

observer at Sussex reporting  $-31^{\circ}0$  and at Fredericton  $-23^{\circ}0$ ; at other stations the lowest recorded was  $-18^{\circ}0$  at Chatham. The sleighing was fair up to the 21st, after which the ground was almost bare until nearly the last day of the month, when more snow fell. Fogs were reported from several stations.

In Nova Scotia the temperature and precipitation were also above average, and the weather was very unsettled with frequent falls of rain or snow. Strong winds were very prevalent, and on the 2nd, 12th, 20th, 26th, 29th and 31st severe gales occurred, a velocity of 52 miles being reached at Halifax on the 20th. Temperatures below zero were reported from three stations only; and maximum temperatures above  $50^{\circ}$  were recorded nearly everywhere. There was little sleighing during the month, the snow that fell soon melting.

The weather in Prince Edward Island was much the same as in New Brunswick the changes being frequent and sudden and the temperatures unusually high; the amount of precipitation, however, was below average at Charlottetown. Several storms passed over the province accompanied by snow, or rain. No temperatures below zero were recorded. There was little or no sleighing during the month and on the 31st the ground was bare.—F. F. PAYNE.

### ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean atmospheric pressure was below average in all portions of the Dominion except along the British Columbia Coast and over the eastern portion of Nova Scotia, in both of which localities the average was just about maintained. In Alberta the deficiency amounted to 0.13 of an inch and in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley to .12 of an inch.

### LOW AREAS.

As many as sixteen areas of low pressure were sufficiently well marked to be charted; in fact the greater number were of considerable importance and attended by high winds and gales. Four of the areas passed from the region of the Gulf of Mexico to the Maritime Provinces but the more general track was from the far North-west, over Lake Superior to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

No. 1 formed over the Lake Region during the 30th and 31st of December and on January 1st it was merged in No. 2 which was passing up the Atlantic Coast. It was attended by strong winds and gales over Ontario, together with a fall of snow which in northern localities was for the most part quite heavy. No. 2 was situated over Florida on the evening of the 31st December and during January 1st, and the earlier part of the 2nd it travelled with great rapidity to and over the Maritime Provinces; at the same time it developed into a severe storm bringing a heavy gale throughout Eastern Canada accompanied by heavy rains in the southern portions and snow in the northern. No. 3 was a shallow depression which moved quickly from the North-west far north over Canada to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was attended by a few light scattered snow showers. No. 4 passed over British Columbia on the 5th, the North-west on the 6th, reached Ontario on the 7th and the Maritime Provinces on the 8th. It was an area of considerable energy attended by high winds but by only light precipitation. In the Maritime Provinces it gave a gale very generally. No. 5 was a moderate depression which moved from British Columbia to the Gulf of St. Lawrence between the 7th and 10th. From the Lakes to the Atlantic it was attended by light falls of snow and rain together with moderate gales in the Maritime Provinces. No. 6 was a shallow depression from British Columbia, which passed over the Territories on the 9th, and after giving light snowfalls as far as Lake Superior it became merged on the 11th in No. 7. No. 7 apparently passed from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast and thence over Nova Scotia causing strong winds and gales in Canada from the Lower Lakes to the Maritime Provinces together with a fall of snow except in the southern portion of the Maritime Provinces, where it rained heavily. No. 8 caused a moderate fall of snow over Ontario during the 13th night, and on the 14th, and then dispersed; previously it had given light falls of snow in the Territories and Manitoba. No. 9 was apparently subsidiary to No. 8; it travelled between the 15th and 16th with great rapidity as a very shallow depression from the West-south-west states, over the Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley to the Gulf and was attended by light snowfalls from the Lakes to the Maritime Provinces. No. 10 was a shallow depression which travelled from Alberta to Lake Superior between the 17th and 19th and was then merged in No. 11. No. 11 moved northward from the east coast of the Gulf of Mexico to Pennsylvania, thence north-eastward and over Nova Scotia. It developed considerable energy as it progressed and caused strong winds together with rain which in most places was heavy. No. 12 travelled with great rapidity; it was situated in the North Saskatchewan valley on the evening of the 21st and by the evening of the 23rd, had reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was attended by a few light scattered showers only, but was chiefly noticeable for the high west to north winds which immediately followed it. In the Maritime Provinces the force of a gale was generally recorded. No. 13 moved into British Columbia on the 22nd accompanied by fresh gales and heavy rains. Its course was then a little south