

THE PHENOLOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1916—BY A. H.
MACKAY, LL.D.

(Read by title 14 May 1917)

These observations were made by the school children of the Province of Nova Scotia as a part of the Nature Study work prescribed. The pupils report by bringing into the school-room the flowering or other specimens when first observed, for authoritative determination by the teacher who generally credits the first finder by placing the name and the observation on the honor roll section of the blackboard for the day. The teacher after testing the correctness of the observation, marks it on the schedule with which every teacher is provided—a copy of which is sent in to the Inspector with the school returns at the end of June and January.

The following tables are compiled from 180 of the best schedules out of the 435 sent in. The selections were made and compiled under the direction of Mr. H. R. Shinner, B. A., and Miss M. G. McLeod, of the Education Department.

The schedules for each year are carefully bound up in a large annual volume which is placed in the Provincial Museum and Science Library where they can be used by students of climate, etc. The compilers of the phenochrons of the different belts, slopes or regions, have been rural science teachers who have most distinguished themselves as instructors. They were selected for the purpose on the recommendation of the Director of rural science education. The sheets from which the provincial phenochrons are calculated, are also bound in annual folio volumes for ease of consultation and preservation.

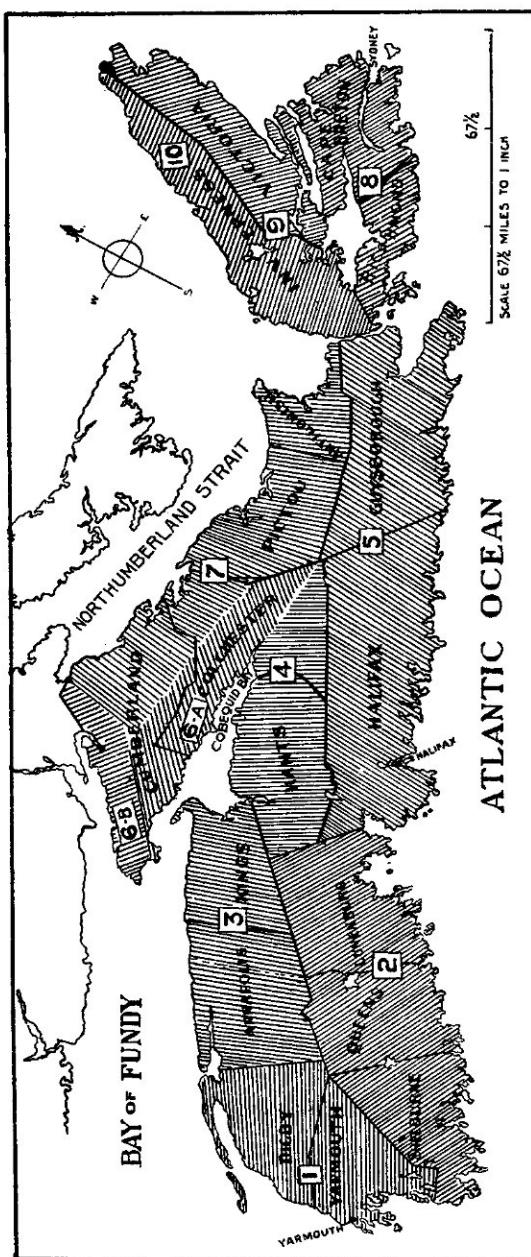
The Province is divided into its main climate slopes or regions not always coterminous with the boundaries of counties. Slopes, especially those to the coast, are subdivided into belts, such as (a) the coast belt, (b) the low inland belt, and (c) the high inland belt, as below:—

No.	Regions or Slopes.	Belts.
I.	Yarmouth and Digby Counties,	(a) Coast, (b) Low Inlands, (c) High Inlands,"
II.	Shelburne, Queens & Lunenburg Co's.	(a) Coast, (b) North Mt., (c) Annapolis Valley, (d) Corn- wallis Valley, (e) South Mt.
III.	Annapolis and Kings Counties,	(a) Coast, (b) Low Inlands, (c) High Inlands,"
IV.	Hants and Colchester Counties,	(a) Coast, (b) Low Inlands, " " "
V.	Halifax and Guysboro Counties,	" " "
VI.A.	Cobequid Slope (to the south),	" " "
VI.B.	Chignecto Slope (to the northwest),	" " "
VII.	Northumberland Straits Slope (to the n'h)	" " "
VIII.	Richmond & Cape Breton Co's.,	" " "
IX.	Bras d'Or Slope (to the southeast),	" " "
X.	Inverness Slope (to Gulf, N. W.),	" " "

The ten *regions* are indicated on the outline map on the next page.

THE LOCAL COMPILERS FOR EACH REGION, 1916.

Region No.	Region No.
I	VIIa. Robt. Bagnell, Great Village, Col. Co.
II	VIIb. R. H. Wetmore, Parrsboro, Cun. Co.
III	VII. Flora Zwicker, Tatamagouche, Col. Co.
IV	VIII. Mary B. MacDonald, L. Bras d'Or W., C. B.
V	IX. & X. R. Stanley MacLeod, Wh. Pier, Sydney.



THE TEN PHENOLOGICAL REGIONS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

THE PHENOLOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1916

[Compiled from the best 180 out of 435 local observation schedules.]

THE PHENOLOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1916.—Continued.

WHEN FIRST SEEN.	OBSERVATION REGIONS.	YEAR 1916.		WHEN BECOMING COMMON.
		OBSERVATION REGIONS.		
1. Yarmouth and Digby	2. Shetland, Quebec	Average Dates	Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month.	
Jan. 31	July 212	288	Wild geese migrating	S. Gulf
Feb. 59	Aug. 243	300	<i>Melospiza fasciata</i>	N. Gulf
March 90	Sept. 273	95	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	North
April 120	Oct. 304	93	<i>Junco hiemalis</i>	W.
May 151	Nov. 334	94	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	S.
June 181	Dec. 365	74	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	SW.
		121		127
		118		88
		127		Ceryle Alcyon
		151		Dendroica coronata
		152		90
		154		Zonotrichia alb.
		125		Trochilus columbi
		128		121
		128		93
		125		Tyrannus Carolinensis
		125		Dolichonyx oryzivorus
		125		94
		125		Spizella breweri
		125		141
		125		Setophaga ruticilla
		125		141
		125		97
		125		Amphispiza bairdii
		125		145
		125		Chordiles virginianus
		125		141
		125		134
		125		111
		125		100
		125		116
		125		114

THUNDERSTORMS—PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVA SCOTIA, 1916.

The indices indicate the number of stations from which the Thunderstorms were reported on the day of the year specified.

OBSERVATION REGIONS.

154 PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN N. S., 1916.—MACKAY.

THUNDERSTORMS—PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVA SCOTIA, 1916.

The indices indicate the number of stations from which the Thunderstorms were reported on the day of the year specified.

OBSERVATION REGIONS.