

coast with increased intensity, while the Minnesota disturbance passed east-southeastward to the Ohio Valley with decreasing intensity by the morning of the 23d.

A pressure reading of 30.94 inches was reported at Edmonton, Alberta, on the morning of the 20th, with temperature readings near 0° F. in the Canadian Northwest and cold-wave warnings were disseminated for portions of the Plains and southern Slope States. The high passed thence southward to the West Gulf States by the morning of the 22d, causing frosts on that morning over the West Gulf and portions of the East Gulf States. On the morning of the 23d it had advanced to northwestern Florida, and frosts were reported throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States, warnings of which were previously issued. On the 24th the high was central over North Carolina and frosts were again reported in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The high-pressure area passed northeastward to the ocean.

The next disturbance to cross the country was undoubtedly of north Pacific origin. It first appeared as a definite center over Idaho on the evening of the 22d, passing southeastward to Colorado by the 24th and thence northeastward during the following two days to the St. Lawrence Valley. It caused showers and thunderstorms over an area extending from Kansas and Nebraska northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley. Another low followed, being central near Edmonton, on the morning of the 24th, and passing thence southeastward to Colorado during the next 36 hours. A secondary storm that was over New Mexico on the evening of the 25th passed eastward and up the Ohio Valley until on the morning of the 28th it was central over southwestern Pennsylvania. It was thence forced southward to North Carolina on the evening of that date by a high-pressure area to the northward and, later developing intensity, passed northeastward up the Atlantic coast, being central at the last of the month over the Canadian Maritime Provinces. These two storms caused scattered showers and thunderstorms over most of the country from the Plains States eastward. On the evening of the 28th storm warnings were issued for the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Nantucket and continued on the morning of the 29th from Nantucket to Bridgeport, Conn., and high winds occurred over the areas indicated.

On the 26th pressure became high over Saskatchewan and on the following morning a high center was over

western Ontario with temperatures below zero from Saskatchewan to western Ontario. By the morning of the 28th the high area was over eastern Ontario, whence it passed eastward to the ocean during the next 48 hours. Another high area appeared over eastern Manitoba on the 29th and on the morning of the last day of the month was over Ontario and by the evening of that date on the southern New England coast.

Lows of minor character continued to develop over the southern Rocky Mountain Region, which caused showers and thunderstorms as they advanced eastward to the Ohio Valley. At the last of the month low-pressure areas were over Oklahoma, the mouth of the Rio Grande, and Saskatchewan, and pressure was high over New England and the Middle Atlantic coast.

Pressure was below normal on the extreme north Pacific coast from the evening of the 25th until the 28th, on the morning of which latter date pressure readings showed a fall from the preceding observation, and storm warnings were issued for the north Pacific coast. These warnings were continued on the 29th and 30th and high winds occurred over the districts indicated in the warnings.

SOLAR INFLUENCES?

There is a familiar authority, formerly very active in Virginia, who taught the truth of the text in the Book of Joshua: "Sun, stand thou still! * * * And the sun stood still," whereas, in the ancient scripture this phrase is a quotation from a bit of sublime poetry, equal in its impressiveness to the blank verse of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Most modern writers accept the fact that the ancient authors were writing poetry, not science, whereas the modern author of "The central law of the weather" seems to accept this quotation from Holy Scripture as the basis of his system of local weather forecasts.

Of course, the study of the solar atmosphere and its phenomena is a very important part of modern astronomy, and we may believe that it is related to the study of modern meteorology, but we have not as yet seen that any meteorologists have been able to forecast at long range coming weather changes on the earth by means of the spots on the sun. Nor is it apparent that there is any physical reason why we should expect to be able to do so.—[C. A.]