

## WEATHER OF CANADA DURING 1916

tributaries and head waters, and the basin of the Fraser river from its headwaters to the confluence with the Thompson. The temperature in the lower Fraser valley, as well as on Vancouver Island, differed little from normal.

**Precipitation.**—Precipitation was much greater than the normal from the Pacific coast to the Red river of Manitoba, and to a smaller degree in Ontario and Nova Scotia. In Quebec and New Brunswick there was a deficiency.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—The prevailing directions of the wind were northeast and northwest. High winds and gales were prevalent in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, while in Ontario gales occurred on one to four days and high winds frequently. In British Columbia the duration of bright sunshine was markedly in defect of normal, while in Ontario and Quebec it was still more markedly in excess.

## APRIL.

**Temperature.**—In the thickly populated regions of Canada the mean temperature was for the most part normal or a little lower, but the scattered stations in the thinly settled regions of the north reported temperatures which indicated that the higher latitudes had experienced an excess of 3° to 8° or more.

**Precipitation.**—Precipitation was generally well in excess of normal in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, but was deficient elsewhere.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—High winds prevailed for an average of ten days throughout the Dominion, and gales for three days. Nearly all stations in Canada reported bright sunshine somewhat less than normal.

## MAY.

**Temperature.**—In the basin of the Mackenzie river, in the Yukon and on the north shore of the Gulf, there was a positive departure from normal temperature (at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie of 10°), but elsewhere in Canada the temperature was below the normal, by from 2° to 6° in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces and the region north of Lake Superior, and by 1° to 3° in the remaining portion.

**Precipitation.**—Except in the West Kootenay and the Illecillewaet-North Columbia districts there was a deficiency of precipitation in British Columbia, amounting to from one quarter to one half of the normal amount. Over the greater part of Manitoba, the basin of the North Saskatchewan river in Alberta, southern Alberta, Timiskaming, the counties of the lower St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces, there was also a deficiency, which in the majority of the districts enumerated amounted to about thirty p.c. of the normal. In Manitoba, however, the deficiency was small. In the basin of the North Saskatchewan from Battleford to the confluence of the branches, the precipitation was very heavy. In Ontario from the Georgian bay eastward and southward, and in Quebec except in the counties of the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, there was an excess over the normal precipitation, which in some districts was doubled.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—The prevailing direction of the wind in British Columbia was southeasterly or easterly, with high winds or gales on ten days. From the Rocky Mountains to Port Arthur the general direction was northwest, with gales on two days and strong winds on ten. Elsewhere the general direction was more variable with locality, but there was a dominating westerly component in the best agricultural districts. From Port Arthur to the Atlantic, gales or strong winds occurred on fifteen days, except in Quebec, where gales occurred on six days and strong winds on fifteen. In Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, the duration of bright sunshine was in defect of normal by about forty hours, while on Vancouver Island and in southern British Columbia there was a small excess.

## JUNE.

**Temperature.**—Nowhere except in southern Ontario did the mean temperature differ much from normal. In the peninsula between the Great Lakes and in the eastern counties the deficiency amounted generally to about 6°, with a range between 1° and 10°. In the areas west of Port Arthur under cultivation the temperature was either normal or from 1° to 3° below. In the basins of the Mackenzie river and the Upper Fraser river there was a slight excess over normal, as was the case also in the region of Lake St. John, the basin of the Peribonka, and the district of Lake Mistassini, in Quebec.