

of the Boundary Line to the Lake Region where on the 24th and 25th it brought rain turning to snow. It then passed to the New England coast where it was seemingly reinforced by a subsidiary, for a very rapid increase in energy occurred and during the night of the 25th and on the 26th it swept over the Maritime Provinces as a storm of great violence; the barometer dropped to 28.60 inches, rain fell very heavily and heavy gales were everywhere experienced and at the same time a heavy snowstorm was general over the Province of Quebec. No. 14 was a moderate depression which moved into the North Saskatchewan Valley on the 25th and dispersed over the northern portion of the Lower Lake Region on the 29th. In the Georgian Bay region it caused a heavy fall of snow in nearly all localities. No. 15 appeared off the Florida coast on the 27th; it soon proved to be a disturbance of much energy and as it travelled quickly up the United States Atlantic seaboard and over the Maritime Provinces it causes a fresh to heavy gale over Eastern Canada on the 29th accompanied by snow and rain, chiefly the latter. No. 16 travelled from Alberta to the Lake Region between the 28th and 30th attended by light snow except in the Georgian Bay Region where the fall was heavy. After leaving the Lake Region the depression developed greater energy and during the 31st it caused a heavy gale to set in over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces together with heavy snow and rain.

HIGH AREAS.

Eleven areas of high pressure were traced during the month; half of the number travelled far to the northward into the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys the remainder passed southward from the far North-west to the Central and Southern States.

No. 1 was a continuance of No. 11 on the December Chart. It was still centred in the North-west Territories on the morning of the 1st but afterwards it passed southward to the Lower Mississippi Valley and thence to the Middle Atlantic Coast. No. 2 was a moderate high which developed over Alberta on the 3rd and also travelled southward reaching the Middle Atlantic Coast on the 7th. No. 3 appeared in Manitoba on the 7th and travelled quickly over the Lake Superior District to the Ottawa Valley and thence off the New England Coast. During its presence the temperature on the night of the 8th was from 2 to 10 degrees below zero in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys. No. 4 formed on the night of the 9th in the North Saskatchewan Valley and on the 9th passed eastward and over Manitoba attended by zero weather. During the 10th it travelled quickly from Lake Superior to the Ottawa Valley bringing a rapid fall in temperature from the Lake Region to the Atlantic Coast and at night several degrees below zero were generally recorded in Northern Ontario, and throughout Quebec. No. 5 was a very moderate high which between the 13th and 16th passed over Canada from the North-west Territories to the Maritime Provinces; it was not accompanied by any low temperatures. No. 6 spread quickly over Canada from the Lakes to the Atlantic on the 16th causing a very rapid fall in temperature at night from Eastern Ontario to the Maritime Provinces. No. 7 was seemingly an offshoot of a persistent high at the time covering the Pacific States. It travelled over the Central States to the Middle Atlantic Coast. At the same time there was a sharp rise in pressure on the 20th over the Lake Region, the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys accompanied by a very rapid drop in temperature; at Ottawa the temperature fell forty-four degrees in less than twelve hours. No. 8 was an area of importance which travelled between the 22nd and 24th from the North-west Territories to the Maritime Provinces attended by a short spell of decidedly cold weather more especially in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys. No. 9 was situated in the North Saskatchewan Valley on the 24th accompanied by decidedly cold weather. It spread quickly eastward together with its accompanying cold weather; its centre meanwhile passed south to the Central States, then to the Atlantic Coast and north-easterly to Nova Scotia and over Newfoundland. No. 10 moved into Alberta on the 26th accompanied by cold weather and on the morning of the 27th the temperature ranged from 6 to 26 degrees below zero from the Rockies to Manitoba; after the 27th the area passed southward to the States bordering on the north shore of the Gulf of Mexico when its attendant cold wave quickly moderated. No. 11 moved into the North Saskatchewan Valley on the night of the 28th. It reached Manitoba on the night of the 31st and over the eastern portion of the Territories and in Manitoba it was attended by very cold weather. Prince Albert recorded 39°.5 degrees below zero, Minnedosa 32° below, Winnipeg 31° below, and Oonikup 40° below

WINDS.

In British Columbia the winds were chiefly easterly and southerly. Gales were experienced on several occasions, especially on the 12th, and between the 22nd and 23rd, but the force as a rule was from a light to a moderate breeze. In the North-west Territories and Manitoba the winds were mostly from the southward and the westward; there were from four to five gales and sixteen days on which the force of a fresh to strong breeze was attained. In the Lake Region, the Ottawa Valley and the Upper St. Lawrence Valley the winds were also as a rule southerly and westerly, fresh to strong breezes were very prevalent and the force of a gale was often reached; in fact in the Lake Region there were as many as eight gales. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces the westerly direction predominated; there was an unusually large proportion of high winds and no less than nine gales, nearly all of which attained to the force of fresh or