

the last frost being, however, earlier (the 6th of May) and not severe. The minimum temperature throughout April was also considerably higher in 1902 than in 1903. So that here again we see the early part of the spring of 1902 to have been a more favorable season for growth than that of 1903.

But, while there was very little frost in the spring of 1902, there was one exceptionally severe frost, and that so late as the morning of the 10th of May, when the thermometer went down to 21° above zero. This frost did considerable damage to vegetation and must have retarded growth. One Arbor Day we had planted in the same spot at my school round leaved and red osier dogwood shrubs from Rockliffe, and they grew luxuriantly. This frost of May the 10th, 1902, nipped the round-leaved dogwood, withering all its leaves, but spared the red osier growing with it. I noticed that it also spared the alder. But, partly, no doubt, because of their nearness to the ground, it played havoc with many herbs. The early lily and lily-of-the-valley families, in particular, were badly wilted and blackened. I found no *Clintonia* in bloom that season, owing, I thought, to the frost.

While in March the minimum daily temperatures ran roughly from 20° to 35° , and in April from 30° to 40° , in May and June they ran from 40° and 45° respectively to 60° . But dividing the months into three periods, it is found that the average minimum temperatures for the three parts are roughly 40° , 40° and 50° in May 1902, but 40° , 50° and 50° in May, 1903; and 40° , 50° and 50° in June, 1902, but 50° , 50° and 50° in June, 1903; showing that the middle part of May and the first part of June were much colder in 1902 and that the month of May, 1903, had about the same minimum temperature as the month of June 1902. This reinforces our previous conclusions regarding the phenomenal growth in May, 1903.

I was struck with the steadiness and evenness of the rise of the minimum as compared with the maximum temperature: a fact due to the constancy with which the earth absorbs heat and the tenacity with which it retains it, as compared with the rapidly waxing strength of the sun's ever more perpendicular rays, much of whose heat, however, is often intercepted and irradiated by