

arriving over Alberta on the 15th, it apparently moved to Lake Superior and then eastward, dispersing over Northern Quebec. No. 11 was a small shallow trough of low pressure, which first appeared over Missouri on the 17th, and soon extended to the Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley where it caused a general rainfall. No. 12, which first appeared in the eastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico, moved quickly up the coast, crossing the Maritime Provinces on the 20th. It was unimportant as far as wind is concerned, but was accompanied by an excessive fall of rain, both along the Atlantic coast and throughout the Maritime Provinces. No. 13 was quite unimportant. It first appeared over Alberta on the 21st, passed eastward and dispersed near James Bay. No. 14 was first noticed as centred in Iowa on the 24th. It soon crossed the Lower Lakes causing strong winds and moderate gales accompanied by heavy rainfall there. After passing the Lakes it was joined by No. 15 on the 26th, which had first appeared over North Carolina the day before. No. 16 was the most important area of the month and was situated over Northern Alberta on the 25th, whence it took a southeasterly course to Lake Superior and on the 28th covered the whole of the Lakes and had developed into an important storm. It caused a fresh to strong gale throughout the North-west, Manitoba and the Lakes. On the 29th it quickly diminished in energy and passed as an unimportant area eastward, reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 30th.

WINDS.

In British Columbia southwesterly winds were the most prevalent, and whilst on several days fresh winds occurred there were no gales. In the North-west Territories, the general direction was westerly. No gales were recorded, although on several days strong winds prevailed. In Manitoba, the winds were mostly westerly; two gales occurred, one on the 27th, reaching the force of a strong gale. One gale occurred on Lake Superior, otherwise the winds were for the most part moderate to fresh, and no special direction of wind was marked. In the Lake Region generally, north and west winds were most prevalent; the force of a gale was reached on four occasions; but in two of these the gales were only local. In the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys the winds were generally moderate to fresh, no gales being recorded; whilst the westerly winds were most in evidence. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence the westerly winds predominated. There was one gale which was general throughout the Gulf and on three occasions the force of a gale was reached locally. In the Maritime Provinces the most prevalent winds were from a westerly direction, and whilst they were not as a rule strong, the force of a gale was reached locally on three occasions. One local gale was not warned for the Maritime Provinces; all the others were warned, but for one gale in the Gulf the warning was late at many stations.

TEMPERATURE.

The temperature was above average from Vancouver Island to Manitoba, nearly average in Eastern Quebec and the greater portion of the Maritime Provinces, and below average over Ontario and Western Quebec, and especially so in the more northern portions. White River was as much as 7° below, Bissett 5° below, and Montreal 4° below. Alberta and the North Saskatchewan Valley show the greatest amount above average, amounting to 3°.

The Highest and Lowest Temperature in each Province during September, 1899, were:

British Columbia,	90°·0 on 15th at Agassiz.	29°·5 on 28th at Revelstoke.
North-west Territories,	88°·0 on 1st at Alameda.	20°·0 on 18th at Moose Jaw.
Manitoba,	88°·5 on 1st at Aweme.	14°·0 on 29th at Rosebank.
Ontario,	95°·0 on 7th at Cottam and Gosfield.	8°·0 on 30th at Savanne.
Quebec,	85°·0 on 1st at Richmond.	23°·0 on 24th at Richmond.
New Brunswick,	80°·0 on 18th at Chatham.	20°·5 on 24th at Sussex.
Nova Scotia,	78°·0 on 4th at Port Hastings.	28°·8 on 24th at Parrsboro.
Prince Edward Island,	76°·6 on 18th at Charlottetown.	33°·0 on 24th at Hamilton.

PRECIPITATION.

The rainfall was largely above average over the middle and eastern portions of Ontario and in Western Quebec, below average in western and south-western Ontario, and also generally below over British Columbia. In the other portions of the Dominion it did not differ much from the average amount, except locally; it was however, for the most part, a little below average in Eastern Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, Southern Manitoba and the Qu'Appelle Valley, and above average in the North Saskatchewan Valley. At Toronto the average amount was exceeded by 1·9 inches, at Ottawa by 2·4 inches, at Welland by 3·4 inches and at Haliburton by 3·8 inches, Montreal was 1·8 inches above average, and Quebec 0·6 inches below average.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

Bright sunshine exceeded the mean amount from Vancouver Island to Manitoba both inclusive, and a deficiency was recorded over the remaining portion of the Dominion; the percentage of the possible duration ranged from 62 in Victoria, B.C., 60 at Battleford and 53 at Winnipeg to between 33 and 42 in Ontario and to between 43 and 48 in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.