

is minus 33°, at Toronto and London minus 26°. Yet at the southern stations such extremes are of very rare occurrence, while at northern stations they are not infrequently recorded.

That portion of the province north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sometimes called New Ontario, lies between lakes Superior and Huron and Hudson bay, and includes the major portion of the province. This region was long only sparsely settled, with but few meteorological observations. In recent years the great increase in mining activity in the north, and the extension of agriculture into the "clay belt", have largely multiplied the population of this region, with consequent opportunity for extending the climatic data. There are, however, immense areas which are still seldom traversed. This region has very cold winters, especially that northwestern portion called the district of Patricia. In the more southerly parts of New Ontario the spring is well in evidence in April, and by the first of June trees are in leaf. Northward towards James bay the opening of spring is later, with a probability of frosts in June; but the summer is fairly warm near James bay, with frequent temperatures of 80° and occasional occurrences of maxima exceeding 90°. In some of the more elevated regions sudden and severe drops in temperature occur in spring and fall with the advance of cool waves, which are not felt with comparable severity in the remainder of the north.

Near lakes Nipissing and Temiskaming the rainfall of the growing season, May to August, is 10 to 15 inches, very similar to that of southern Ontario. Northward and northwestward this diminishes to less than 10 inches. The winter snowfall is between 70 and 100 inches. In most years the mild spells are not sufficiently long or warm enough to remove much of the snow, which gradually accumulates in depth as the winter passes. North of lake Superior and west to the lake of the Woods there is a zone with rainfall from May to August generally exceeding 10 inches, and with a winter snowfall of 40 to 80 inches.

Quebec.—The province of Quebec is, like Ontario, an immense area of which only a small part is thickly populated; but here, too, the great natural resources of the north and northwest are attracting settlement at a rapidly increasing rate. The whole area, between 22 degrees of longitude, extends northward from latitude 45° to the barren lands on the shores of Hudson strait. The southwest and warmest districts are not, as in the Ontario peninsula, protected by the Great Lakes; the winters are, therefore, considerably colder and the autumnal frosts occur a little earlier. Of the Montreal climate, however, one of the most striking features is the rapidity of the advance of spring. While March is essentially a winter month, April has a mean temperature nearly as warm as in Toronto, while May and the summer months are all slightly warmer than in Toronto. For September and October the figures are quite similar to those of southwestern Ontario but in November the temperature trends downward more rapidly with January 10° colder on the average than in Toronto.

Downstream at Quebec city we find the winter months three or four degrees colder than at Montreal, and the summers two or three degrees cooler. On the south shore of the estuary, and eastward into the Gaspé peninsula, the summers are 5° or 6° cooler, or in some more elevated regions, 7°, or more, cooler than at Montreal. The warmest month averages from 62° to 65° according to locality. The winters are colder than at Montreal, especially at the higher levels nearer the northern boundary of New Brunswick.

North of the St. Lawrence river the summers are warm; in fact there are occasionally recorded temperatures of 100°. Hot as the days may be, however, there is a more pronounced fall in temperature at night than occurs at either Montreal or Quebec or at any other point along the river. Frosts in some years occur in mid-