rainy season on the Pacific coast of the United States. Over the Florida Peninsula September generally shows the maximum monthly rainfall of the year.

September, 1907, conformed rather closely to the seasonal average. During the early portion of the month barometric pressure was low over the tropical regions of the Atlantic and eastern Pacific, and averaged high over the more northern parts of the oceans. Over the continents the barometric fluctuations of this portion of the month were frequent, but not marked, and the more severe disturbances were of a local character. The third decade of the month was stormy. Two disturbances of tropical origin advanced from the Gulf of Mexico northeastward, attended by heavy rains and high winds along the Atlantic seaboard, and past eastward over the Atlantic to the British Isles, where barometric pressure continued low after the 23d. The first of these storms apparently moved southeastward from the British Isles and united with a disturbance that had caused exceptionally heavy rains over southwestern Europe. During the early part of this decade the first severe autumnal storm of the season crossed the Great Lakes. Following the passage of this storm the first heavy frost of the season occurred in the States of the upper Mississippi and middle Missouri valleys and the western Lake region, and the first light frost of the season in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States. On the 15th and 16th the first well-marked storm of the season visited the north Pacific coast.

The following dispatch from Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, dated September 20, 1907, indicates the character of disturbances that occurred in that section during the prevalence of low barometric pressure over the tropical regions of the oceans:

Recent advices from the Weather Bureau at Washington were verified in a remarkable manner. A disturbance east of the Windward Islands, which had been announced as probable, developed yesterday into a thunderstorm of great severity. Exceedingly low thunderclouds hung over

St. Vincent, and the lightning was fearfully vivid. Several casualties occurred. Similar storms have been experienced in the northern islands.