

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The distribution of pressure was below average from the Rocky Mountains to Manitoba, and above average in all the large remaining portion of Canada; the greatest excess, .060 to .080 inches, occurred in the Lake Region, the Ottawa Valley and on Vancouver Island, and the greatest departure below average—.070 inches in the north Saskatchewan Valley.

HIGH AREAS.

Six areas of high pressure were sufficiently well marked to be traced; a number well up to, if not exceeding, that for the usual June average.

No. 1. This moderate high passed between the 1st and 4th, from the northward of Lake Superior off the New England coast attended by very cool nights from the Lakes to the Atlantic. No. 2 was another very moderate high which first appeared on our Pacific coast on the 7th, reached the Lake Region on the 10th and passed off the New England coast on the 11th. No. 3 also appeared on our British Columbia coast, the date being the 13th. It spread gradually over the western portion of the Continent to the Lake Region, and then on the 17th passed southwards to the Southern States. No. 4 succeeded low area No. 7; it appeared near Lake Manitoba on the 20th; on the 21st it reached the Ottawa Valley, and on the 23rd passed off the Nova Scotian coast. It was only of moderate energy. No. 5 lay over the North Pacific States between the 20th and 22nd, and then spread very slowly to the Lake Region, eventually breaking up on the 27th. No. 6 was as well marked as any high of the series here considered. It developed in the rear of low area No. 10, and between the 29th and 30th its centre travelled from the Lake Superior region over the Lakes to the Middle Atlantic States.

LOW AREAS.

Ten low pressure areas were of sufficient importance to be traced, and what is unusual at this season of the year two of the number were attended by gales of wind, namely, No. 6 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 21st, and No. 10 in the Lower Lakes on the 28th.

No. 1, a continuance of No. 10, on the May chart, after reaching the Ottawa Valley on the morning of the 1st, it passed to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, and thence southward over the Maritime Provinces. It was attended in Eastern Canada by fresh to strong breezes and scattered showers and thunderstorms. Nos. 2 and 3—No. 2 was situated in Colorado on the 2nd, whence it travelled to northern Dakota, where it was joined by No. 3, the latter having previously travelled across the country from northern British Columbia. The system then moved into Manitoba where it was very energetic between the 4th and 6th. An off-shoot of the system meanwhile moved north of the Lake Region to the St. Lawrence Valley and the Maritime Provinces, but the main area remained over Manitoba until the night of the 6th when it also passed north of the Lake Region to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. During the presence of the system in Canada very heavy rains were experienced from the Rockies to Manitoba; numerous heavy rains were also general in the Lower St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces as well as in the Georgian Bay District and the Ottawa Valley, but elsewhere the rain was chiefly as scattered showers. No. 4 moved from the Northward very slowly over the Territories and Manitoba between the 9th and 12th accompanied by numerous showers, together with heavy thunderstorms, thence on the 13th with great rapidity far north over Canada to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when showers and thunderstorms occurred generally in the Georgian Bay District and also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No. 5 was subsidiary to No. 4. It was situated over Kansas on the 13th, and after passing over the Lake Region and Upper St. Lawrence Valley on the 14th and 15th, it travelled on the 16th to the southward of the Nova Scotian coast. Rain fell generally from the Lakes to the Atlantic during the passage of this depression, and there were also some heavy local thunderstorms. No. 6—This was a shallow depression which moved into our North-west Territories on the 16th, and was attended there and in Manitoba until the following day by numerous thunderstorms. Early on the 18th its attendant thunderstorms spread to the Lake Superior region, and later in the day more locally to the Lower Lakes and Ottawa and St. Lawrence districts. No. 7 was situated over Alberta on the 17th; it appears to have been subsidiary to No. 6, and eventually proved itself to be one of the most energetic depressions of the month in that, as after reaching the Lake Superior region on the 19th, it passed southward as a depression of importance and caused gales on the 21st in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which in some localities were very disastrous to the lobster industry. It was also accompanied by numerous showers and thunderstorms in many localities. No. 8 was situated on the British Columbia coast on the 19th; on the 20th, 21st and 22nd it gave heavy rains and thunder storms from the Rockies to Manitoba. It passed far north over Canada to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, also causing scattered showers and thunderstorms in the Lake Region and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys between the 22nd and 23rd. No. 9 moved into the North-west Territories on the 25th from British Columbia and until the end of the month it hovered there, its presence being marked by many showers and heavy local thunderstorms as far as Manitoba. No. 10 was subsidiary to No. 9. It was first well marked over Montana on the 26th, whence it travelled across the southern portions of