

WEATHER OF CANADA DURING 1915.

two to three inches below the normal over the larger portion of the province. In the Maritime provinces heavy rainfalls were recorded from Chatham to St. John, including the Fredericton valley, the excess being 2.1 inches at Chatham, 1.6 inch at St. John, and 1.5 inch at Fredericton. However, in the provinces generally, the precipitation did not attain to the usual normal quantity, and Yarmouth recorded a deficit of 2.6 inches.

AUGUST.

Temperature.—The temperature was above the average from the British Columbia coast line to the western portion of Lake Superior; elsewhere in the Dominion it was below the average, except in a small portion of Quebec and the Maritime provinces, where it was from the average to one degree above. The chief positive departures were eight degrees at Medicine Hat, seven at Edmonton, six at Battleford, and five at Calgary and Vancouver, and the chief negative departures were three degrees at White River, Southampton and Ottawa.

Precipitation.—The rainfall for August was remarkable for the excessive amount which fell over all portions of Ontario, except in very far northern districts. The fall varied from five to nearly 10 inches, the record being broken in many localities. On the other hand, outside of a rainfall much above the average quantity on the south and east coasts of Nova Scotia, and with an amount slightly above the normal at a few isolated places in Quebec, northern Alberta and the interior of British Columbia, the rainfall was everywhere deficient, especially in the western provinces, where the negative departure varied from one inch to over two inches.

SEPTEMBER.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month was below average from Lake Superior to the Pacific, by from one degree to four degrees, and it was above average from Lake Huron to the Maritime provinces by approximately the same amount. The extremes were quite pronounced in all the provinces, except British Columbia, there having been several days with temperatures between 80 and 90 degrees, and one or more days with unusually low temperatures and early morning frosts.

Precipitation.—The rainfall was considerably in excess of the average in southern Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, over the greater part of Manitoba, and in western and northwestern Ontario, and in all these districts rain fell on an unusually large number of days, with the maximum number in southern Manitoba. In Quebec, exclusive of the Ottawa valley, and in northern New Brunswick the rainfall was also excessive, but this was due to the large fall accompanying the storm of the 26th, rather than to wet days, which were not unusually numerous. In other parts of the Dominion, including all British Columbia, northern Alberta and western Saskatchewan, eastern Ontario and nearly all parts of the Maritime provinces, the rainfall was less than the average amount.

OCTOBER.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month was above average in all parts of the Dominion, exclusive of the British Columbia coast line and the extreme southwestern portion of Nova Scotia; also perhaps in far northern Manitoba and Patricia. The largest positive departures from normal were from three degrees to four degrees in eastern Ontario and Quebec, and about six degrees in the southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Precipitation.—The rainfall was less than average throughout the western provinces and in the more southern and eastern portion of Ontario; also in the central portions of the Maritime provinces. Over British Columbia generally there was a marked excess of the average, except in the normally dry belts. In northern Ontario and over the larger part of Quebec and in southern Nova Scotia, the rainfall was slightly in excess of the average.

NOVEMBER.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the month was above normal over the Dominion generally, but in northern Alberta and in some sections of Manitoba it was above average, and over the greater portion of British Columbia it was from