

or a little below, but along the Mackenzie was from 2° to 4° above normal as far north as Fort Good Hope, beyond which to the Arctic ocean at Herschell island the temperature was from normal to 4° below. In the Yukon and in the north coastal districts of British Columbia there was a negative difference of 4°, and on Vancouver island a negative difference of 2°, but in the Okanagan valley and the Kootenays the differences were positive from 2° to 4°. From the Lake of the Woods to the Atlantic the temperature was for the most part normal. Temperatures exceeding 105° were recorded in the West and 100° in the East, on the 27th and 31st, respectively.

**Precipitation.**—There was a large deficiency of precipitation in western Canada. In the wheat-growing regions of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the rainfall was generally about 65 per cent less than average, while in the Bow river valley it was about 80 per cent less than average. In Manitoba the rainfall was about 45 per cent less than the normal except in the Red river valley, where the deficiency was about 10 per cent, and in the Winnipeg river district, where there was an excess. In British Columbia conditions were similar to those prevailing in Alberta in regard to differences from normal, but in the Ontario peninsula and along the St. Lawrence in Quebec to a point near l'Isle d'Orleans, there was an excess over normal. This excess was 100 per cent of the normal in the counties bordering on lake Huron and 75 per cent in the central counties, but elsewhere was much smaller. In lower Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a general deficiency which varied from 20 to 40 per cent of the normal according to the district.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—There were no gales on the north coast of British Columbia, and on the south coast gales were of only local occurrence. In Alberta and the southern portion of Saskatchewan the winds were mostly light, but in northern Saskatchewan and in Manitoba there were one or two days when high velocity was reached. In these western provinces, as well as in the lake Superior districts of Ontario, the prevailing wind was at most stations northerly. In the remainder of Ontario there were a few days on which the wind reached a velocity of about 20 miles per hour, but the velocities were on most days moderate and the prevailing wind was southwest. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there were moderate gales on one to three days, locally, while the prevalence of strong winds varied greatly with the locality (Fredericton reported strong winds on one day, while there were twenty such days at Flat Point). In these eastern provinces the prevailing wind was for the most part west and southwest.

In British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the registered duration of bright sunshine was very considerably higher than the normal, while in Manitoba, eastern Ontario, western Quebec it was nearly normal. In some districts of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and parts of southwestern Ontario, there was a small deficiency amounting to about 10 per cent of the possible duration.

#### AUGUST.

**Temperature.**—In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, southwestern Manitoba, and the eastern counties of Ontario, the temperature was either, normal or 2° above. In eastern Manitoba the differences from average were negative and also in the Rainy river and lake Superior region of Ontario. In the northern portions of these provinces along the upper reaches of the Severn and Nelson rivers the deficiencies amounted to 6° and 8°. From the Ottawa river to Newfoundland temperatures exceeded the normal by 2° to 4° for the most part.

**Precipitation.**—The marked deficiency in rainfall in the western regions of Canada still persisted in August, while in eastern Ontario, in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces there was a general excess.

**Winds and Bright Sunshine.**—Gales were very infrequent in the Dominion, except locally on the southern coast of British Columbia. In the Prairie Provinces the prevailing direction was everywhere northwest as also in the lake Superior districts of Ontario. From the peninsula of Ontario eastward to the Atlantic the prevailing direction was for the most part southwest.

In British Columbia there was an excess over the normal duration of bright sunshine amounting to about 20 per cent of the possible. In Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba there was also an excess but smaller, while elsewhere in Canada there was a small deficiency.