THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

The last two pages of this paper will be used for advertising purposes, but no cards will be permitted in the body of the text. No medicines.

Special Notices.

We mail the Bulletin always in sufficient time to insure its being in subscribers hands at the entry of each month. If it is not received, enquire at your post office and send us a card notice, giving your address again clearly. Some post offices have funny names—so funny, in fact, that it requires the best of writing to render them clear. In any case, notify us by Post Card when you do not receive your paper.

We would direct especial attention to our Premium,—"THE FARMER'S FRIEND AND PLANTER'S GUIDE," noticed in another part of this paper. The book will be mailed at once to all subscribers commencing with the MAY number of the Bulletin—back subscribers may also receive it by sending us in another name. The book is not for sale in Canada.

*We do not wish for any advertisements unless we ask for them. Our paper is to be kept free from all unseemly wood cuts. We can, at any time, when we have space, get all the "ADS" we require—and this by simply asking for them. This hint is required, and we trust it will be accepted by—*WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Post Cards, requesting (rather demanding) the BULLETIN *to be sent to writers address "to see what it is like" go into the waste-basket. Be thoughtful, and at any rate enclose a stamp. Such cards are mostly Canadian.*

The WEATHER BULLETIN *is destined to have a range (and possibly yet, a circulation) unequaled by any other paper or journal in North America—embracing as it does both the United States and Canada.*

Leading Prediction.

GENERAL FORECAST OF THE SEASON 1882.

Out of the thirteen long-range and general predictions which I have given forth and caused to be published in the leading newspapers of the day and in my yearly almanacs, between the years 1875 and 1882, only two have been seriously "out" or astray with respect to the summer season. This statement is not an empty assertion, but, on the contrary, one that is capable of proof. For, the verification of these predictions does not lie in my own translation of them, but in each case has been gathered from the telegraph reports of the day, and just as these have appeared in the daily journals in which the predictions were first published. Having said this much on by gone forecasts, I desire now, briefly, to give a brief but comprehensive outline of what, in my humble opinion, are likely to be the most remarkable features of the summer and autumn of the year 1882:

First: A season that will well merit the designation of cool to cold and wet, generally. Not that there will not be terms of summer warmth, and even intense heat for periods, but rather that these last will appear in the retrospectas of but comparative insignificance, or as the exceptions to the general rule.

Second—The season will be marked by not only great precipitation, but by a mugginess of atmosphere, generally, caused by the reeking condition of the earth and the long continuance of clouded sky. This will result in periods of extreme sultriness and heavy weather, during which the thunder and hail storms will occur. In other words the summer will be the reverse of clear and dry.

Third—There is a likelihood of June and August frosts in northern, western and southern sections and a general cold wave may occur toward mid summer.

Fourth—The autumn months will continue moist. September will probably give rains and floods in Western Canada and in Western and Southern sections of the United States. October will be much the same, with early cold and snow falls. November will begin the winter of 1882–83—a winter likely to be memorable on account of its exceptionably heavy snow falls and very cold weather over the whole Northern Hemisphere. That "a cold and wet summer is invariably followed by a cold and stormy winter," is a truth now so well proven and borne out by the testimony of past records that we cannot lightly put it aside; and if we have good and sufficient grounds for predicting the former—as we most assuredly have at this time—it is but right that we should warn the people of the latter in good season.

Fifth and last—The approaching season will probably be the first of a couplet of wet summers, and, as 1882 is, so is 1883 likely to be. But here we must stop for the present.

HENRY G. VENNOR.

Montreal, April 3, 1882.

We maintain that the weather repeats itself so uniformly, month by month, that anyone may judge for himself, three times out of five what is to be the leading characteristics of the month approaching, by simply studying and closly comparing the weather records for his section of country for a past period—say of ten years or so. We could mention the names of a number of individuals who have informed us that with the help of our almanacs, alone, for the past six years they have been enabled to form correct conclusions relative to the weather changes of the respective months of the year.

Alcohol has the advantage of being applicable to a range of temperature below the freezing point of mercury; no degree of cold yet observed in Nature or attained by artificial processes having frozen it.

The Advent of Spring.

When Blue birds sing,
Then is it spring?

Not always.

When is spring really commenced is a question not easily answered some years in our climate. Were our winters of a more decided character, say Manitoban or even Ottawan in their severity, the transition from frost and snow to genial spring would generally be well marked. But what can you do when spring tries to commence in November, and seems to gain a doubtful advantage during half the winter? The stentorian bull frog has been known to add his swampy chorus to the rejoicings of the New Year's season; lizzards in South-Western Ontario have began their whistling in February, pansies have opened in mid-winter, and shrubs in some of our counties have put on their leaves before January was over. In 1880 the American kingfisher, which retreats to the West Indies in autumn, was shot in the Don marshes, and wild ducks swarmed there in January, while caterpillars were crawling about in the city on the 25th February. Yet here the cold waters of the lake retard the burst of spring heat, and vegetation is sometimes two weeks earlier in the island counties to the west, where the struggle between winter and spring is more prolonged than here. In fact half of our springs seem to commence early in March, but rarely really commence then, as winter from time to time re-asserts its reign till April is well advanced. This "lingering of winter in the lap of spring" is a tedious affair, and it is rarely that the latter cares to deck herself till the blustering fellow with his snowy garments has been gone so long that his foot prints have all faded away. Hence, however, genial may have been much of the weather of February and March, the real opening of spring varied not a great deal in the great majority of years, in fact less than most people imagine.

MR. BAIN'S NOTES ON FLOWERING.

Mr. Jas. Bain, of this city, has kept a record intermittently since 1853 of the blossoming of trees and shrubs. The following shows the average date and the variations recorded:—The gooseberry bloosomed May 14 on an average of 8 years, the earliest date being May 8, and the latest May 24 Red and white currants for 8 years averaged May 27, with a range the same as the geoseberry. For 14 years the plum averaged May 19, ranging from May 2 to May 31; and the apple for 13 years averaged May 29, with extremes ranging from May 18 to June 8. Generally the dates of all these differed only a few days from the mean date.

OBSERVATORY NOTES.

The date depends very much, of course, on soil and situation and on the variety of the tree. Toronto Observatory records show an earlier blossoming period than Mr. Bain's notes. In the period 1872–81 the average of the maple for 8 years was May 2, the latest May 9, and the earliest April 7, 1878. The plum for 9 years averaged May 15, and ranged from April 25 to May 24, and the apple for six years averaged May 20, with a range from