

the observer there. There was a record of 12·6 in the beginning of May, 25·8 in June, and of 30 in the month of July.

In the winter months the temperature at Churchill falls lower than in the Mackenzie basin. The influence of the large body of water in Hudson bay makes the summer cooler and the winter milder. During the winter months the winds at Churchill are persistently from the west and northwest. It is exceedingly rare to have a wind off Hudson bay in the winter months. In the summer months for more than half the time the winds are off the bay and from the east and northeast.

As to the isothermal lines of that part of the country lying south and west of Split lake on the route of the proposed railway between the head of the Pas and Churchill, Mr. Stupart explained that in the month of June the district in question is between the isothermal line of 50 and 55. The corresponding isothermal district in Europe would be the extreme north of Scotland in June.

In July that district is between the isothermal lines 55 and 60, and that would correspond with Scotland and a portion of Scandinavia. In the month of August the district in question is about 55, and there you have Scotland again. That country had a reasonably fair climate for the three summer months, June, July and August. It would be suitable for oats, barley, potatoes and wheat.

Meteorological observations are now taken at:—

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Athabaska Landing . . . . .	54·43	113·17
Dawson . . . . .	64·4	139·20
Dunvegan . . . . .	55·56	118·35
Edmonton . . . . .	53·33	113·30
Fort Churchill . . . . .	58·51	94·11
Fort Simpson . . . . .	61·52	120·43
Fort Chipewyan . . . . .	58·42	111·10
Fort Norman . . . . .	64·57	125·0
Herschel island . . . . .	69·30	139·15
Hay river . . . . .	60·51	115·20
Whitehorse . . . . .	60·45	135·0
York Factory . . . . .	57·0	92·28
Fort Hope . . . . .	51·32	87·48
Norway House . . . . .	53·58	97·52
Fort McPherson (Peel river) . . . . .	67·27	134·57

Mr. Stupart informed the committee that the meteorological service have observations taken in 1884-5-6 and 1897, in Hudson strait. Mr. Stupart himself spent the season of 1884-5 there. He stayed at Cape Prince of Wales all winter and enjoyed the winter very much. The lowest temperature he had that winter was 38 below zero, but the average temperature was 23½. It was blowing a gale there for half a month. He and his party arrived there on August 16. They could have reached there the middle of October if they wanted to and could have left there about the first of the following August, roughly speaking; not earlier than that, that particular year. There was practically no ice for nearly three months, namely, in August, September, and the greater part of October, in fact all October, except that they might see ice out in the strait. They did see it there, probably coming from Fox channel. They had six observations a day, the observations being taken in daylight. One of their duties was to go to the top of the hill, three hundred feet high, at the back of their house, and observe the state of the ice in the strait with a powerful field glass, and they wrote down on each occasion what they saw.

Mr. Stupart explained that he does not think Hudson strait freezes solidly in winter, but it is blocked with ice in the early spring and late spring, and the ice is continually changing. He and his party used to see lots of water shifting out, and then the ice would close up again. A person could cross there for three months in the