

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—(Continued).

69. Shearing of Sheep
 70. Hay Cutting
 71. Grain Cutting
 72. Potato Digging

(METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.)

73. Opening of (a) Rivers, (b) Lakes without currents
 74. Last Snow (a) to whiten ground, (b) to fly in air
 75. Last Spring Frost (a) "hard" (b) "hoar"
 76. Water in Streams, Rivers, &c., (a) highest, (b) lowest
 77. First Autumn Frosts, (a) "hoar" (b) "hard"
 78. First Snow (a) to fly in air, (b) to whiten ground
 79. Closing of (a) Lakes without currents, (b) Rivers
 80. Number of Thunder Storms (with dates of each)
 Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May
 June

July Aug.

Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

[Day of year corresponding to the last day of each month.]

Jan. 31.	April 120.	July 212.	Oct. 304.
Feb. 59.	May 151.	Aug. 243.	Nov. 334.
March 90.	June 181.	Sept. 273.	Dec. 365.

(For LEAP years increase each number except that for January by 1)

Going North
or coming
in Spring*Going South
or leaving
in Fall.*

(MIGRATION OF BIRDS, ETC.)

81. Wild Duck migrating
 82. Wild Geese migrating
 83. Song Sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*)
 84. American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
 85. Slate coloured Snow Bird (*Junco hiemalis*)
 86. Spotted Sand Piper (*Actitis macularia*)
 87. Meadow Lark (*Sturnella magna*)
 88. Kingfisher (*Ceryle Alcyon*)
 89. Yellow Crowned Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)
 90. Summer Yellow Bird (*Dendroica aestiva*)
 91. White Throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia alba*)
 92. Humming Bird (*Trochilus Colubris*)
 93. King Bird (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*)
 94. Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)
 95. American Gold Finch (*Spinus tristis*)
 96. American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)
 97. Cedar Waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*)
 98. Night Hawk (*Chordeiles Virginianus*)
 99. Piping of Frogs
 100. Appearance of Snakes

(OTHER OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS.)

* These figures are the Provincial Phenochrons for 1906—the arithmetical means of the Phenochrons of each of the ten Regions of the Province of Nova Scotia. It will form an interesting standard of comparison for local observers. Yarmouth observations, for instance, will generally be much earlier, while Inverness observations will be later.