

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Pressure was from average to a little above from the Lower Lake Region to Maritime Provinces, and elsewhere throughout Canada it was below average, especially so from the Rocky Mountains to Manitoba, where the deficiency ranged from .060 inches to .120 inches.

HIGH AREAS.

Five areas of high pressure were traced during the month as follows :—

No. 1 was a shallow high, which appeared over Manitoba on the 5th, and afterwards moved slowly over the Lower Lake Region to the Ottawa Valley, where it dispersed on the 9th. No. 2 was situated as a very shallow high on the British Columbian Coast on the 11th. It travelled rapidly eastward and reached Manitoba on the evening of the 12th. After leaving Manitoba the area became more important, and between the 13th and 17th it traversed Canada from the Lakes to the Atlantic, attended by very fine weather. No. 3 was situated in the Western States on the 24th, being apparently an offshoot of a high then existing in the North Pacific States. It passed between the 25th and 26th over the Lake Region and the St. Lawrence Valley to the Gulf. No. 4 was situated in Manitoba on the 27th, and then moved with rapidity over Canada to the Maritime Provinces, where it became united on the 28th with No. 3. The system then was centred in the Maritime Provinces until the 31st, the weather, meanwhile, remaining very fine from the Lakes to the Atlantic. No. 5 first appeared on the North Pacific Coast on the 27th. During the night of the 29th, it passed into the North-west Territories. On the following night it was situated in Manitoba, and on the 31st it was centred to the northward of Lake Superior, This area was accompanied by local frosts in the Territories and Manitoba.

LOW AREAS.

Low pressure almost continuous'y covered the Territories, Manitoba and the greater portion of British Columbia, and although this low pressure was doubtless owing to a succession of shallow depressions, the courses of these depressions were so doubtful that they could not be accurately charted. Four lows were traced as follows :—

No. 1 was a shallow depression, which travelled between the 1st and 3rd from the Lake Superior district to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley, attended by general showers over Lake Superior, and scattered thunder-showers elsewhere. No. 2. From the 4th until the 8th, comparatively low pressure existed in the Territories and Manitoba, attended by numerous showers and thunderstorms in the former district, and scattered showers in the latter province. On the night of the 8th a more defined depression was situated in Alberta, and this depression passed slowly over the North-west, accompanied by frequent rains, and reached Lake Superior on the evening of the 11th. It afterwards moved more quickly far north over the country to the St. Lawrence Valley and the Gulf, giving showers generally, except in the Lower Lake Region, where they were only local. No. 3 was the West India hurricane, which caused such disaster in the West Indies between the 7th and 13th. After striking the Florida coast it moved unusually slowly up the Gulf Stream, and on the 19th apparently broke completely up when off the Hatteras coast. Its influence did not extend to any Canadian ports. No. 4 passed from the North-west Territories to the Lake Superior Region between the 19th and 20th, being seemingly augmented for a time by a subsidiary from the Western States. As the depression continued its easterly movement from Lake Superior, it decreased in energy, and after reaching the Upper St. Lawrence Valley on the 22nd, it dispersed. During its presence rain fell generally and heavily everywhere, except in the Lower Lake Region.

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature was below average from Vancouver Island to the Qu'Appelle Valley, and above average everywhere else in the Dominion except over Cape Breton and the Island of Anticosti, where it was from average to 1° below. In British Columbia and the North-west Territories it was very much below average, Kamloops reporting 8° below, and Banff and Calgary 6° below. On the other hand, many places in Ontario report the temperature as much as 5° above average, and in the Province of Quebec, Montreal was 3° above and Quebec City 2° above average.

The Highest and Lowest Temperature in each Province during August, 1899, were :

British Columbia,	90°.0 on 5th at Midway.	29°.0 on 29th at Midway.
“	90°.0 on 6th at Griffin Lake.	
North-west Territories,	90°.0 on 25th at Alameda.	27°.5 on 30th at Duck Lake.
Manitoba,	92°.0 on 25th at Aweme.	28°.0 on 31st at Rosebank.
“	92°.0 on 25th at Pipestone.	
Ontario,	101°.0 on 20th at Stony Creek.	29°.0 on 31st at Peterborough.
Quebec,	94°.0 on 25th at Richmond.	33°.0 on 15th at Brome.
New Brunswick,	91°.0 on 19th at St. Stephen.	40°.8 on 11th at Sussex.
Nova Scotia,	86°.3 on 19th at Halifax.	40°.0 on 11th at Sydney.
Prince Edward Island,	86°.4 on 3rd at Charlottetown.	47°.7 on 18th at Charlottetown.