

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 northward 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 occur in some years in mid-summer, although the temperature a few days later may again be very high. In the winter months the cold becomes more severe as we go north from the river, till we find January with an average temperature of zero in the region near lake St. John and along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. In severe cold waves temperatures of 20° to 45° below zero may be recorded. Still further north on the eastern shore of James bay at fort George we find an average temperature of 10° below zero in January and February. Temperatures of 90° are, however, recorded sometimes in summer, with a mean temperature of about 60° in July.

On the north shore of the Gulf the winters are not so cold as in the northern interior, the intensity of the cold waves breaking down as they approach the Atlantic. On the other hand, the summers are very much cooler as we go east to the Labrador coast, the mean temperature of July and August usually remaining below 55°, while on the warmest days 75° will be the maximum.