Snow fell on 58 days, amounting to 94.68 inches; it was snowing 440 hours, 40 minutes. This shows an increase of 35·69 inches over the amount which fell last year, but the amount is nearly equal to the average of a series of years. February and December, are the months which give the greatest amount of snow. The first snow of the winter of 1858–9, fell on the 4th of November—the last snow of spring fell on the 23rd of April.

Evaporation.—The amount of evaporation from the surface of water, during the six months for which observations are recorded (owing to frost,) was 15.29 inches. This is considerably below the average or mean of a series of years. The evaporation from the surface of ice exceeded the usual amount.

Wind.—The most prevalent wind was the N. E. by E., and the least prevalent the South. The aggregate horizontal movement in miles for the year, was 59224.60 miles, which exceeds by 17886.00 miles the amount of last year. The mean annual velocity was 6.19 miles per hour, which is 1.58 miles per hour more than the mean velocity of last year. The following is the monthly horizontal movement in miles:

January..	4889.90 miles.	May	4415.70 miles.	September	3941.10 miles.
February .	3656.80 "	June	3463.10 "	October ..	5579.01 "
March....	6861.29 "	July	2744.00 "	November.	4701.50 "
April	5847.90 "	August ..	2780.00 "	December.	5679.20 "

March was the most windy month, and July the calmest. The greatest velocity observed was 37.20 miles per hour.

The greatest Intensity of the Sun's Rays was in August, and indicated 110.8 degrees. The lowest point of Terrestrial Radiation was in January, and was —43°6 (below zero.)

Clouds.—There were 56 days cloudless, and 129 nights suitable for Astronomical purposes.

Dew.—The yearly amount of Dew was below the usual mean or average.

The Aurora Borealis was visible at observation house on 36 nights. A very brilliant display occurred on the 28th of August, observed in Canada, the West Indies, and Europe.

The Zodiacal Light was bright and well defined.

Lunar Haloes visible on seven nights.

Parhelias were visible on five days.

The winter of 1859–60 fairly set in on the 22nd of November.

Ozone.—The mean annual of Ozone has shewn about the usual average quantity.

Atmospheric Electricity.—The tri-daily observations are still continued in this important branch of science, but are far too extended for a short notice.

The Eclipse of the Sun was visible on the 19th of July.

Crows (*Corvus corone*) first seen 8th of March. The Song Sparrow (*Fringilla melodia,*) first heard 14th of March; Wild Ducks (*Anser Canadensis,*) first seen flying south, 18th March; Swallows (*Hirudo rufa*) first seen 19th April; Frogs (*Rana fontinalis*) first heard 16th of April; Shad (*Alosa prostabilis*) first caught 23rd May; Fire Flies (*Lampyris corusca*) first seen 24th May; Snow