

Province of British Columbia

September is usually comparatively dry. The interior plateau has a very different climate. The winds from the Pacific have been deprived of moisture on the western slope of the Coast Range, and are mechanically heated descending to the plateau region, and hence rendered susceptible to absorbing moisture. The climate is consequently dry. The annual range of temperature is great, as is also the daily range in summer. Chinook winds—hot, dry winds—prevail. In crossing the high Selkirks the winds are deprived of moisture in the same manner as in crossing the Coast Range. The precipitation is, in consequence, heavy, particularly the snow fall, which on some of the mountains is almost incredibly great. The Rockies are drier, and on the eastern slopes somewhat resemble the interior plateau.

The climates of districts in the northern Cordilleran region do not differ markedly from those of areas in the south similarly situated with respect to the great mountain systems, except that the winter temperatures become gradually lower. Dawson, in the Yukon, about latitude 64° N, has a hot, dry summer. In the long 20 to 22 hour days vegetation matures with extraordinary rapidity, so that most grains and vegetables may be grown.

Table showing rainfall, snowfall, total precipitation, lowest, highest, and mean temperature for the year 1912 at various places in British Columbia:—

Place	Rainfall	Snowfall	Total Precip.	Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.
Agassiz	76.14	16.50	77.79	92.0	12.0	49.32
Alberni	64.25	23.25	68.45	96.0	10.0	48.67
Atlin	4.38	35.80	7.96	72.5	34.0	33.08
Barkerville	15.87	143.60	30.23	82.0	28.0	35.43
Chilcotin (Big Creek)	12.46	14.50	13.91	88.0	31.0	37.21
Clayoquot	117.18	none	117.18	85.0	25.0	49.34
Chilliwack	51.22	36.00	54.82	92.0	2.0	49.10
Cranbrook	9.58	26.00	12.18	96.0	26.0	41.07
Glacier	22.25	457.00	67.95	87.0	13.0	35.66
Hedley	10.64	19.54	12.59	100.0	12.0	46.01
Holbe	126.11	none	126.11	85.0	23.0	47.96