

## CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

**Precipitation.**—The rainfall of June, which is a critical factor in the production of wheat in the Prairie Provinces, was uniformly sufficient in those provinces and in many districts was heavy. In few districts were there less than two inches of rain and in many more than four inches fell. There were frequent thunderstorms and some hail. In the Fraser river and coast districts of British Columbia the rainfall was less than normal, but in the interior valleys there was a general excess amounting to from twenty to forty p.c. of the normal. In Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and Quebec, except the northern districts, the rainfall was also in excess. The excess in many parts of Ontario was equivalent to fifty p.c. of the normal June rainfall, and in the Maritime Provinces except Prince Edward Island to thirty p.c.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—Gales occurred on two days in Alberta and Saskatchewan and none in Manitoba, but strong winds occurred in these three provinces on ten days. In Ontario strong winds prevailed on six days, while one or two gales occurred locally. In Quebec there were strong winds on thirteen days and gales on from one to six. In the Maritime Provinces there were local gales and strong winds, generally, on six days. The duration of bright sunshine did not differ much from the normal from the Pacific to the second principal meridian, but thence eastward there was a very considerable deficiency. The prevailing direction of the wind was northwest in the Prairie Provinces, variable in Ontario and Quebec, and southwest in the Maritime Provinces.

## JULY.

**Temperature.**—From northeastern Alberta to the bay of Fundy the mean temperature was well above the normal by from 2° to 9°. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the negative departures were small, but in British Columbia they ranged from 2° to 7°. In Ontario this was one of the warmest months on record.

**Precipitation.**—The rainfall was very heavy from the Pacific to central Manitoba. In many districts the normal precipitation was doubled or tripled. In the basin of the Red river in Manitoba there was a small deficiency, and in the region of Ontario lying between the Great Lakes and the Ottawa river there was a general and very large deficiency. Along the middle St. Lawrence nearly the normal amount fell, but elsewhere in Quebec only two thirds, or less, of the normal rainfall was recorded. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reported an excess of about one third and Nova Scotia a small deficiency.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—High winds and local gales in the Prairie Provinces caused some mechanical injury to the grain. No gales occurred in Ontario, but were recorded on from one to three days in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces with strong winds on ten days. In Alberta the northwesterly winds were dominant, but in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the greatest mileage was from the southwest. In Ontario the direction of greatest mileage varied considerably with the district. In southwestern British Columbia there was a very marked deficiency of bright sunshine and a less marked but still large excess in Ontario. In the Prairie Provinces there was a general but small excess.

## AUGUST.

**Temperature.**—In Manitoba the mean temperature exceeded the normal by 2° to 5° and in Ontario from 3° to 8°, except in the Thunder bay district where the positive differences were smaller or vanished. In that region of Quebec in which lie Lakes Abitibi, Mistassini, and St. John, the normal was exceeded by more than 6° and over the remainder of the province by from 3° to 6°. In the Maritime Provinces the differences from normal ranged between 2° and 4°, the negative values occurring in Nova Scotia. In a small portion of southeastern Saskatchewan, and in Alberta about the headwaters of the Red Deer and of the North Saskatchewan, the differences were similar to those obtaining in Manitoba. In British Columbia there were positive differences in the valleys of the Lower Fraser, the Similkameen, Okanagan (southern portion), part of the valley of the South Thompson, and the Illecillewaet. Over the remainder of the province the temperature ranged from normal to 3° below, as far north as the Great Forks of the Fraser, near Prince George, beyond which to Atlin Lake and the Liard river there was a small excess. In the region of Athabaska lake and Fort Vermilion there was a negative difference of 4° which diminished eastwards till it vanished at Fort Churchill.