

The weather in Prince Edward Island was generally fair and mild and the precipitation in most districts was light; night frosts however were of frequent occurrence and vegetation was somewhat backward in consequence. The highest temperatures occurred on or about the 29th and the lowest on the 7th. F. F. PAYNE.

HIGH AREAS.

Five high pressure areas were sufficiently well marked to be traced but none of them were very energetic.

No. 1 was centered in the North-west Territories on the morning of the 1st, attended by very cold weather, Qu'Appelle reporting -24° . The area spread quickly over Canada to the Atlantic accompanied by cold weather, but the main body of the system did not leave the North-west Territories and Manitoba until the evening of the 3rd, when it moved southeastward to the Lake Region and passed on the 6th off the New England Coast. No. 2 travelled over the North Pacific States on the 6th and reached the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico on the 9th. It then, between the 9th and 11th, spread northeastward into Canada from the Lower Lakes to the Atlantic attended by very fine weather. No. 3 was situated in the North Pacific States on the 13th. On the 15th it had reached Dakota; thence it moved to the South Atlantic States where it was centred on the morning of the 17th. From the South Atlantic States its centre was transferred to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and on the 19th, and for several days afterwards high pressure and fine weather prevailed from the lakes to the Atlantic. No. 4 moved into the North Pacific States on the 19th, thence slowly over the Lake Region to the St. Lawrence Valley and broke up. It was of moderate energy only. No. 5 moved into the Lower St. Lawrence Valley on the 26th from the northward and thence passed slowly southward to the Middle Atlantic Coast. It was of little energy, but it was accompanied by a spell of very fine weather in the Maritime Provinces.

LOW AREAS.

Ten areas of low pressure were sufficiently well marked to be charted and there were one or two other depressions of minor importance whose tracks were too doubtful to be accurately ascertained.

No. 1 appeared in the vicinity of New Mexico on the 2nd, and passed over the Southern States and thence off the Carolina Coast and to the northward of Bermuda. It did not affect the weather in Canada. No. 2 first became well defined on the 5th when on the Texas Coast. It travelled northeastward as a depression of importance, reached the St. Lawrence Valley during the night of the 8th, whence it passed to the Straits of Belle Isle. Between the 7th and 9th it brought heavy precipitation from the lakes to the Atlantic which in the northern portions of Ontario and over the greater portion of Quebec was largely as snow; moderate gales were also generally experienced. No. 3 was situated over Alberta on the morning of the 9th and between the 9th and 11th passed over the Territories and Manitoba and thence north of Lake Superior. It was attended by a few scattered showers only in the North-west but owing to its influence showers and thunderstorms were generally experienced in the Lake Region on the 11th, and in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys on the 12th. No. 4 passed over Cape Breton during the night of the 12th having moved in from the Atlantic. It caused a fall of rain west as far as Halifax. No. 5 passed into Alberta from British Columbia during the night of the 11th. Between the 12th and 14th it traversed the Territories, Manitoba and the Lake Region and dispersed in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. It was attended by local falls of rain and snow in the North-west and by numerous showers and thunderstorms in Ontario and Quebec. No. 6 formed during the night of the 15th in the Middle Atlantic States in an existing low pressure trough. On the 17th it passed along the Nova Scotia Coast as a disturbance of considerable energy attended in the Maritime Province by heavy rains and fresh northeasterly to northerly gales. No. 7 passed southeastward over British Columbia on the 15th skirting Southern Alberta on the 16th. On the 17th it covered the North-west States. On the 18th it reached Lake Superior and on the 19th dispersed. It caused light snowfalls in the North-west and showers in Ontario, as a rule light. No. 8 formed on the 19th in the Western States. Its ultimate course is doubtful, but the area was noticeable for the fall of snow which it occasioned in Manitoba on the 19th and 20th. No. 9 was a depression of considerable importance when over the northwestern portion of the continent between the 25th and 27th, the barometer reduced to sea level falling to 28.80 inches. The area however did not extend further east than Lake Superior and it seemingly passed to Hudson Bay. During its presence in the North-west thunderstorms were experienced at first, followed by a change to decidedly colder weather and light snowfalls. A fall of rain also occurred over the Lake Superior Region. No. 10 was a marked depression on the morning of the 30th centered in Colorado, it having developed during the night. It travelled northeasterly and on May 1st dispersed over Lake Superior. Showers and thunderstorms were general in Ontario and Quebec on the 30th attendant apparently to a great extent on this area.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean atmospheric pressure was above the average from the Straits of Mackinaw east to our Atlantic Coast and below everywhere else. The greatest amount above average 0.10 of an inch occurred in southwestern New Brunswick, and the greatest amount below average was in the interior of British Columbia.