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INTRODUCTION.

In compiling the present Review the principal data made use of are the telegraph reports of observations received at this office for the purpose of weather forecasting, and reports by mail from voluntary observers and storm signal agents. For the material used in tracing the paths of areas of high and low pressure in the United States, we are indebted to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.

REMARKS UPON THE WEATHER.

The weather of July like that of June did not differ much from average in Canada excepting in the rainfall, which was unusually heavy throughout the larger portion of the more eastern provinces. This heavy rainfall, coupled with much bright sunshine throughout the greater part of the Dominion, was most beneficial and although some districts suffered from drought vegetation generally was in about average condition on the 31st.

In the Province of British Columbia the weather was for the most part fine, warm and dry, but did not differ much from normal, and the condition of vegetation was excellent. Unusually high temperatures occurred on or about the 16th and 26th. $101^{\circ}5$ being recorded at Griffin Lake, and $99^{\circ}4$ at Kamloops on the 15th.

In the North-west Territories there was much bright sunshine, but in some districts much rain fell, whilst the mean temperature was about average. Thunderstorms occurred frequently, and in a few places, were accompanied by hail, though little damage appears to have been caused thereby. The maximum temperatures of the month occurred on the 17th or 18th. 102° being recorded at Chaplin, and at most places they were well above 90° . Vegetation was in excellent condition on the 31st.

The weather in Manitoba was normal, both the temperature and rainfall being about average, and other conditions differing little. Thunderstorms occurred at most places, and together with plenty of sunshine were most beneficial. The dates upon which maximum temperatures occurred varied, but the readings were much the same as in the Territories. Vegetation was in about average condition on the 31st.

The chief characteristic of the weather in Ontario was the exceptionally heavy rainfall in northern and eastern districts, and drought or light rainfall elsewhere, the latter conditions also prevailing in districts north of Lake Superior. Cool nights and in most districts comparatively cool days with much bright sunshine prevailed making altogether ideal weather. On July 11th, at about 4.45 p.m. a most destructive hail storm passed over the district, 15 miles north of the town of Chatham. The storm's path was from north-west to south-east, was chiefly confined to the township of Chatham, and although felt, more or less, 15 miles upon either side of its path the area devastated was not more than a mile in width. The usual electrical display and heavy rain accompanied the storm, but no damage appears to have been caused thereby. According to reports, hail fell in some places to a depth of six inches upon level ground, some of the stones being one and a half inches in diameter, and many as large as walnuts. As might well be supposed the destruction was enormous, the "smiling farms" as one observer puts it "were converted into barren fields" and in many cases farmers lost all their crops. Corn was torn and left in tatters, whilst wheat and other cereals were completely threshed out, the stalks only being left standing. A thunderstorm also passed over the country in the vicinity of Gravenhurst, doing much damage to farm property. Vegetation, where not affected by drought, was in very good condition on the 31st.

In the Province of Quebec the rainfall was above average, and the mean temperature somewhat below; there was much fine bright weather, which brought vegetation forward; nevertheless, plant life in most districts, was below normal. Maximum temperatures nowhere reached 90° .