temperature, so that 1902 would naturally retain its lead. But the last four days of this month were on an average considerably warmer (6.7° per day) in 1903, and this continued the case throughout the two following months except in the second part of June.

It was in the closing days of April, therefore, that 1903 began to gain on 1902, and the rapidity with which it overtook and passed 1902 is readily explained by a comparison of the temperatures in May. During the first five days 1903 was only warmer by 1.4° per day. but during the next five days by 18° per day! It was evidently during those five remarkably warm May days that the vegetation of 1903 overtook that of 1902. During the second third of May the days were 16° warmer than in 1902, or almost as much warmer as during the second five days, thus accounting for the remarkable spurt in vegetation in the middle of May, 1903, which my observations showed to exist. That last season's lead should have continued and even increased in the last third of May, is again explained by the fact that the daily maximum temperature during this period was higher in 1903 by .5°. But, although the temperature was still warmer in the first part of June, 1903, as compared with 1902, by 9°, yet there was a falling off of one day in the lead of the vegetation of 1903. Some other controlling factor seems to have operated here. During the middle part of June the maximum temperature of 1903 was less than that of 1902 by 4° per day. This change is indicated by my observations, which show a lead of eight days during this ten-day period as against nine for the previous period.

The daily *minimum* temperature, though of course not so good an index of plant growth, yet tells in a general way the same story. In both the years under consideration the average minimum daily temperature was below the freezing point up to and including the 6th April. After that date there were only five days in 1902 when the minimum fell to or below 32°, the last time being the 11th of May;* whereas in 1903 this occurred fifteen times,

* It might be pointed out in this connection, that, as the flow of the maple sap through the tap-hole is dependent upon the fluctuation of the temperarure above and below the freezing point, or 32° F., the sugar season around Ottawa must have practically ceased on the 6th April in 1902.