# Perspectives 

## CLIMATIC



## Heat wave in the north

Torrid weather across the prairie provinces, the western Arctic and the Yukon held the limelight this past month as a strong ridge of high pressure dominated the scenario. It was the warmest July on record for a number of stations; in some cases, records dating back at least 20 years were eradicated. See table on page 5.

Sultry conditions shattered long-standing daily records along the coastal regions of the western Arctic during the week of the 10th. At Coppermine, the all-time record maximum temperature of $32.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ set on Ju ly 9 th, 1964, was trumped on 3 consecutive days, with a new record of $34.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ being set on the 15th. Yellowknife also broke the all-time maximum of $32.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ established on July 9th, 1964 with $32.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on the 16 th. The hot, dry weather fuelled forest fires in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and the northem parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. Up to August 9th, 4.5 million hectares of forest have been destroyed in Canada this year, compared with the annual average (for the period 1976-86) of 2 million hectares, and thousands of people, particularly in Manitoba, were forced to flee their homes.

The other major event of the month was the record deluge of rain in southwestern Ontario on July 19th and 20th. In a 17-hour period, Harrow, Ont. received 264.2 mm of rain, the highest two-day total ever recorded in Ontario. Colchester unofficially recorded 300 mm . More than 1000 homes were affected by surface flooding and although no lives were lost, 3000 people were forced from their homes. Crop losses were set at $60 \%$ and road repairs were estimated to cost 35 million dollars.

## Across the country

## Yukon

The dominant weather pattern was a high pressure ridge. However, by midmonth, a few low pressure systems eroded the ridge bringing a break in the hot and dry conditions. It was one of the warmest Julys ever, with the mercury rising above $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at several locations. Fire fighters were kept busy by light-ning-induced forest fires.

The entire western edge of the Yukon received only $50 \%$ of normal precipitation. The wettest areas were around Mayo and Teslin with $150 \%$ of normal.

## Northwest Territories

A southerly flow of extremely warm air reached coastal areas of the western Arctic during mid-month. This very warm air persisted with only brief periods of cooler weather interspersed. Only Resolute, Eureka, and Cape Dyer were slighty below normal.

Some locations reported the warmest July temperatures on record, which when combined with below-normal precipitation, produced a hazardous forest fire situation in the Mackenzie Valley. At mid-month, over 30 forest fires were buming.

A thunderstorm on the 18th, over Yellowknife, produced 19.6 mm of rain within an hour and lightning blew several electrical transformers, leaving residents without power for 2 hours.

## British Columbia

A series of cold upper troughs, located just offshore and at times moving over the province, dominated the weather for the month. As a result, very unsetuled weather occurred, with wellabove average numbers of thunderstorms on the coast and in the interior. Precipitation was above normal in the
northern half of B.C., with Dease Lake reporting the largest departure at $212 \%$ of normal, while to the east, Fort Nelson received only $49 \%$ of normal.

The southern third of the province had a very mixed pattern of precipitation due to local showers. Most of Vancouver Island reported 120 to $190 \%$ of normal except for the extreme northwest and southeast comers which reported 60 to $90 \%$. In the interior, precipitation amounts varied from $30 \%$ of normal in the west Kootenays to $200 \%$ in the north Okanagan.

Temperatures averaged within a degree of normal over most of the south. In the north, it was a warm month, with departures from normal as high as $2.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at Dease Lake. Prince Rupert recorded their warmest July ever, at $14.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $1.2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above average.

## Alberta

Average daily temperatures ranged from $0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal over the south to near $2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal over the northeast. Medicine Hat was the warmest location, recording $36.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on the 20th, while Banff had the coldest, $2.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on the 3rd.

Except for the Cold Lake region, central regions were considerably wetter than normal. Above-normal rainfall was also recorded over the Grande Prairie-Peace River regions. The wettest areas were over the Edson-Whitecourt regions with 157 and 178 mm , respectively. Northern and south central regions were drier than normal.

A number of funnel clouds were reported from various areas. On July 27th, a tomado touched down briefly over west Edmonton, causing damage to several buildings. On the 21st, a hail storm in the Vermilion area caused considerable damage to aircraft, vehicles, buildings, and crops.

## Saskatchewan and Manitoba

It was a warm month with the greatest anomaly in north-eastern


CLIMATIC EXTREMES IN CAUADA - JULY 1989

MEAN TEMPERATURE:
WARMEST
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, SASK $22.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
COLDEST RESOLUTE A, NWT $3.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE:
LOWEST TEMPERATURE:
heaviest precipitation:
HEAVIEST SNOWFALL:
ALERT, NWT
23.2 cm
deepest snow on the ground
ON JULY 31, 1989:
ESTEVAN A, SASK
$38.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
CLYDE A, NWT
$-6.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
WHITECOURT A, ALTA 177.9 mm

GREATEST NUMBER OF BRIGHT
SUNSHINE HOURS:
COPPERMINE A, NWT
383 hours

Manitoba. Churchill had a record monthly mean of $15.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ compared to the normal of $11.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The hot, dry weather aggravated a serious forest fire situation in northern Manitoba, forcing the evacuation of more than 23,000 people from their homes.

With the exception of a small area from Regina to Broadview, and the extreme north, there was below normal precipitation. Manitoba was worse off than Saskatchewan, with much of the south and central regions receiving half of the normal rainfall. Norway House measured only 20.2 mm compared to their normal 79.4 mm .

In the early part of the month, in the south, there were several outbreaks of severe thunderstorms, with numerous reports of hail, damaging winds, and tornadoes.

## Ontario

Temperatures averaged 1 to $2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal, with an interspersion of warm and cool spells. There were ex-
tremes of wetness and dryness, and very high sunshine totals.

Essex County, in extreme southwestern Ontario, received 419 mm of rain on July 19 and 20, causing much flooding and damage to roads, agriculture, and homes. This was the greatest 24-hour rainfall ever reported in Canada, east of the Rockies. On July 26-27, Hamilton Airport received a deluge of 175 mm . In contrast, much of central Ontario was extremely dry, and some stations reported their driest July ever. Wiarton received only 0.2 mm , making it the driest month ever at that station. Along with the dry weather, many stations in Central Ontario had their sunniest July on record. Wiarton recorded 381 hours of sunshine, which was both a station record, and the sunniest month ever recorded in Ontario. The sunny, dry weather was a matter of concern, not only for the farmers, but also for fire fighters. Tinder-dry forests were ingnited by lighting in Parry Sound and the Muskoka cottage country.

## Quebec

Every location in the province reported above-normal hours of bright sunshine, with the exception of Kuujjuak, $88 \%$ of normal.

Sunny and dry weather dominated most of south-western Québec. Temperatures were as much as $1.6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal, in the National Capital Region. New records for total hours of bright sunshine in July were set at Québec, Sherbrooke, Maniwaki, SteAgathe, and Ottawa, with 347.6 hours, making it the sunniest location.

Over eastem Québec, mean monthly temperatures ranged from $0.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ below normal at Gaspé, to $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal at Blanc Sablon. Gaspé received 177 mm of rain, which is $214 \%$ of normal.

Over northem Québec, mean monthly temperatures ranged from $1.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ below normal at Inukjuak to $3.3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal at Schefferville, which recorded a mean of $15.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, beating the old record of $15.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ set in 1952 . Inukjuak recorded 2.8 cm of snow.

## Atlantic Provinces

Mean temperatures averaged near normal to slightly below normal across most of Atlantic Canada. There were no startling warm or cool spells, although frost was reported at some stations in Newfoundland during the first half of the month.

The usual summer pattern of showers and thunderstorms resulted in greatly variable precipitation totals. However, a dry spell from the 12 th to the 26th caused concern to potato farmers in New Brunswick as well as to forestry officials, who were trying to keep a number of fires under control. Showers late in the month helped to alleviate the dry situation. Several major forest fires that were burning out of control in Labrador, early in July were brought under control later in the month by cooler, damper weather.

## ICE CONDITIONS AND AUGUST FORECAST

Overall, temperatures over Hudson Bay averaged $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal. Despite the warm temperatures, ice cover in Hudson Bay and approaches was a bit more extensive than what would be expected in a normal year. With near to above-normal temperatures forecast for the month of August, the remaining ice in Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay should completely melt by the first week of August.

Average temperatures during July were slightly below normal over the eastern High Arctic and about $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal over Foxe Basin while Baffin Bay and Davis Strait were near normal. Patterns indicate that break-up in the north-eastern Arctic is one to two weeks ahead of normal this year. Nearnormal ice conditions persisted in Bar-
row Strait, Lancaster Sound, northwestern Baffin Bay and Foxe Basin through July. Warmer temperatures over Davis Strait caused the ice edge to retreat further north than usual. Although temperatures are forecast to be near normal over all eastern Arctic waters, ice break-up and melting will continue through the month of August over most areas.

In the western Arctic, temperatures along the Beaufort Sea coast were $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal during July. Over the waterway to Spence Bay, temperatures ranged from $3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above normal in the west to near normal in the east. Breakup in the waterway is about a week ahead of normal. However, in Amundsen Gulf and the Canadian Beaufort, ice conditions are poorer than
normal due to the wind flow pattern over the area during July. At the end of July, conditions were generally better than normal along the coast from Mackenzie Bay to Point Barrow. With abovenormal temperatures forecast for August, ice conditions along the Beaufort Sea coast, west of Mackenzie Bay, will improve gradually as melting continues. After mid-August, a large open water area should develop from Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula to southern Banks Island; however, since it will develop much later than normal, it is not likely to reach normal proportions during August. The waterway to Spence Bay should be mostly ice-free by the second week of August.

Tom Carrieres, Ice Centre, Ottawa

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE RECORDS ESTABLISHED FOR JULY

$$
\text { STATION } 1989 \text { JULY MEAN PREVIOUS RECORD YEAR }
$$

| Churchill, Man. | 15.8 | 14.6 | 1937 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Thompson, Man. | 19.3 | 17.0 | 1970 |
| Gillam, Man. | 18.5 | 16.9 | 1982 |
| Island Lake, Man. | 20.7 | 19.0 | 1988 |
| Lynn Lake, Man. | 20.7 | 19.0 | 1973 |
| Rankin Inlet, N.W.T. | 12.1 | 10.8 | 1981 |
| Coppermine Airport, N.W.T. | 13.4 | 10.9 | 1955 |
| Old Crow Airport, Yukon | 16.8 | 16.0 | 1986 |
| Mayo Airport, Yukon | 17.8 | 17.0 |  |

Inuvik and Fort Simpson, N.W.T., experienced the warmest July since 1979, Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., tied the July temperature for 1961, and Whitehorse, Yukon, had the warmest July since 1958.

SEASOMAL TOTAL OF GROWING DEGREE-DAYS TO END OF JULY


| BRITISH COLUBBIA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbotsford | 1065 | 1026 | 942 |
| Kamloops | 1330 | * | 1235 |
| Penticton | 1263 | * | 1166 |
| Prince George | 660 | * | 590 |
| Vancouver | 1052 | 1048 | 973 |
| Victoria | 947 | 924 | 893 |
| ALBERTA |  |  |  |
| Calgary | 647 | 908 | 589 |
| Edmonton Mun. | 744 | 954 | 712 |
| Grande Prairie | 679 | * | 626 |
| Lethbridge | 732 | 1107 | 703 |
| Peace River | 849 | 742 | 774 |
| SASKATCHEWAN 1061 |  |  |  |
| Estevan | 1061 | 1343 | 965 |
| Prince Albert | 892 | 974 | 801 |
| Regina | 1028 | 1265 | 911 |
| Saskatoon | 951 | 1218 | 890 |
| Swift Current | 884 | * | 856 |
| MANITOBA |  |  |  |
| Brandon | 977 | 1068 | 899 |
| Churchill | 323 | 118 | 207 |
| Dauphin | 1005 | 1046 | 877 |
| Winnipeg | 1066 | 1103 | 960 |
| ONTARIO |  |  |  |
| London | 1107 | 1230 | 1023 |
| North Bay | 969 | * | 862 |
| Ottawa | 1160 | 1231 | 1039 |
| Thunder Bay | 775 | 818 | 759 |
| Toronto | 1117 | 1195 | 1026 |
| Trenton | 1141 | 1157 | 1081 |
| Windsor | 1291 | 1439 | 1271 |
| QUÉBEC |  |  |  |
| Baie Comeau | * | * | * |
| Maniwaki | 1013 | * | 908 |
| Montréal | 1235 | 979 | 1148 |
| Quebec | 1023 | 1211 | 950 |
| Sept-Iles | 606 | * | 551 |
| Sherbrooke | 995 | 928 | 874 |
| NEW BRUNSTICX |  |  |  |
| Charlo | 766 | 571 | 740 |
| Fredericton | 1011 | 948 | 952 |
| Moncton | 921 | 829 | 852 |
| mova scotia |  |  |  |
| Sydney | 647 | 719 | 663 |
| Varmouth | 800 | 716 | 730 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Charlottetown | 883 | 782 | 803 |
| NEMFOUNDLAN |  |  |  |
| Gander |  |  |  |
| St. John's |  |  | * |
| Stephenville | 735 | 605 | 600 |

## 50-kPa ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION

July 1989


Mean geopotential heights 5-decametre interval


Normal geopotential heights for the month 5-decametre interval


Mean geopotential height anomaly 5-decametre interval


Mean heights difference w/r to previous month 5-decametre interval

## SPRING '89 HIGHLIGHTS

The spring of ' 89 , for many parts of Canada, saw a dramatic reversal of the precipitation pattern - from a dearth during March and April to a deluge during May. May showers on the Prairies prevented the recurrence of another major drought; however, there were still some isolated areas which did not recover from the dry summer of ' 88 . On the other hand, the heavy rain during May was not enough to lower the risk of forest fires across the boreal forest zone of Canada. The result was the evacuation of 1300 people from the Interlake region of Manitoba during the week of May 8th. In south-western Ontario, the heavy rains turned farmland into swamp, thus delaying spring seeding. On the 25th and 26th of May, for example, Windsor recorded 55 mm of rain, with 22 mm falling in a 12 -minute period. The area of Leamington to Wheatley unofficially recorded over 100 mm of rain.

The month of March, across most of the country, was cold. Major snowstorms in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes reminded inhabitants that winter had not yet decided to let go. The Maritimes, in particular, were blasted with a few storms. A storm on the weekend of the 18th caused the death of one man and sent ten others to hospital in a multiple-vehicle accident. On Easter weekend, a storm battered the Maritimes with high winds, freezing precipitation, rain, and snow. The Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia was hardest hit where 35 cm of snow fell. Cold weather in British Columbia caused wide-spread damage to the fruit buds and yields were expected to be significantly lower than normal. By the end of the month, temperatures had warmed somewhat over the southern half of the country. This in itself created problems in Québec on Easter weekend, as a combination of mild weather and rain caused rapid thawing, resulting in millions of dollars worth of flood damage. The regions of Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Victoriaville, Bécancour and Saint


Hyacinthe were the worst affected by the early break-up of river ice. In all, about 1000 people were evacuated, numerous homes were damaged, highways were submerged and there were some major power failures.

The cool, dry weather continued into April over the the northem half of the Prairies, Ontario and southern Québec. Some areas on the Prairies received only about $25 \%$ of the normal monthly precipitation and there were concerns about inadequate soil moisture as the growing season began.

Low-lying areas along the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, in the Northwest

Territories, experienced flooding due to ice-jamming in the rivers, during the first week of May. On the 1st, residents of Fort Liard were forced from their homes due to flooding. Damage was estimated to be one-half to one million dollars. Flooding was the worst since 1976, and possibly worse than the flood of 1963. On May 3rd, Nine hundred residents of Fort Simpson were evacuated to higher ground as the Liard River swelled from snow melt and ice jams.

The first-reported tornado of the season was on May 10th at Thorhild, Alberta, about 85 km north-east of Ed-
monton, causing thousands of dollars of damage to farms. The slow-moving low pressure system which spawned the tornado brought much needed rain to the dry central part of Saskatchewan, which had been dry since the fall of 1987. Some areas of the province received over $200 \%$ of normal precipitation for the month of May. Although the rain alleviated the problem of low surface soil moisture, the heavy downpours slowed seed germination.

PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION



| STATION | Temperoture C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | STATION | Temperoture C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \％ |  |  | $E$ <br> $\frac{E}{5}$ <br> $\frac{E}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { 唇 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \underline{E} \\ \hline \frac{E}{E} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| coromationa | 89.0 | 1．7 ${ }^{1.7}$ | 28．1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | ： | ${ }^{405.6}$ | 711 | 0 |  | 3944 | 105 | 22.6 | ISLND LaKE | 20.7 18.7 | 3.5 | 33.5 33.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | ： | ${ }_{60.0}^{40.3}$ | ${ }_{86} 8$ | 0 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | $32{ }^{\circ}$ | ni | 8.3 |
| EDYONTOM MUNACCPAL | 18.2 | 0.8 | 28．6 | 9．7．7 | 0.0 | \％ | － 959.7 | 108 | 0 | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ | ${ }^{326}$ | 106 | 30．2 | WORTAY House a | 20.4 | \％ | ${ }^{34.5}$ | 7.4 | 0.0 | ： | 20.2 |  | 0 | 6 |  | ： | ${ }_{13} 13.5$ |
| ed edomton mamaoa | 77.5 | ${ }^{1} 1.6$ | 27.2 | 8.7 <br> 8.5 | 0.0 | \％ | 1296 | 146 | 0 | ${ }_{15}$ | $280^{\circ}$ | $100^{\circ}$ | ${ }_{86.2}$ | portage la prairie | 22.8 | 3.1 | 35.5 | 13.2 | 0.0 | ＊ | 32.6 | 43 | 0 | $6$ |  | ＊ | 0.0 |
| fort cmpeerana |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  | till | 20.0 9.3 | 2.3 4.0 | 36.0 35.9 | 4.8 <br> 3.8 | 0．0 | ＊ | 34.9 <br> 26.7 | ${ }_{28}^{50}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $6$ | ${ }_{309}^{340}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | 20.4 31.4 |
|  | ${ }^{10.3}$ | 2.9 | 33.1 29.2 | 3.2 5.3 | 0．0． | － | 19.7 98.1 98.1 | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{327}^{328}$ | ${ }^{115}$ | 39.5 61.7 | WINNIPEG INTLA | 22.1 | 2.5 | 35.9 | 12.7 | 0.0 | ＊ | 33.4 |  | 0 | 3 | 342 | 108 | ${ }_{0}$ |
| HIGH LVELA | 16．9 | 0.9 | 30.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | \％ | 39.0 |  | 0 | 10 | 342 | 116 | 93.6 | ONTARIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UJSPCEVA | 19．4 | 0．3 | 30.3 34.3 34 | 2.7 6.0 | 0．0 | ＊ | \＄20．0 | ${ }^{85}$ | \％ | ${ }^{10}$ |  |  | cois90.6 <br> 15.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lethriogea |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | big trout laxe |  | 2.6 | 32.0 |  |  | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEDICIEE HATA | 21.5 | 1.5 | 30．3 | 7.9 | 0.0 | \％ | 45.4 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 346 | ${ }^{99}$ | 2.8 | EARLTONA | 18．9 | 1.2 | 32.0 33.3 3 3 | 0.6 3 50 | 0．0 | ： | \％ 4.0 | 108 | 0 | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | 335.0 |
| Peace Rivera RED DEAA | 78.2 16.5 | 1．5 0.4 | 30．4 | 4．0． | 0.0 |  | 76.1 61.2 | 179 | 0 | 12 | ： | \％ | 63．9 | geral gore bara | 20.3 | 1.9 | 31．6 | 5.0 10.0 | 0.0 | \％ | 54.2 5.4 | ＝ | 0 | \％ | － | ： | 37.5 2.6 |
| Rockr min house a SLAEE LAEE A | 13.6 16.9 | 1．6 | 29.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 0.0 | \％ | （102．0 | 107 | 0 | ＂ | 321 | ${ }_{10}$ | 88．1 | mamiton rbs | 22.4 |  | 33.7 | 10.1 | 0.0 | ＊ | 43.4 |  | 0 | 6 |  |  |  |
| SUFFELI $A$ |  | ＊ | ． |  | 0 |  | \％${ }^{*}$ |  | ＊ | ＊ |  |  | ＊ |  | 21．3 | 0.8 1.2 | 33.5 <br> 33.5 <br> 3.5 | 7．4． | 0.0 0.0 | ： | 73.4 39.6 | 249 | 0 | 7 | ： | ： | 3.3 |
| WHITECOURT A | 16.3 | 1.2 | 27.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | ， | 77.9 | 75 | 0 | 16 |  |  | 62.3 | KENORAAA KINGSTONA | 21.9 20.8 | 2.7 0.7 | 33.2 <br> 32.4 <br> 3 | 13.2 10.2 | －0．0 |  | S33．4． 30.0 | 50 | 0 | 7 | 321 | 114 | 3.7 <br> 3.7 <br>  |
| SASKATCHEWAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lansdoume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lonoona | 21.3 | －${ }^{1.0}$ | 31.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | \％ | 23.4 |  | ： | 号 | 273 | 100 | 2.6 |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{20.5}$ | 2.8 | 35．7 | 7.5 5.6 | 0.0 | ： | 89.2 | ${ }^{134}$ | 0 | 71 |  | ${ }^{98}$ | 2.4 60.5 8.5 | MOOSOMEE | 14.9 9.4 | －0．4 | 32.6 31.0 | －0．4 | 0.0 | ： | 72.1 | ${ }_{9}^{96}$ | 0 | ${ }_{2}^{11}$ | ${ }^{290}$ | ${ }^{122}$ | 199.19 |
| CRELAKE | 10.6 21.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 38.2 38.4 | 3.7 8.7 | 0.0 0.0 | ， | 退 | ${ }_{8}^{85}$ | 0 | 9 | 2888 | ${ }^{103}$ | 62.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （estevana | 21.9 | $\stackrel{2.0}{ }$ | 38.4 | ${ }^{8.7}$ | 0.0 | ＊ | 33.6 | ${ }_{8}^{82}$ | 0 | 6 | ${ }_{34}^{34}$ | 96 | ${ }^{1.3}$ | morthatala | 19.9 22.2 | 1.6 | 31.8 <br> 34.4 <br> 1 | 8.7 8.2 | 0.0 | ： | \％7．2 | 778 | $10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{365 \\ 340}}$ | 133 | 10.0 0.0 0.0 |
| kIMDERSLEY | 20.0 |  | 34.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 |  | 38.7 |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0.7 | PETATAIAAA PEEEROOROUGA | 19.9 20.1 | 0.9 0.7 | 34.3 33.8 3 | 7.3 <br> 8.4 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | ： | 51．8 | ${ }^{66}$ | 0 | ， |  | ， | 14.8 <br> 0.0 <br> 1 |
| Lu POMGE | 19.2 | 2.6 | 35.5 | 7.2 | 0.0 | － | 30． | ${ }^{61}$ | 0 | 9 | ${ }^{3}$ | ： | 21.2 | PICKLELAKE | 19.7 | 2.6 | 31.7 | 5.2 | 0.0 | ： | 57.6 | 52 | 0 | 11 | \％ | \％ | 21.6 |
| MEADOTLAKE | ${ }^{18.7}$ | 2.0 | 33.3 36.4 |  | 0.0 0.0 |  | 68.2 37.1 | ${ }_{8}{ }^{\circ}$ | 0 | 9 | 331 31 | $10 \%$ | 27.7 <br> 5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MIPAINA ${ }^{\text {ma }}$ | 19.5 | 2.0 | 35.4 35.4 | ${ }^{10.1}$ | 0.0 | \％ | 41.6 | ${ }^{69}$ | 0 | 7 | ${ }_{34}^{348}$ | ${ }^{101}$ | 20．4 |  | 20．4 22.3 | 2．2 | 33.3 33.3 3 | 71．0 | 0.0 0.0 | ： | 73.6 35.2 | 83 | 0 | 2 | ${ }^{325}$ | \％ | 11.7 0.8 |
| MORTH BATTLEFORD A | 19.8 |  | 35.7 |  |  | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 499 | SARMIA A SAUTT STE mRIE A | 20.1 19.2 | 0.4 | 32.7 32.4 | 星．5 | 0．0 | ＊ | ¢9．4 | 88 | 0 | 3 3 | ${ }_{339}^{288}$ | ${ }^{98}$ | 20.9 |
| Prince alberta | 219．5 | 2.4 | ${ }^{36.3}$ | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{5} .4$ | 0.0 | \％ | 30.4 64.7 | 7 71 | 0 | ${ }^{10}$ | 334 | ${ }_{96}^{113}$ | 14.5 5.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SASKATOONA | 20.5 | 2.0 | 36．9 | 8.9 | 0.0 | \％ | 27．6 | 51 | 0 | 8 |  | ＊ | 8.3 | STOUX Lookout a |  |  | 32.9 |  |  | ＊ |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| Smift Curremt a | 19.7 | 1.4 | 34.4 | 7.5 | 0.0 | － | 25.1 | 54 | 0 | 5 | 355 | 104 | 13.6 | SUDQURY THUNDER AAY | 20.9 88.7 | 2.0 2.0 | 33.9 <br> 33.1 | 8.9 6.3 | 0．0 | ： | 56.2 35.3 | ${ }^{66}$ | 0 | $4$ | 302 | ${ }_{9}^{124}$ | 10.5 31.2 3 |
|  | 20.3 20.0 | 2.5 | 35．7 34 | 6.9 4 | 0.0 0.0 | ＊ | 40.5 | 79 | 0 | － | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 331 \\ 323 \end{array}$ | $1 \begin{gathered}102 \\ 98\end{gathered}$ | 13.7 <br> 14.1 <br> 1 |  | 10.6 23.2 23.1 | \％ | 33.0 32.5 32.5 |  | 0.0 0.0 0.0 |  | 72．2． | ${ }^{80}$ | 0 | 5 | 202 | ： | 31.2 40.1 0.0 |
| MANTOBA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21.5 22.6 22.6 | 0.9 |  | 19．1 13 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70.4 \\ & 20.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 9 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | ： |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | TRENTON A <br> TATERLOO EELINGTON | 22.6 20.9 20.9 | 0.3 | 32．6 <br> 3.7 <br> 32.3 <br> 2.1 | $\begin{array}{r}13.1 \\ 7 \\ 7.2 \\ \hline 1.5\end{array}$ | 0．0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23.2 \\ & 20.0 \end{aligned}$ | 33 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 2 3 3 |  | ： | 3.6 <br> 3.6 <br>  |
| grandona Churchila | 21.1 15.6 | 2.3 | 35.0 33.8 | 7.6 | 0.0 |  | ${ }_{45}^{40.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | －ATAA | 19.8 | ． | 28.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | ： | 9.8 | － | 0 | ${ }_{3}$ | ＊ | ， | 73.1 |
| douphina | 21.0 | 2.5 | 35.5 | 9.3 | 0.0 | ＊ | 41.8 | ${ }^{65}$ | － | 7 | 303 | 94 | 93．5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| GILLAMA | 18.5 21.2 | 3.6 | ${ }_{33.4}^{34.4}$ | 4.4 12.1 | 0.0 0.0 | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79.4 <br> 2.6 | UINDSORA | 22.7 | 0.5 | 34.5 | 13.3 | 0.0 |  | 96.3 | 115 | 0 | 8 |  |  | 0.0 |




