

8.—Canadian National Parks and Reserves.

Parks.	Location.	Date of Establishment.	Area.
			sq. miles.
Rocky Mountains Park.....	Alberta, east slope of Rockies.....	1885	2,751
Yoho Park.....	British Columbia, west slope of Rockies	1886	476
Glacier Park.....	British Columbia, summit of Selkirks...	1886	468
Revelstoke Park.....	British Columbia.....	1914	95
Kootenay Park.....	British Columbia.....	1920	587
Jasper Park.....	Northern Alberta.....	1907	4,400
Waterton Lakes Park.....	Southern Alberta, adjoining U.S. Glacier Park.....	1895	220
St. Lawrence Islands.....	Ontario.....	1905	(140 acres)
Broder Park.....	Ontario.....	1919	(20 acres)
Pt. Pelee Park.....	Ontario, on lake Erie.....	1918	4
Vidal's Point.....	Saskatchewan.....	1921	17
Little Manito Lake Reserve.....	Saskatchewan.....	1	Vacant lands around lakes.
Tar Sand Reserve.....	Alberta.....	1	2
Animal Parks and Reserves.			
Buffalo Park.....	Near Wainwright, Alberta.....	1907	159
Elk Island Park.....	Near Lamont, Alberta.....	1899	16
Foremost Antelope Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.....	1	9
Moose Mountain Buffalo Reserve.....	Saskatchewan.....	1	2
Nemiskam (Antelope).....	Alberta.....	1922	9
Wawaskesy (Antelope).....	Alberta.....	1922	54
Meniseawok (Antelope).....	Saskatchewan.....	1922	17
Historic Parks.			
Fort Howe.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....	1914	(19 acres)
Fort Anne.....	Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.....	1917	(31 acres)

¹ Reserved by order of the Minister.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

1.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada.¹

The magnitude of the annual precipitation, although very important, gives by itself only a very vague conception of the climate of a region. The division of the year into wet and dry seasons, the conjunction of periods of heat with dry weather, or of a cold season with dry weather, or other possible combinations—it is knowledge of these seasonal peculiarities which affords the best conception of the climate of a place. In some parts of the world these seasonal climatic characteristics are so pronounced as to affect the mode of life and agriculture, and even of clothing, architecture and trade.

In Canada, on account of its vast extent, it is not surprising to find that there are regional characteristics, and while they are not so extreme and striking as in some other parts of the world, yet they deserve notice in the national Year Book.

These regional variations are best understood by a brief survey of the general meteorology of the continent, which necessitates mention of the high pressure systems. Of these the most marked in Canada is the polar pressure, which is manifested on the daily weather maps by shifting areas of high barometer in northern latitudes. These move over the western interior of the continent in a general southeasterly direction, with great intensity in a severe winter, when they are

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