

directly over the districts treated of, except in the lower St. Lawrence Valley and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; also that the majority of the centres pass north of the Lake Region and the Maritime Provinces.

TABLE VII.—February displays almost the same characteristics throughout as those of January. Probably it is not quite as stormy, but, of course, the fewer days in the month are largely responsible for the fewer number of Lows and the fewer number of gales.

TABLE VIII.—March gives a marked decrease in the number of Lows and also in gales in comparison with the four preceding months, the facts being quite opposed, as before stated, to the popular impression of the supposed stormy character of the month.

It will further be noticed that the number of gales caused by South-west Lows is now almost equal in all the districts, indicating the inclination of this class of area to pass more inland over the continent towards the spring season. The number of gales caused in Eastern Canada by the Atlantic Low is still well marked, compared with many other months. There are few instances of sporadic gales in March.

TABLE IX.—April has many less low areas and many less gales than in March, but the percentage of lows causing gales does not differ much from that of the latter month. The gales caused by the West now exceeds those accountable to the North-west Lows in all districts. The number, however, diminishes quickly east of the Lake Region, proving that a larger percentage of the lows from the westward diminish in their eastward advance than in the several preceding months. It should be kept in remembrance that the West Low is now the most likely factor, at least in the Lake Region, to cause gales, and this remains true for the three succeeding months. In the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, the Gulf and the Maritime Provinces, sporadic gales are as numerous as any others. Of those which occurred, eleven were certainly to a large extent due to the effect of highs taking the northern circuit and eleven to disturbances developing over the localities affected; others to lows passing into the districts from the northward.

TABLE X.—May has almost the same number of lows as April, but a further marked decrease in storm energy; in round numbers, about forty gales less occurred in each separate district, and fresh to heavy gales were seldom experienced.

TABLES XI. AND XII.—June and July.—Gales now seldom occur, their absence proving the general feebleness of the existing 'highs and lows.' There are, however, anomalies worthy of consideration, chiefly the unusually stormy conditions of June, 1902, in all the districts, owing, seemingly, to the energy of the West and South-west Lows at the time prevailing. July, 1903, also, was very stormy in the St. Lawrence regions and the Maritime Provinces, attributable, apparently, to the same causes. June, 1885, in the Maritime and the St. Lawrence regions, and June, 1882, in the latter were also marked for storm energy.