

1896, 1907, 1908, 1910 with total precipitation respectively as follows: 64, 67, 70, 64, 65, 68 inches. The driest years were 1868, 1879, 1889, 1894, 1905, 1914, 1916, the respective totals being: 50, 48, 47, 45, 48, 48, 46 inches. In the first decade the greatest annual snowfall was 125 inches and the least 29 inches. In the second decade these figures became respectively 134 inches and 32 inches; in the third 108 and 50½ inches, in the fourth 108 and 55, and in the fifth 101 and 38. In January, 1894, 56 inches of snow fell, while in October, 1896, 15 inches of rain were recorded on a total of 20 days.

In the seventies and early eighties there were many more years with heavy snowfalls in March in Ontario and Quebec than have occurred in any period of equal length since then. The result was to make the annual average snowfall for that period considerably higher than the normal, although the annual total precipitation in years with a snowy March was frequently below normal. Lack of observations for this period in the western provinces, except at Winnipeg, leaves us restricted to a consideration of the years since 1883. The most remarkable feature of the western snowfalls was the change from light to heavy snowfalls which occurred in the nineties. If we consider the decades 1885-1894, 1895-1904, 1905-1914, and form the average annual totals of snowfalls for these, we find at Medicine Hat, 29 inches in the first decade, 45 inches in the second, 24 inches in the third. At Edmonton the figures are, respectively, 36, 52, 39 inches; at Calgary 37, 51 and 42; at Qu'Appelle 45, 70 and 51. At Winnipeg, however, the sequence is different, the respective decadal averages running 52, 43½, 50½. At Prince Albert the first of these decades is missing, but the second two have averages of 58½ and 48½ which sufficiently resemble the other records, as do also the figures for these two decades at Battleford, viz., 35 and 24.

The dates and degree of late spring and early autumn frosts in the western provinces are not quite conclusive, but the general inference from the longer records combined with those of short period, is that there has been no appreciable change since the early days of settlement. In Eastern Canada, however, it may be that the diminishing liability to frost in the warmer months results from deforestation, but the question is one that must be investigated further.

THE WEATHER OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1917.

Information furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Service,
Toronto.

JANUARY.

Temperature.—In British Columbia, the major portion of Vancouver island and of the lower interior had mean temperatures from 2° to 5° lower than normal, but in the upper portion of the province, except on the Queen Charlotte islands, the normal was generally exceeded by 2° to 4°. In the southern Yukon the excess over normal was about 4°, but in the northern portion there was a deficiency of 1° to 3°. Over all, except the most southerly portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan,