

In the Atlantic Provinces, especially in the southern districts, there is a noticeable increase in the winter precipitation, although there is ample rainfall in the summer months.

All these variations of precipitation have a noticeable influence on the character of agriculture as found most suitable for the various regions of Canada by the settlers who, by actual trial over a period of years, worked out that which has proven best. Those, therefore, who move from one region to another, are best advised to conform to the practice in their new surroundings, rather than to carry their own local ideas with them.

## 2.—The Factors which Control Canadian Weather.

The Canada Year Book, 1925, contained on pages 36 to 40 an article under the above heading by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada.

## 3.—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.

## 4.—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.

## 5.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables 9 and 10, which follow, have been prepared by the Meteorological Service of Canada for insertion in the Year Book. For the interpretation of Table 9 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 from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign (-) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

**PRECIPITATION.**—Under the collective term "precipitation" is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth; rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and measuring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice. All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain.