method referred to, will exceed the average daily minimum of the month by exactly half the average daily range; or, in other words, by a quantity derived from the average daily range, by multiplying it by the factor $\frac{1}{2}$ or ·5. Now the *true* mean temperature of a month exceeds the average daily minimum by a quantity derived from the average daily range, by multiplying it by a factor which differs somewhat from ·5, and has different values in different months and in different localities. The values of these factors for each of the twelve months have been calculated for Toronto, and are given herewith. *A table is also furnished, shewing for each month and for* all ranges, from 1° to 30°, the quantities to be added to the average minimum temperatures of a month, in order to give the true mean temperature of the month.

The geographical limits within which these tables are applicable cannot be stated with precision until similar investigations have been entered into at one or more distant stations Probably, however, they may be used throughout Upper Canada as far east as Brockville and Ottawa. I regret that, owing to the manner of dividing the day, adopted in the observations on which the calculation of the tables was based, they can only be employed where the range is reckoned as the difference between the highest and lowest temperatures that occur during the period commencing and ending with 6 A.M. But as this mode is not convenient for observers in general, I propose to carry on observations with a view of forming similar tables adapted to a more convenient mode of reckoning the daily range.

TABLE I.

Giving the factors by which the average daily range of the month must be multiplied, in order to give the excess of the mean temperature of the month over the average daily minimum temperature:—

Months.	Factors.	Months.	Factors.
January	·5942	July	·4990
February	·5858	August	·5206
March	·5772	September	·5270
April	·5460	October	·5456
May	·5366	November	·5852
June	·5254	December	·5712