

## TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

1.—Temperature of the year 1915 at Representative Stations, compared with Normal Annual Averages for the period 1888 to 1907.

Station.	Degrees of temperature, F.						Hours of sunshine.	
	Mean winter.	Mean summer.	Lowest in year.	Highest in year.	Mean annual.	Normal annual (1888-1907).	1915.	Normal annual (1888-1907).
<b>British Columbia—</b>								
Victoria.....	43.5	59.9	27	88	50.8	50.3	1,964	1,822
Vancouver.....	41.9	63.6	23	89	51.4	49.1	1,644	1,815
Kamloops.....	33.7	67.8	— 2	95	49.4	47.7	1,996	1,868
<b>Alberta—</b>								
Calgary.....	25.3	59.4	—24	88	41.8	37.4	—	—
Edmonton.....	18.9	59.3	—24	87	39.2	36.7	2,205	—
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>								
Battleford.....	13.8	62.8	—38	95	38.6	34.4	2,236	2,101
Prince Albert.....	10.4	58.6	—42	86	34.8	32.1	—	—
Qu'Appelle.....	14.8	59.1	—42	95	37.6	34.5	2,203	—
<b>Manitoba—</b>								
Minnedosa.....	11.5	58.8	—41	90	36.1	34.1	—	—
Winnipeg.....	12.4	62.0	—37	93	38.5	34.9	2,001	2,178
<b>Ontario—</b>								
Port Arthur.....	18.6	58.4	—34	89	39.0	35.7	—	—
White River.....	10.0	54.4	—56	86	33.7	32.3	—	—
Parry Sound.....	20.9	63.1	—22	87	42.8	41.3	—	—
Southampton.....	23.4	61.1	— 2	87	43.5	43.8	—	—
Toronto.....	26.8	65.6	— 1	87	46.8	45.5	2,090	2,048
Kingston.....	25.0	64.8	—24	85	45.4	43.7	2,056	1,989
Stonecliff.....	17.3	62.7	—35	90	41.0	38.5	—	—
Ottawa.....	20.6	64.7	—24	88	43.6	43.0	2,126	1,874
<b>Quebec—</b>								
Montreal.....	22.3	67.2	—13	90	44.9	42.3	2,043	1,805
Quebec.....	19.7	64.2	—22	87	41.5	38.7	1,713	1,762
Sherbrooke.....	21.2	64.1	—31	88	42.8	—	1,758	—
Father Point.....	19.4	56.1	—20	85	37.4	35.1	—	—
<b>New Brunswick—</b>								
Chatham.....	22.7	63.0	—24	88	42.1	40.3	—	—
Fredericton.....	23.5	62.7	—29	86	42.8	40.5	1,729	1,978
St. John.....	26.8	59.2	—10	80	42.9	41.6	—	—
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>								
Yarmouth.....	30.5	59.0	2	77	44.4	40.2	—	—
Halifax.....	29.0	61.3	—11	87	45.0	44.3	—	—
Sydney.....	28.6	58.6	— 9	83	43.5	42.4	—	—
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>								
Charlottetown.....	25.7	61.2	—13	82	42.8	40.2	1,489	1,896

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