

2. ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, compiled from the Returns of the daily observations at six Stations for MARCH, 1860.

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Table with columns: STATION, North Latitude, West Longitude, Elevation, Barometer at temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, Range, Monthly Means, High-est, Low-est, Warm-est Day, Cold-est Day, Monthly Means, Tension of Vapour.

Table with columns: STATION, Humidity of Air, Winds, Number of Observations, Surface Current, Motion of Clouds, Rain, Snow, Auroras, and When Observed.

Barrie.—On 6th, brilliant Aurora; two distinct arches reaching respectively 30° and 15° elevation, with an interval of 10° between them. Very bright streamers shot up rapidly towards the zenith; the whole slightly tinged with prismatic colouring. Bright meteor passed through aurora at 9.20 p.m. moving S.E. 14th, Fog; 19th, the brightest point of aurora about 25° west of north; 20th, heavy hail storm, with lightning and thunder, began 10 p.m. lasting about two hours; great quantity of hail fell; stones not large. BELLEVILLE.—20th, very heavy thunderstorm, lasting about two hours, from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.; lightning very vivid; sleet falling fast during and after storm; depth of sleet and snow 2 1/4 inches. CORNWALL.—3rd, Fog; 6th, Aurora particularly beautiful; 16th, tremendous storm of wind in the night for about two hours; snow storm set in from N.W. at 4 p.m. on 17th. The observer does not refer to a storm on the 20th. Crows were seen here 3rd February. Observations omitted 25th to 31st. HAMILTON.—3rd, Pigeons announced; 5th, Crows first seen; 15th hail; 20th, during day some rain and hail, and about 11 p.m. violent storm of rain and hail with very vivid flashes of lightning and loud claps of thunder; 31st, return of the Robin (Turdus Migratorius) first observed. SIMCOE.—15th, dense fog; 20th, thunder and lightning with hail or rain. STRATFORD.—1st, Crows first seen and heard; 7th, 8th, 9th storms of day, and of various degrees of intensity.

REMARKS.

1. Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air; 10 denoting very heavy hurricane. 2. Arches.—Aros, or zones, formed at various altitudes, between N.E. and N.W., being sometimes the mere boundary of a segment, at other times a dense pillar of light, forming a grand columnar arch, which spans the heavens from east to west. It frequently moves from north to south, usually advancing but little further than the zenith. 3. Streamers.—Acute cones or spindles, usually shooting up from an arch, or from a dark smoky cloud, which lies along the northern horizon or rises a few degrees above it. 4. Corona.—A circular zone around the pole of the dipping needle, formed of wreaths of auroral vapor, either of pure white or of various prismatic colors, with streamers radiating from the circumference. 5. Waves.—Undulations which commonly flow upwards, towards the centre of the corona, along the line of the streamers, but sometimes course along the line of an arch, from east to west. 6. Auroral Clouds.—A milky, vapory bank, in the north, the quantity and apparent depth of which afford a prognostic of the intensity of the approaching aurora. These clouds are sometimes of a smoky hue, especially in front, while the margins are luminous. Art. 13.—We shall find it convenient to distribute the different forms of aurora into four distinct classes. CLASS I. This is characterised by the presence of at least three out of four of the most magnificent varieties of form, namely; arches,