

The weather conditions of New Brunswick were much the same as in Quebec the rainfall being even heavier and much exceeding the average. Low temperatures, and much cloud and fog on the coast prevailed making some exceedingly unpleasant weather; and added to several destructive thunderstorms, the conditions were not favourable to vegetation.

Up to the 21st in Nova Scotia there was some exceedingly unpleasant weather with much rain and fog; after this date, however, it became fine and continued so to the end of the month. Both the temperature and rainfall were above average in most places, and although vegetation was somewhat backward, it made great progress after the 20th.

In Prince Edward Island the weather was for the most part cloudy with much rain, and although the mean temperature was above average, vegetation was quite backward. The highest maximum temperature reported was 82°·8 from Charlottetown.—F. F. PAYNE.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean atmospheric pressure was above average from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Superior, and average or a little below elsewhere over the Dominion, except along the Nova Scotian coast, where it was slightly above. The greatest amount above average ·050 to ·060 inches was recorded in Assiniboia, and the greatest amount below average ·030 inches, was at Montreal.

LOW AREAS.

No less than ten depressions were sufficiently well marked to be charted, and there were others, of which the tracks were too doubtful. All of the ten travelled from the West or North-west either over the northern portion of, or to the northward of the Lake Region to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The areas were also attended by much rain over nearly the whole of Canada, Southern Ontario proving the exception to the rule. The northerly track of the depressions may have been to a certain extent the cause of the paucity of the rainfall in Southern Ontario.

No. 1. A continuance probably of No. 9 on the June Chart. It was situated over Lake Superior on the morning of the 1st, and then moved quickly far north over Canada to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. During its presence thunderstorms were recorded on Lake Superior, and also over the Island of Anticosti. No. 2 was a very shallow depression, which passed over Manitoba to Lake Superior between the 2nd and 3rd, and then dispersed. It was attended, however, by local showers, and thunderstorms as far as the St. Lawrence Valley. No. 3 was first well defined on the morning of the 4th over the Upper Mississippi Valley as a very shallow depression. It was, however, attended by a very pronounced rain area, and as it moved slowly into the Lower Lake Region excessive rainfalls occurred on the 4th and 5th in the Georgian Bay District. It also caused heavy rains in the Ottawa Valley as well as in Quebec and the greater portion of the Maritime Provinces. No. 4 was situated in Northern Minnesota on the morning of the 6th; it formed in an existing low pressure trough. Its ultimate course was south-eastward over the Lake Region to the State of New York, and thence across the Maritime Provinces. It gave rain very generally from the Lakes to the Atlantic between the 7th and 10th together with moderate gales in portions of the Gulf and the Maritime Provinces. Between the 11th and 14th thunderstorms were numerous and heavy in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys and the Maritime Provinces and locally in the Lake Region attendant upon a shallow depression, which first appeared in the St. Lawrence Valley. No. 5 was a shallow depression, which moved into the Lower Lake Region on the 16th, from the Western States, thence down the St. Lawrence Valley and near the Straits of Belle Isle. It was attended by numerous showers and thunderstorms throughout its course, and by very strong westerly winds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No. 6 traversed the Territories and Manitoba between the 16th and 19th, accompanied by occasional showers and thunderstorms. Between the 20th and 21st, when it moved over Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence Valley where it dispersed, heavy rains and thunderstorms occurred in all localities to our Atlantic Coast except in Southern Ontario where there were local showers only. No. 7 was accompanied by numerous heavy showers and thunderstorms in the Territories and Manitoba between the 20th and 23rd, and it then passed far north over Canada reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 26th, showers and thunderstorms meanwhile occurring from the Lakes to the Atlantic, more especially in the Gulf and Maritime Provinces, where the rainfall was considerable. No. 8 passed into the Lake Superior district on the 26th from the Western States, thence to the Ottawa Valley and across the Maritime Provinces. Like many of its predecessors it gave numerous showers and thunderstorms from the Lakes to the Atlantic in nearly all localities except the southern portion of Ontario. No. 9 moved into the North Saskatchewan Valley during the night of the 26th, accompanied by high winds and showers. It travelled with great rapidity in a far northerly course and reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 30th. Its accompanying showers and thunderstorms were locally experienced in Ontario, but very generally in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and it was especially noticeable for the high winds which it brought, these attaining the force of a gale in some localities, more especially perhaps in