At Toronto, Ont., the month of February was remarkable for its precipitation, the amount exceeding the average by 1.23 inches. This was only exceeded in the years 1851, 1857 and 1876. The snowfall (21.6) was 4.4 inches above the average. The total snowfall for the three months ending Feb. 28, was 5 feet 3 inches, or 1 foot 2 inches above the average. From November 6 to March 6 snow fell on 57 days. The forecast of "heavy precipitation" was evidently exactly verified at Toronto.

At Quebec, on March 8, there were 108 inches of snow on the ground, an amount not exceeded since 1873. The coldest day at the Ancient Capital was Dec. 30, when the mercury sank to 26° below zero. The coldest day in January was the 19th, 25° below; February 13, 14° below; and March 5, 20° below.

Montreal boasts a citizen who is "moon-blind," in the shape of a sailor who slept on deck one moonlight night during a voyage in the tropics. The next night he began to fall over everything, and has been "moon" or "twilight blind" ever since.

When the afternoon sun shines through a grey, waterish haze, expect precipitation before daybreak next morning.

Lunar halos are not the sure indication of rain or snow that many suppose.

That barometric waves move across this continent, similar to waves over the ocean, may be often noticed. We frequently find that a depression exists on both sides of an area of high pressure, that, in fact, it is raining or snowing to the East and West, while in our locality it is clear.

CANADA'S CLIMATE.

A great deal of misapprehension exists respecting the climate of Canada. The fact is, it is one of the finest and healthiest climates in the world. A great deal is also said of its low temperatures, but these "cold dips," it should be remembered, never last more than a few hours, perhaps a day or two at the outside, in Eastern Canada. At such times the atmosphere is bracing, not to say exhilirating, and a few degrees of cold more or less is not felt. From about the end of March, when snow generally disappears, sometimes right up and into December, the ordinary weather of the North temperate zone obtains. The hot spells of July and August never reach that extreme experienced further south, and on those rare days when the mercury does get up in the neighborhood of 90°, after sundown there is almost invariably a cool breeze. "Bad sleeping nights," so common below latitude 45°, are a great rarity in Canada. The mean temperature of 44° 3′ at Montreal, 44° 1′ at Toronto and 43° 1′ at Halifax for a period of years, proves that the climate of Canada is not anything like as terribly cold as its enemies make it out to be. If it were, maize would not ripen, or small fruits flourish in such abundance. As a means of clearing away misbeliefs regarding our climate, the completion of the Transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has done much. We now know for certain that it is just as easy to keep a railway open all winter to the north of the International boundary as it is to the south of it.

SPECIAL WEATHER REPORTS.

ILLINOIS EAST.

February's general characteristics here were cloudy, damp, feggy weather, a great many sudden changes and considerable electrical disturbance. Only four clear days. More rain than in several previous months together. Your forecasts for the month were remarkably correct.

Casey. G. W. Redman.

NEW YORK NORTH.

The lowest reading for February here was 16° below zero on 13. Highest, 35° above on 10. On the 27-28 a high west wind prevailed for 36 hours.

Malone. M. T. Cole.

WISCONSIN.

February's noon record gave a mean temperature here of 27°, compared with 24° 6′ in 1886, 20° 11′ in 1885, and 24° 07′ in 1884. The total snowfall was 19 against 7 inches one year ago. Max. noon temp, 48° on 15; min. temp. 4° on 4. Slight rains 7 and 14. A big blizzard with 6 inches snow on night of 17. The mercury has been down to 30° below, and from 20° to 30° below several times in the early mornings. Only 10 clear or fair days. When rains and floods were raging in Ill., Ohio and Ind., we had snow and zero weather. The month left us with fully 15 inches of snow.

Shawano. W. S. Wood.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

February entered mild, with snow on the 2nd and 3rd. Snow again on 6, 8, 11, 15, 18, (9 inches) 22, 24 (12 inches) and 25 (6 inches). The month closed with snow three feet on a level. A very cold and stormy winter here thus far. Rain fell on 11, and warm weather for the season occurred on 16.

Melvin Village. John S. Horne.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The mean temp. of February was 25° 1′ against 26° 3′, the mean of the past 48 years. The max. was 42° and the min. 4°. The month was dark, cold and stormy, there being but 10 days when the sun shone brightly. Wild geese were noticed flying N. on the 17th. Robins and bluebirds were heard the same day. The precipitation was unusual. Heavy thunder shower, 18. The aggregate of melted snow and rain was 4·89 inches. The aggregate snowfall of the winter to the end of February amounted to 70·27 inches.

Worcester. J. Brainerd Hall.

VIRGINIA.

During 1886, there were 117 days on which rain fell, 23 of snow, 123 clear, and 102 cloudy, without precipitation. The Spring average temp. was 57°; Summer, 75° 2′; Autumn, 39° 5′ and Winter, 31° 6′. Mean for the year, 55° 7′. Lowest, 12° below zero; highest, 95°. The deepest snowfall amounted to 18 inches; longest interval without rain, 13 days; highest wind, 66 miles per hour. One marked feature of '86 here was its heavy and unprecedented rainfall (78·41 inches). The extremes of temp. were not so marked as in former years.

Dale-Enterprise. L. J. Heatwole.

Planetary Influence.

The science of Astro or Planetary Meteorology is based on observation as well as theory. The latter supposes that the planets, including the earth and moon, are magnets, drawing out or repelling, as the case may be, the sun's heat. In passing around the sun, the planets are continually coming into conjunction, opposition, or other aspect, and the amount of magnetism, heat, electricity, call it what you will, is continually being shifted. Every atom in the system—yes, the universe—acts on every other atom, and, as the sun raises the temperature, and the moon the tides, so sun, moon and planets move the air, and change the electric currents as they flow from the north and south magnetic poles and back again. Grand sun storms have coincided with the farthest reaching auroral displays on earth and changes in the belts of Jupiter.

My weather records are voluminous, my correspondence is large as well as from various parts of this continent, and I have no hesitation in saying that the times of the perihelion and aphelion passages of the planets and the ecliptic conjunctions of the sun and moon coincide almost invariably with the worst disturbances. What little success I have achieved in "long range" forecasting has been due to a consideration of this and similar apparent facts. Seventeen consecutive cases of Mercury at Perihelion, for instance, have given atmospheric disturbances every time at Montreal within 24 hours of the passage.