

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS AT TORONTO FOR THE YEAR 1890.

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TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of 1890 was $45^{\circ}02$, being $0^{\circ}91$ above the average of the previous 50 years, and $0^{\circ}41$ lower than the mean of 1889. The excess above the mean is mainly due to the high comparative temperature of the winter and spring quarters, January being, with only two exceptions, the warmest in the series, and the maximum temperature ($53^{\circ}9$) was the highest recorded in 51 years—the same remark applies to February. Although some warmer Februaries have been experienced the highest temperature ($53^{\circ}8$) was not previously exceeded. Assuming the winter to be represented by the three months, December, 1889, January and February, 1890, the average temperature was $30^{\circ}60$ or 7° above the normal, and it was not until the slow passage of an anti-cyclone over Canada in the beginning of March, giving the minimum temperature of the winter, we could show a reading below zero, *i. e.*, -2.7 on the 6th March. The mean temperature of the several months were in six instances above, and in six instances below their proper normals, the average excess to the average defect being in the ratio of $3^{\circ}43$ to $1^{\circ}60$. On each of 204 days the mean temperature was above the normal of that particular day, and below on 161 days. The mean temperature of each month, with the difference from the normal, was January, $29^{\circ}69 + 7^{\circ}36$, February, $27^{\circ}80 + 5^{\circ}37$; March, $27^{\circ}57 + 1^{\circ}15$; April, $42^{\circ}31 + 1^{\circ}50$; May, $50^{\circ}01 - 1^{\circ}13$; June, $65^{\circ}31 + 3^{\circ}35$; July, $67^{\circ}34 - 1^{\circ}15$; August, $64^{\circ}49 - 1^{\circ}83$; September, $57^{\circ}46 - 1^{\circ}01$; October, $48^{\circ}27 + 2^{\circ}06$; November, $37^{\circ}00 + 0^{\circ}93$; and December, $23^{\circ}00 - 3^{\circ}14$. It will be seen that in general the deviation from the normal may be designated as unseasonable. The temperature of the months from May to September (with the exception of June) being low relatively, the high temperature of April making matters worse, hastening a growth which was thrown back by a cold cloudy dry May. July was, as usual, the warmest month of the year, although below the normal. The warmest month relatively was January, estimated by its excess above the normal temperature. The coldest absolutely was December, it was also the coldest month relatively, its mean being $3^{\circ}14$ below the average. The warmest day was the 3rd of August, when the mean temperature was $77^{\circ}07$, and the coldest the 6th of March, with a mean temperature of $4^{\circ}03$, the average temperature of the warmest and coldest days from former years being $77^{\circ}88$ and $2^{\circ}41$ below zero. The highest temperature of the year, $80^{\circ}4$, occurred on the 3rd of August, the lowest, $2^{\circ}7$ below zero, on the 6th of March; the annual range from the extremes was, therefore, $92^{\circ}1$, being $7^{\circ}9$ less than 1889 and $11^{\circ}2$ below the average range. There were nineteen instances in which the temperature at the hour of observation was depressed $20^{\circ}0$ below the normal for that hour, and 20° when there was an equal deviation in excess. Day of greatest range of temperature ($36^{\circ}0$) was the 5th of February; day of least range ($4^{\circ}0$) was the 12th of October.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

The mean height of the Barometer was $29^{\circ}6313$ inches, being $0^{\circ}0129$ in excess of the average. The month which showed the greatest deviation