

of the principal stations on our globe. The amount is in inches and tenths:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Madras .....	55.10	Dublin .....	24.00
Bombay .....	75.00	Glasgow .....	21.33
Canton .....	78.00	Aberdeen .....	28.87
Sierra Leone.....	87.00	Manchester .....	36.00
Rio Janeiro .....	89.00	Liverpool .....	34.00
Barbadoes .....	72.00	New York .....	28.63
Vera Cruz.....	183.00	Cambridge .....	44.48
Bergen .....	89.00	Albany .....	40.67
Stockholm .....	19.67	Baltimore .....	40.98
Copenhagen .....	18.55	New Orleans .....	52.31
Brussels.....	29.96	Cincinnati.....	48.63
Naples .....	29.94	San Francisco .....	22.00
Rome .....	30.86	Washington .....	41.20
Paris .....	22.64	Halifax .....	43.44
St. Petersburg .....	17.65	St. John, N.B.....	42.10
London.....	22.00	Toronto.....	31.50
Oxford .....	27.10	Montreal .....	36.00
Cork .....	40.00	Quebec .....	39.10

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### SOME GENERAL NOTES AND NEW FACTS ON OUR WINTERS AND SPRINGS.

The song sparrow (*F. Melodia*), the harbinger of the Canadian spring, generally makes its first appearance the first week of April; and along with it, and sometimes before it, our robin, or migratory thrush; and bluebird swallows seldom put in an appearance before the 15th or 18th of April. The purple martin arrives still later, and sometimes in the first week of May. Frogs are first heard about the 23rd of April. Shad are caught the last week in May. Fire-flies are generally first seen about the 24th of June.

Our winter generally sets in 'about the latter week of November or the first week in December. When on the last-named date, it is generally ushered in by a heavy fall of snow from the N.E. by E., and from this point come most of our heavy winter storms. Winds from this direction setting in during the first ten days of December, bid fair to continue through the remainder of the month, in which case often December is our most wintery month, and February the next. January at such times is characterized by repeated thaws, and often high winds from the S.S.W., or S.E.

Rain generally comes with winds from the S.S.W. and S.E.; also from the N.E. by E.

We have, or used to have, generally a few days of that most mythical of all myths—the Indian summer, some time in November. This may almost invariably be expected after an unusually wintery or stormy

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