

which appeared near the Florida Coast on the 25th but displayed little energy ; it passed up the Coast and to the south of Newfoundland. No. 15—Apparently moved into British Columbia from the Pacific Ocean on the 26th accompanied by heavy rain on the Coast. It thence spread to the North-west Territories bringing higher temperature there and a Chinook in Alberta and Assiniboia. High winds and light falls of snow and rain accompanied it as it moved eastward. On reaching the Lakes it decreased in energy and passed over eastern Canada as a shallow depression, giving light snow or rain in most places in the Lake Region and eastern districts and a moderate gale in the Bay of Fundy. No. 16.—This area forming over the Mississippi Valley on the 30th as a secondary to No. 15 increased in energy and gave a fresh to strong gale from the Lakes to the Atlantic with a moderate fall of snow in Quebec and Ontario. The centre passed directly over the Bay of Fundy and thence to the Straits of Belle Isle.

HIGH AREAS.

The tracks of nine high pressure areas have been charted, four of which, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 9 were of little intensity. Two came from the extreme North-west, one passing eastward and the other southward ; three came from Manitoba or north of Lake Superior and moved south-east or east ; three moved from Middle Pacific Coast or Middle Western Plateau and passed eastward ; one started in western Quebec and travelled southeastward and one towards the end of the month hovered for several days over the Western States and on the 31st extended from the Pacific to the Lakes but it was not possible to trace its path. The more important areas of the month were Nos. 7 and 8. The former appeared over Alberta on the 15th and soon spread over the North-west. It was of great intensity at first and brought extremely cold weather with it. It assumed large proportions and spread to the Lakes on the 18th. There it backed the worst storm of the month over Eastern Canada and, with the exception of in Nova Scotia, brought extremely cold weather everywhere. The latter (No. 8) apparently first started over the Middle Western Plateau where it hovered as an important area for some time, but diminished in energy on its way to the Lakes, reaching which it again increased in energy, whilst an important storm developed over Eastern Canada. It eventually passed off the Middle Atlantic Coast having given the coldest weather of the month over the Lakes and Eastern Provinces.

WINDS.

In British Columbia the most prevalent winds were northerly. In Alberta the winds were for the greater part of the month westerly and blustery, favouring the Chinook. In Assiniboia the same conditions obtained except that the effect of the Chinook on the temperature was not so marked. In Manitoba the prevailing winds were also westerly and brisk for the greater part of the month. In Ontario the northern portion had a preponderance of easterly winds, whilst in the southern portion the direction was variable, the westerly however being more in evidence. On nine occasions the wind attained the force of a gale, three of which gales occurred whilst navigation was open and were duly warned. In Quebec as a whole the directive tendency was westerly, the winds for the most part being fresh or strong, eight gales were recorded, the heaviest being on the 24th and 25th, when it blew a strong gale. In the Maritime Provinces the winds were also mostly westerly. Seven gales occurred here of which six were warned and one only partly warned. A warning was also issued on the 20th but was not followed by a storm. Some of the highest velocities were as follows:—

St. John, N.B., 44 miles per hour from the S.E. on the 1st ; St. John, N.B., 46 miles per hour on the 9th, from the N.W. ; St. John, N.B., 46 N.W. on the 19th and 40 miles S.E. on the 30th ; Esquimalt, B.C., 43 miles S.W. on the 28th ; Swift Current, 56 miles W. on the 14th ; Winnipeg, 40 miles N.W. on the 15th ; Qu'Appelle 45 miles N.W. on the 14th ; Port Stanley 37 miles S.W. on the 4th and 29th ; Toronto 36 miles S.W. on the 5th ; Montreal 49 miles S.W. on the 24th ; Quebec 45 miles N.E. on the 11th ; Father Point 49 miles N.W., on the 4th, 47 miles N.W., on the 5th, 64 miles E., on the 11th, 52 miles W., on the 16th, 56 miles N.W., on the 18th and 43 miles N.W., on the 25th ; Point Escuminac 47 N.W. on the 18th, 55 N.W. on the 19th ; Grand Manan 44 miles S.E. on the 15th, 55 S.E. on the 30th ; Halifax 37 miles S.W. on the 5th ; Sydney 33 miles N.W. on the 20th ; Yarmouth 33 miles N.W. on the 18th ; Low Point, 52 miles N.W. on the 19th, and 50 N., on the 20th.

TEMPERATURE.

There was nothing very remarkable about the distribution of mean temperature. It was slightly above in Northern Alberta ; elsewhere, throughout British Columbia, the North-west Territories, Manitoba, the Lake Superior regions and in the northern and southern Ontario it was average or