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-ceeding 12 hours, and with the evening report the maximum ^{temperature} of the day
12 hours. Almost invariably all reports from the stations
between Lake Superior and Cape Breton are received in the Central Of-
-fice by 8,30 a.m. and p.m., and are then forwarded without delay to
the United States Weather Bureau at Washington
from which place some 60 United States stations are in return sent to
Toronto together with the Canadian reports from Manitoba westward to
British Columbia which are turned over to the United States Bureau
at St. Paul, Minnesota. All reports are usually received shortly after
9,30 and the working chart is ready for the forecasting official by
9,45 and by 10 o'clock the isobars have been drawn and some of the
forecasts telegraphed to their destination. The bulletin issued at
night comprises a short synopsis of the weather during the past day
and a general description of the existing meteorological conditions;
then a list of the highest and lowest temperatures reported from about
a dozen stations, followed by the forecasts for the various districts
lying between Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. These forecasts
are for the 24 hours beginning the following 8 a.m. unless it be expres-
-ly stated that they cover a longer period. The same evening the
Telegraph Company sends the bulletin to all points where are published
a morning newspaper, in which it is printed, generally at the head of
the column of local news, and then in the morning on the opening of the
various telegraph offices throughout the Dominion the first message
which goes over the wires is the daily forecast which is posted up
in a conspicuous place in every telegraph office. Up to the summer
of 1894 the forecast based on the 8 a.m. chart was practically the
only one issued, but since that time a second forecast covering the
current and following day has been issued at 10 a.m.; this is sent to
nearly all ports both on the Great Lakes and on the Seaboard and it
also appears in most of the afternoon papers published in the Dominion.

There are in the Dominion 73 stations at which cautionary and
storm signals are displayed, on the Lakes, in the Maritime Pro-
vinces, and 2 in British Columbia. The signals used are drums and cones
the cone alone being hoisted when but a moderate gale is expected,