

It is customary for the Regulations to contain a provision that they shall come into effect on the first day of September of the year in which they are adopted; thus each year's Regulations have the force of law from Sept. 1 until Aug. 31 of the following year. The annual effective date, Sept. 1, should not be confused with the date of adoption by Order in Council (which is generally some weeks earlier, in order that the Regulations may be thoroughly publicized before they come into effect) or the dates of beginning of open seasons, which vary considerably across Canada.

As soon as the Regulations are adopted by Order in Council they are given immediate publicity throughout Canada by press and radio. Posters and abstracts are issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service and the provinces. The revised Regulations are published in the *Canada Gazette*. A consolidation of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Regulations is printed as soon as possible after the latter are adopted, and is distributed by the Canadian Wildlife Service to all persons and organizations interested.

### PART III.—CLIMATE AND TIME ZONES

#### Section 1.—Climate

A comprehensive discussion of the climatic regions of Canada is available in the 1948-49 Year Book, pp. 41-62, and detailed tabulations of climatic factors covering 36 meteorological stations located mostly at well-known or populous centres are given in the 1950 Year Book, pp. 35-70. Other articles appearing in previous editions are listed under "Climate and Meteorology" in Chapter XXIX of this volume.

Table 1 gives long-term temperature and precipitation data for 35 representative Canadian stations; Tables 2 and 3 provide monthly temperature and precipitation data during 1953 for these same stations. These are mostly well-known or populous places with climates fairly representative of a considerable area. The figures given under "Temperatures" are, of course, averages obtained over the period of observation in each case. Under "Precipitation", in calculating the annual total, inches of rain is considered the total depth of water accumulated on a hypothetical horizontal impervious surface without evaporation. Similarly, the depth of snow given is that which falls on a horizontal surface, without settling, melting or sublimation. Because the depth of water obtained from melting newly fallen snow is roughly one-tenth of the depth of the snow, the total precipitation is obtained by adding together the total rainfall and one-tenth of the depth of the newly fallen snow. A day with rain is, for the purpose of these tables, one on which 1/100 of an inch or more falls and a day with snow is one with at least 1/10 of an inch of newly fallen snow. Whenever the temperature four feet above the ground falls to 32°F. or lower, the day is counted as a day with frost. The average date of the last spring frost and of the first frost in autumn marks the approximate period continuously free from frost.