

In Nova Scotia the weather conditions were almost normal, but in most districts the temperature was slightly below average, and while the rainfall was somewhat excessive in the south-western portion of the province it was comparatively light elsewhere. Frosts were recorded at all stations, $21^{\circ}8$ being reported from Truro on the 6th; nevertheless little damage was done to vegetation, which was in almost normal condition.

The weather in Prince Edward Island was for the most part fine, cold and dry, and frosts occurred rather more frequently than usual in most districts. Although vegetation made good progress during the latter part of the month it was below normal on the 31st.—F. F. PAYNE.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean atmospheric pressure was nearly equal with the average in British Columbia and the North-west Territories. East of Manitoba there was a general excess ranging from $\cdot 02$ to $\cdot 06$ of an inch.

HIGH AREAS.

Eight high areas have been charted; four of them moved south-east from Northern Manitoba and the Territories, three eastward from the North Pacific Coast of the United States, and one south-east across the Gulf and Maritime Provinces. Those from Northern Canada were the most pronounced, and one especially which appeared in Saskatchewan on the 17th, and moved very slowly to the Middle Atlantic Coast, was apparently the controlling factor in the weather of Western Canada for about a week.

LOW AREAS.

Ten low areas passed across the Dominion and the United States, and of this number eight first became visible in the Western States, thence moving north-eastward and eastward in rather erratic courses. The remaining two first appeared in British Columbia and traversed the breadth of the Dominion. No. 1 appeared in the Western States on the last day of April, and on the morning of May 1st, was centered in Minnesota as a well marked area; it caused a general rain over the western part of the Lake Region, and afterwards scattered showers occurred within its boundaries as it moved rapidly with diminishing energy to the seaboard. No. 2 formed in the Western States and moved northward to Manitoba and obviously an intimate connection existed between this area and the cold wave which occurred in the North-west Territories during several days. No. 3 may be traced from the Western States to the south of the Lake Region and thence to the southward of Nova Scotia. It developed as it passed seaward and a northerly gale occurred in Cape Breton. No. 4 was accompanied by heavy rain in Ontario on the 11th as it passed over the province. No. 5 took nearly the same course as the previous area and it was in its rear that occurred the second snow and cold spell of the month in the North-west Territories and heavy rain again fell in Ontario as the centre passed across that province. No. 6 appeared in the Western States, moved across the Lake Region to the Ottawa Valley and dipped to the New England Coast; it then developed and caused rain with gales in the Maritime Provinces and Gulf. No. 7 was confined to the Southwestern States. Nos. 8, 9 and 10 may be grouped together as they formed part of a general barometric depression which existed over the western and north-western portions of the continent from the 24th until the end of the month, at times extending over the Lake Region and the St Lawrence Valley accompanied by numerous local rains which were at some places heavy.

WINDS.

In British Columbia the winds were as a rule moderate and did not at any time exceed the force of a fresh breeze, and were from directions between south and west nearly the whole month. In the North-west Territories the force of a moderate gale was reached on four occasions, the greatest number of winds coming from between north and east. This was also the case in the prevailing winds in Manitoba where they were fresh for the greater part of the month and on three occasions reached the force of a moderate gale. Winds were for the most part moderate in Ontario although the force of a strong breeze was reached locally on four occasions, no decided tendency for any special direction was shown. In Quebec the northeast and south-west winds were the most prevalent and they did not exceed the force of a strong breeze during the month.

Three gales were experienced in the Maritime Provinces, two of which were heavy locally, but were not warned.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of May was from 2 to 6 degrees below average in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the greater part of British Columbia, and a little above average in Ontario, Quebec, and the larger portion of Maritime Provinces. Stations in Southern Alberta show the greatest departure below, and those in Central Ontario the greatest departure above average. The weather of the North-west Territories was marked by two cold spells, the first of which occurred during the first few days of the month, when the