

CORRESPONDENCE.

HENRY G. VENNOR:

DEAR SIR,—I got hold of one of your almanacs last night, and in reading, some ideas about seasons or "recurring periods" within my own experience came up, and I concluded to communicate them to you. My theory is that one year in seven, we have a dry season; from the dry year, we run up to the third or fourth year, which are excessively wet; then, down again three and a half years to drought again. My reasons for the theory is based on the following facts, viz: In 1854, there was a drouth of great severity in the Northern States, forest fires in Ohio and Pennsylvania and other States, creeks dried up, &c. Seven years afterwards, in 1860-61, it was very dry in some States, and that was the period of drouth in Kansas, where car loads of provisions were sent to the sufferers from the drouth. They also had grasshoppers that year in Kansas. Starved out in the mountains from short picking, they emigrated east on the plains of Kansas.

I emigrated to Kansas in 1867, seven years after the drouth of 1860-61. The year was very dry, no corn was raised, scarcely any rain from April 1867 to April 1868. Another grasshopper raid. In April, 1868, I dug post holes on my farms, in the S. E. corner of Kansas, 18 inches deep, and there were cracks in the ground, an inch wide.

In 1874 I was still in Kansas, when we had just such a drouth as in 1867-68, together with grasshoppers. Here were four periods, seven years apart—1854, 1860-61, 1867-68, 1874, with drouth. On that theory, I told some of my neighbors, in Kansas, and also in Ohio, that 1881 would be a dry year; which has been verified. On the same theory, I predict a drouth in 1888.

These dry years are followed by wet seasons. For instance, 1867 was very dry in Kansas, while 1869 was excessively wet.

These observations are within my own experience, and I give them to you, for what they are worth. What do you think of them?

Yours, Respectfully, E. K. M.

I think you are perfectly correct.—Ed.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

SIR,—I received your Almanac of last year, but not until late in the season. I am much interested in your weather predictions, and agree with you in some descriptions of your methods. The U. S. Signal Service predictions are, as at present managed unusually unreliable. It is impossible they should be otherwise if the system I have had described to me is followed out, and I find their predictions for the "Lake Region" more applicable to this city, than the "Middle States," in which we are situated. It is, however, excepting in a general way, useless for them to predict for such large districts, as it very often rains or storms in New York City on the sea coast, when it is perfectly fine here—144 miles distant. The sun shines here many days when it is cloudy there.

Albany is out of the track of general storms. We have in summer severe local storms, sometimes, but not very often. I have amused myself with weather predictions and often succeed, in this locality. The United States Signal Service reports, by the time they are published in our papers, are practically 12 hours old, and useless generally for localities.

Yours truly, R. L. B.

Albany, N. Y., February 5th, 1882.

The following letter is addressed to me as an "Astrologer," but as I do not claim to be of this family, I publish it for the benefit of whom it may concern. Besides, I have no money to spare at present.

MR. VENNOR, Astrologer.

Having been a long time troubled with the gross absurdities of the age, theologians predicting the speedy dissolution of this globe; and astronomer, theorizing upon one planet swallowing up another in order to keep itself alive, so that in the course of ages, nought but one planet would remain, and that one would of itself die out in the course of time, of the want of other planets to feed on. Geologists trying to find out the age of this globe, have spent millions of pounds in digging holes on the surface of the globe, trying to find out its age; each having published books purchased by the public at the cost of many millions of pounds more; each twitting the other for the want of knowledge, yet all leaving us destitute of a system, whereby we could test them in order to prove, whether either one of them has really any sound knowledge or no—which always vexed me. So I conceived the idea of trying to find out, what might probably be the length of one day, in the work of creation, by finding the Perihelion of the four great planets of our polar system, including the sun and the moon—at the least. In such finding, I find they are all as destitute of anything like the true knowledge, as the ancients of old they so often ridicule. This system is so simple that any school boy, understanding the use of figures, can with care, work out the problems, and can thereby test the mouth-givings of any man on that subject.

Now, sir, I have wrote to the publishers of Zadkiel Almanac, England, and to some in the States. I have it in contemplation to write to France, Germany, &c., to offer this secret for sale. I most respectfully make you an offer, the first offer I got will be received, that will give me three thousand dollars. It will throw great light on the first chapter of Genesis. There is money to be made in the publishing of that work; it will not be very voluminous, and you can charge a good price for it, and get it. Of course, I do not expect to get the money until I have done my work. I want the money placed in a bank of this town, Truro, in charge of two respectable citizens, so that I can get my money, when I have done my work; for I have no intention of showing any body anything in regard to it. It has cost me some years of hard labor to find it out.

Please answer this, whether you purchase or no.

I am yours very truly, J. W.

Truro, Dec. 28th, 1881, Colchester County.

FROM AN "OLD INHABITANT."

SIR, It is very gratifying to me to see that the weather subject has of late years received the attention of a large number of close observers, than it did in Canada when I began my records. So that I can step off the stage, without any apprehension of its abandonment. I shall look forward to the advent of your MONTHLY, with much interest.

Truly yours, W.

Toronto, Feb'y, 11th.

A LETTER TO THE POINT.

SIR,—I have made a square \$150 by watching and following your predictions. You may send me the paper for a year.

Yours truly, D. W.

Marysville, Ohio.

PRICE CYCLES.

CHICAGO.

Prices of different commodities move up and down in well defined cycles. I believe there are cycles in every staple commercial article and in financial securities.

Real Estate has its regular years of advancing and declining prices. Its cycles are slower than those of other articles, and extend over a period of about 18 years, from one high price to the next. It is now on the up grade, and will continue so until about 1891 before it reaches a culminating point. During the succeeding 8 or 9 years, prices will advance, speculation will be active, and everybody happy.

Iron also advances and declines in well-defined periods, and has recently turned its up cycle of prosperity. It will be unremunerative to handle or manufacture until 1887 or 1888, when it will again start up and advance to about 1891. Pig Iron ranges from \$18 to \$50 per ton.

Corn, Hogs and Hog products, have their cycles in prices. In December, 1878, Pork sold at \$6.00 per bbl., in the Chicago market. For about three years prices have irregularly advanced, until March, 1881, when it sold at \$19.00 per bbl.

General mercantile business, appears to be in hand with Iron, and works in its channels. The years in which the Iron Industry is good, and prices advancing, general business will be prosperous, and on the ascending scale.

As I am a Chicago Commission Merchant, dealing in Grain and Produce, I have paid most attention to Grain, Provision and Real Estate cycles, and after several years of steady application of this theory to my own affairs, which has proved highly satisfactory, I am well satisfied I am working on the right track.

I should be pleased to hear from any, who are interested in the matter, or can throw any light on the subject.

G. W. R.

BULLETIN.

THE WEATHER TO BE DANGEROUS FOR CROPS

ABOUT MARCH 1ST.

Editors Express:

SAN ANTONIA, February 16, 1882.

Prof. Vennor sends me the latest information as to the probable weather, which for the benefit of Texas you should publish. It is very possible that the extremely cold weather, which he foresees for the northern latitudes, may not strike Texas. But in the forward condition of everything vegetable, a cold spell of one or two days would bring serious disaster. Precautions now might bring very valuable results. And especially in regard to fruits, of which nearly every kind is fast progressing to bud and bloom. To set these back a few days without injury, would, perhaps, save the crop. And digging around the roots and mulching them would probably produce that effect.

The vegetable gardeners would act wisely by looking after their hot or cold beds, and be prepared to cover them completely from frost, and especially to postpone plauting out for a few days anything which frost would injure. The securing of newspapers, and old cloths to cover over many kinds of vegetables would much more than repay the trouble if this frost comes. If intense cold is to prevail in Chicago or St. Louis, it is scarcely probable that the greater portion of Texas will escape the blighting effects from a norther. Prof. Vennor says of February:

"Copious rains and floods in the United States. Some heavy storms in the western and northwestern states. One decidedly cold 'dip.'