

regions, with greater evaporation and upward convection currents, resulting in more thunderstorms at sunspot minimum than at maximum, as shown in the following statement:—

Year.....	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Range p.c.
<i>Ontario Thunderstorms, 10 Stations, 1901-1912</i>													
Mean.....	22.1	25.3	19.4	20.6	16.8	21.2	17.6	17.5	16.0	19.9	21.2	21.0	—
Smoothed..	22.6	23.0	21.2	19.4	18.9	19.2	18.5	16.9	16.9	19.3	20.8	21.3	36
<i>Manitoba Thunderstorms, 2 and 3 Stations, 1901-1912, 1913-1922</i>													
Mean.....	16.2	17.6	14.0	17.2	16.0	12.8	16.2	11.8	19.0	15.6	14.0	21.5	—
Smoothed..	17.9	16.4	15.7	16.1	15.5	14.5	14.3	14.7	16.4	16.1	16.3	18.3	28
<i>Canada Thunderstorms, 1901-1912, 25 Stations:</i>													
<i>Alberta, 4; Saskatchewan, 4; Manitoba, 2; Ontario, 10; Quebec, 5</i>													
Mean.....	16.8	17.3	13.8	15.2	14.3	14.7	14.0	12.8	13.7	14.8	16.1	14.7	—
Smoothed..	16.4	16.3	15.0	14.6	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.4	13.7	14.8	15.4	15.6	22

The greater cloudiness at and after sunspot maximum resulting in lessened, evaporation, is an important factor in the discharge of the Niagara River, 1860-1926, which shows a striking influence of the sunspot cycle as follows:—

Year.....	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Niagara River Discharge, in 1,000 cu. ft. per sec., 1860-1926</i>												
Mean.....	203	201	197	202	214	207	211	209	206	208	200	196
Smoothed.....	201	200	199	204	209	210	209	209	207	206	202	199

Such important meteorological variations in the sunspot cycle cause serious organic fluctuations such as revealed by the annual growth-rings in trees. The type of response to the eleven-year cycle in general follows the type exhibited by precipitation for the region; thus the trees give some idea of the nature of meteorological fluctuations in regions where no records have been kept.

Section 3.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada

See list at the front of this edition for special material under this heading published in previous editions of the Year Book.