

The weather in New Brunswick took much the same character as that in the eastern portion of Quebec, the precipitation being above average and the sky frequently overcast, the dates of change in conditions being about two days later than in Quebec. The difference above average mean temperature however was greater in New Brunswick and the small amount of snow that fell was at no time sufficient for sleighing.

In Nova Scotia the weather was for the most part very mild up to the 19th when there was a decided drop in the temperature the weather remaining comparatively cold in most districts to about the 30th. The precipitation which was mostly in the form of rain was generally very light in eastern and southern districts and below average throughout the Province. The most important gale of the month occurred about the 18th, but not much damage was reported.

The weather in Prince Edward Island, as in the last named province, was unusually mild and open, there being no low temperature until the 19th. The precipitation was also light and at the end of the month there was scarcely enough snow upon the ground for sleighing.—F. F. PAYNE.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean pressure for the month shows a departure of 0.10 inch above the average in South-western British Columbia. In southern Alberta it was near the average but in northern and eastern Alberta and also in western Assiniboia it was about .05 inches above average. In eastern Assiniboia it was average. From this eastward to eastern Quebec it was average or slightly below; it was the same in southern New Brunswick, but in eastern Quebec, northern New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it was slightly above average.

LOW AREAS.

Sixteen low areas appeared on the continent during the month, the general movement being from the North-west Territories or British Columbian Coast eastward to the Maritime Provinces or from the South-west States and Southern States northeastward. No. 1 was of fair intensity and gave light snowfalls and local gales in Ontario, Quebec and over the greater part of the Maritime Provinces. It was over the Georgian Bay on the 1st and passed eastward to Newfoundland. Nos. 2 and 3. The first of these was a shallow depression which appeared over Texas on the 3rd and was apparently attracted northward by No. 3 which appeared over Manitoba on the 3rd, but although they merged into one system over the Lakes they each kept their centres distinct until reaching Anticosti when only one centre existed. There was a general fall of snow or rain throughout eastern Canada and high winds or gales from the Lakes to the Atlantic. No. 4 was a shallow depression which moved into British Columbia from the Pacific Ocean on the 4th, and after moving to the north of Lake Superior dispersed, having given light falls of snow in the North-west Territories and along the north shore of Lake Superior. No. 5 appeared at first as an extensive and important Low as it moved into British Columbia from the Pacific Ocean on the 6th, where it gave heavy rain on the Coast. It became less important as it moved eastward across the North-west and apparently dispersed over Hudson's Bay. No. 6 quickly developed over Ontario on the 11th and gave a general fall of sleet or rain from the Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, dispersing over the Maritime Provinces. Nos. 8 and 9. The first of these started over Indian Territory and Northern Texas on the 12th and attained the proportions of an important Low when over the Mississippi Valley, but decreased in energy when it reached the Lakes, where, however, it gave high easterly winds and a general fall of rain or sleet in Ontario. It was eventually joined over New Brunswick by No. 9 which appeared over Virginia on the 14th. The combined system then redeveloped giving strong winds and a general fall of snow or rain throughout Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. No. 10 starting over western Quebec on the 17th quickly developed and passed eastward to Newfoundland. It caused a fresh to strong westerly gale throughout eastern Canada and a fall of snow or rain, which was generally light except in the Parry Sound and Upper Ottawa sections, where 6 to 7 inches of snow fell. No. 11 was a shallow depression which appeared to the southwestward of the Lake Region on the 20th. It caused a fall of six inches of snow in the Parry Sound District and light snow elsewhere in Ontario, western Quebec and the southern portions of the Maritime Provinces. No. 12 developed over the Lakes and gave light snow in Ontario and western Quebec. It soon diminished in energy and was absorbed into a wide spread low area which had been hovering for some days off the Coast. Steepening gradients then followed and a heavy gale ensued in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 24th and 25th. No. 13 was a fairly important area which passing across the North-west and to the north of Lake Superior on the 24th and 25th gave high winds and light local snowfalls, but it apparently dispersed on reaching western Quebec. No. 14 was a quick moving area of small dimensions