

In Prince Edward Island the weather took much the same character as that in New Brunswick, the conditions being almost normal. Light frosts occurred at most places but vegetation was comparatively green on the 30th. Some considerable damage was done along the coast by a heavy gale which occurred on the 7th.—F. F. PAYNE.

#### ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean pressure was considerably above average from the Pacific Coast to the Upper Lake Region average or a little above in the Maritime Provinces, and average or a little below in Ontario and Quebec. The greatest amount above average was in Assiniboia 0.12 of an inch, and the largest amount below was at Montreal, 0.05 of an inch.

#### HIGH AREAS.

No. 1, which had first appeared on the North Pacific coast on the 27th of last month, was on the 1st September centred in Northern Quebec whence it moved to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and then south over the Atlantic. No. 2 developed over Alberta on the 2nd, moved eastward to Lake Superior, then south-east to the New England coast and out to sea on the 5th. It was not a very pronounced area, but brought fine weather everywhere. No. 3 also first developed over Alberta on the 4th, moved to Western Quebec and then southward and off the middle Atlantic coast on the 7th. No. 4, after hovering on and off the British Columbian and adjoining States coasts from the 6th until the 11th, moved to the North-west Territories, then to the Lakes where it divided in two on the 14th, but reunited again on the 16th. It was an extensive area and brought fine weather throughout the country. No. 5 was an offshoot of the last area from which it parted on the 8th over Dakota; it passed eastward reaching Newfoundland on the 11th. No. 6 was comparatively unimportant; it first appeared over Northern British Columbia on the 15th, and moved south-eastward for a time, but was absorbed by No. 7 on the 17th when nearing the Lakes. No. 7 first appeared over British Columbia on the 17th, and thence moved to the North-west where it attained some energy, but soon passed to Northern Quebec, and apparently dispersed there. No. 8 was first noticed over Saskatchewan on the 20th. It was unimportant and of little energy, and took a south-east course to the Maritime Provinces, passing off the coast on the 24th, and causing cold weather throughout its course. No. 9 was an unimportant high, which first took definite form over Kansas and seems to have been absorbed by No. 8 on the 23rd, when nearing the Middle Atlantic Coast. No. 10, after hovering some time off the British Columbian and adjoining States coasts, was centred over Washington Territory on the 24th, from whence it took an erratic course more or less south-easterly until reaching the Carolina Coast, when it moved north-eastward up the Gulf Stream and out to sea. No. 11 first appeared over Northern British Columbia on the 27th, moved quickly south-eastward to Wyoming, then eastward to the Lakes being centred near Lake Michigan on the night of the 30th; it was of slight proportions at first, but soon developed into an area of importance and large proportions, covering at the end of the month the whole territory from Hudson's Bay south to the Gulf of Mexico and extending from Manitoba in the west to the Atlantic seaboard in the east.

#### LOW AREAS.

September was not a stormy month, although the low areas were numerous. In three cases areas moved up the middle Atlantic Coast, and two came from the Middle Mississippi Valley, but by far the greater number crossed the North-west and passed eastward across the continent. The mean velocity with which the low areas travelled was 31.0 miles per hour. No. 1 first appeared over British Columbia on the night of August 30th, and on the 1st September was centred over Montana, whence it moved to Manitoba, and then east to Newfoundland, which it reached on the 4th, and for the most part was unimportant until it passed over the Gulf of St. Lawrence where it gave a moderate to fresh gale. No. 2 was also first seen over British Columbia on the 2nd, moved into Montana and then to the North-west, where it was joined on the 4th by No. 3. This latter area was on the 2nd near California, and moved quickly northward; the combined system then passing due eastward to Newfoundland, which it reached on the 6th. It was of moderate energy until it arrived at the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it developed considerably and gave a fresh gale. No. 4 was at first noticed on the morning of the 4th, as centred over Arizona, from whence it moved north-eastward and may have been absorbed by No. 5, but its actual movement is uncertain. No. 5 was passing over British Columbia on the 4th, soon crossed to the North-west and thence moved eastward, reaching Newfoundland on the 8th, and showed little energy throughout. No. 6 was an area of slight importance, which first appeared over Alberta on the night of the 8th, and passed east to the north of Lake Superior where it apparently dispersed. No. 7, which seems to have been subsidiary to No. 6, was apparently centred over Saskatchewan on the night of the 10th; whence it took a south-easterly course to the Ottawa Valley and then north-east to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, eventually crossing Newfoundland on the 15th. It was a shallow depression until it reached the Lakes, where it caused fresh to strong winds and local showers, also giving showery weather in the eastern provinces. No. 8 was short lived and of little importance. It first appeared near Cape Hatteras on the night of the 11th, disappearing during the 12th off the New England Coast. No. 9 was an unimportant low, which after causing some showers in Alberta on the 13th passed southward and disappeared. No. 10 was quite unimportant,