

The weather in New Brunswick, though unusually mild was exceptionally dull, and the precipitation, like the temperature, was at most places above average. The highest temperatures, which occurred generally about the 12th, were at most places between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$ , but at Dalhousie the maximum was  $65.0^{\circ}$ . The minimum temperatures, which ranged between  $9.0^{\circ}$  at Point Lepreaux and  $-27^{\circ}$  at Sussex, were reported from most stations on the 31st. At St. John gales occurred on the 2nd, 4th, 8th, 12th and 15th, the wind reaching a velocity upon each occasion of 42 miles per hour. There was not much sleighing until the last week of the month.

In Nova Scotia the temperature was above average, whilst the precipitation varied, it being well above average at Sydney, Port Hastings and Whitehead, and below elsewhere. The maximum temperatures were at most stations between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ}$ , the dates of occurrence varying. The minimum temperatures, which ranged between  $-4^{\circ}$  at Parrsboro' and  $19^{\circ}$  at Whitehead, were recorded generally on the last few days of the month. Several severe gales occurred during the month. At Halifax dandelions were in bloom on the 3rd.

In Prince Edward Island the weather was for the most part fine and mild, the temperature being above average and the precipitation average or below. The maximum temperatures were about the same as in New Brunswick, but the minimum temperatures, which occurred generally on the 31st, were higher. The ground was bare of snow during the greater part of the month, and navigation was open up to the 31st.—F. F. PAYNE.

#### ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean atmospheric pressure was a tenth of an inch below average in Cape Breton, and thence westward the departure diminished until at Quebec it was just average. Westward from this across the Lake Region to Eastern Manitoba the departure from average was minus, with a difference of 0.07 of an inch in the Ottawa Valley and over the Upper Lakes. From Manitoba to the Pacific the average was generally exceeded, with the greatest departure (0.15 of an inch) over Saskatchewan.

#### HIGH AREAS.

Eleven high areas have been charted, most of which were extensive, covering large portions of the continent. Three of these showed a tendency to hover, two of them over the Middle Pacific States and one over the North-west. Two first appeared in the North-west Territories and passed south and east across the continent; one came from the extreme North-west States and dispersed over the Middle Atlantic States, after having nearly crossed the continent; two came from the north of Lake Superior and passed south-eastward to the Atlantic. The paths of the remainder were short, and two of the areas were absorbed by others. The most important area of the month was present during the last few days, and brought decidedly cold weather from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

#### LOW AREAS.

Eleven low areas have been traced; four came from the North-west Territories or British Columbia, taking generally an easterly or southeasterly course, one came from the middle Mississippi Valley moving northeastward, one from Texas taking a north-east course, and one appearing near the New England Coast passed northward across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The mean rate of movement of the low areas was about thirty-five miles per hour.

No. 1 was centred over Missouri on the 30th November, over the lakes on the morning of the 1st, and thence travelled to Newfoundland, which it reached on the 3rd. It was generally attended by high winds and caused a fresh gale on the Bay of Fundy. No. 2 was centred over eastern Pennsylvania on the night of the 3rd. It developed quickly, took a north-easterly course and gave a fresh gale throughout the Eastern Provinces on the 4th and then moved to Labrador. No. 3 moved as a comparatively shallow area from Manitoba to the Lake Region. It then increased in energy giving high winds and heavy local snowfalls throughout its subsequent course from Ontario to the more southern part of the Maritime Provinces. No. 4 passed across the North-west Territories and thence eastward as an ill-defined area until approaching the seaboard when a marked development occurred and a gale prevailed in the Maritime Provinces. No. 5 appeared off the British Columbia coast on the 8th; it moved to the North-west Territories, then to the north of Lake Superior where it dispersed. It was rather unimportant. No. 6 appeared over Texas on the 10th and moved north-eastward with quickly increasing energy and a strong gale with heavy rainfall prevailed in the Lake Region between the 11th and 12th; the storm moved towards James Bay and thence eastward with diminishing energy to Newfoundland. No. 7 seems to have formed over Kentucky and Tennessee on the morning of the 14th. It moved quickly northeastward with increasing energy, crossing Newfoundland on the 16th. It gave high winds and a general fall of snow from the Lakes to the Atlantic, excepting in the Maritime Provinces, where the precipitation was partly rain. No. 8 was of small dimensions and gave strong winds and a fall of rain from the Lakes to the Atlantic. No. 9 after hovering over the northern portions of the North-west Territories was centred over Keewatin on the 23rd. It then moved south-east to the Upper Lakes and then north-eastward