

In the southern portions of Ontario and Quebec the winds connected with cyclonic circulation commonly veer from east through south to west, while in the north they back through northeast to northwest, and it is only occasionally that the warmer air of the south is wafted northward. This, of course, leads to a steadier and more intense cold in winter, and, as this whole northern region has a fairly heavy precipitation, the snow lies deep in winter and does not disappear until quite late in the spring. It is practically certain that deforestation will not appreciably affect this northern climate, the causes which lead to existing conditions being the result of a world wide atmospheric circulation.

The weather types peculiar to the Maritime Provinces are likewise largely controlled by factors apart from latitude (which is lower than that of Great Britain). Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lie near the eastern coast line of America, and hence are affected at intervals by the cold waves coming from the interior of the continent. Then again the mean path of lows is directly over the northern part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, hence conditions associated with cyclonic areas are of frequent occurrence. These conditions are accentuated by the fact that many storms, especially in winter, develop near the Atlantic coast between the Gulf Stream and the cold land, and, moving northeastward, cause gales and bring precipitation in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

2.—The Climate of Canada since Confederation.

In the Canada Year Book, 1924, will be found on pages 31 to 34 an article on the Climate of Canada since Confederation, by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada.

3.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederick Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, which for reasons of space is not reprinted here, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43-47); to it the interested reader is referred.

4.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables 6 and 7 which follow, have been prepared by the Meteorological Service of Canada for insertion in the Year Book. For the interpretation of Table 6 a note on the method used in measuring temperature and precipitation is appended.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

TEMPERATURE.—At the stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The mean minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period