

Although the weather in Nova Scotia was exceptionally mild it was not quite so fine as in the last named province and in many places the rainfall was unusually large, nevertheless there were many bright warm days and at quite a large number of places the rainfall was light. Gales occurred in many districts on the 15th, 21st and 29th, and some damage along the coast was caused thereby. Frosts occurred at several stations, but they were not severe. The trees were almost bare of leaves by the 31st.

In Prince Edward Island the weather took much the same character as that in New Brunswick, it being for the most part unusually fine and mild. No killing frosts were reported and only very light snow flurries occurred. A moderate gale was reported on the 7th but it caused little or no damage. The trees had all changed colour by the 10th and most were bare by the 31st.—F. F. PAYNE.

#### ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean atmospheric pressure for the month differed widely from average over the eastern portion of the Continent, embracing Canada from the Upper Lake Region to Newfoundland, and the United States from the Ohio Valley to the Atlantic; from Lake Huron to the Gulf the departure ranged between 0·15 and 0·18 of an inch higher than the average. Westward from Port Arthur and Duluth on Lake Superior an area within which the departure was from average to +·05 extended to the Rocky Mountains, while both to the northward towards Athabasca and Hudson's Bay and southward over the western United States and again on the Pacific Coast the pressure was generally a little below average.

#### HIGH AREAS.

No less than ten high areas have been charted, of these five, including one which was centred in the Lake Region at the opening of the month and one which was spreading rapidly across the Lake Region at the close of it, can be traced clearly, either quite across the Continent or at least from the Mountains; two seem to have developed to the southward of Hudson's Bay and three entered the Continent from the Pacific and dispersed over the Western States. Perhaps the most important of them was that which appeared over Athabasca on the 11th, and brought fairly cold weather in the North-west Territories, but one which appeared in much the same region on the last day of the month was also very pronounced; it moved very quickly and brought a decided cold wave to the Lake Region during the first days of November.

#### LOW AREAS.

The tracks of low areas differed very decidedly from normal; only one, and that of very moderate intensity passed across the Lake Region; two, one of which first appeared over the Gulf of Mexico, and the other, a West India hurricane, moved up the Atlantic Coast of the United States; one of moderate intensity moved northward from the Atlantic to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The remainder, five in number, were chiefly confined to the west and north-west States and Territories and only three of them can be traced in a far northern course across James Bay to Labrador. No. 1 cannot be traced east of the Lake Region; while over the North-west Territories it was attended by local rains. No. 2 appeared to the south-east of Nova Scotia early on the 3rd, and during the day gave strong northerly winds and rain over the eastern part of the Province and in the Gulf and subsequently when the storm centre was near Belle Isle, a fresh westerly gale prevailed in the Gulf. No. 3 was centred near the west Florida coast on the morning of the 5th, and thence moved rapidly up the Atlantic coast with increasing energy. During the night of the 6th—7th the centre passed across the Maritime Provinces and a very heavy rain with fresh gales prevailed. Nos. 4 and 5 passed eastward across the North-west Territories and then disappeared, the former was accompanied by fine warm weather and the latter by local rains in Manitoba. Nos. 6 and 7 may perhaps be traced from the coast of California, whence moving eastward to Arkansas, they then turned northward, the former in conjunction with an important high causing high winds with snow and rain in the Territories and Manitoba between the 11th and 13th, and the latter causing strong gales with rain and snow in Manitoba on the 15th and 16th. Both areas passed far to the northward across Hudson Bay and neither of them exerted a very decided influence on the weather in Canada east of Lake Superior. No. 8 was a moderate disturbance which appeared over the west Gulf States on the 26th; it moved quickly to the Lower Lake Region and thence to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and was attended throughout its course by strong winds and rain. No. 9 was a West India hurricane which passed across Cuba on the 29th, and then moved northward. During the night of the 31st, the centre was in Virginia and easterly winds in advance of it were increasing in the Maritime Provinces and the weather was generally unsettled and showery in the St. Lawrence Valley.

#### WINDS.

In the North-west Territories and also in the Maritime Provinces, the generally prevalent westerly winds were fairly in evidence but in the Lake Region there was a very decided departure from normal conditions, inasmuch as easterly winds predominated to a marked degree. Over the larger portion of the Dominion the