

This cold term ended by a fall of snow which commenced on the evening of the 12th, and ceased early on the morning of the 13th day; 1.10 inches of snow having fallen.

This cold term was felt throughout Canada and the Eastern States, and seems to have travelled from the west, eastward.

At Rochester the extreme cold was felt some hours earlier than at Montreal; -10° below zero was the minimum temperature.

At Brooklyn, near New York, it was -9° , and was the lowest temperature recorded there for 70 years.

At Boston it reached -14° ; at Toronto, -38° ; at Quebec, -40° ; at Huntingdon, -44° , and mercury is said to have been frozen quite hard in fifteen minutes when exposed in a saucer.

1860 AND 1861—(FURTHER COMPARISONS).

The season of 1860 was again a rather wet one. Rain fell upon 90 days; this number of wet days being between 15 and 20 greater than the mean number for a series of years. There was thunder and lightning upon only 10 or 11, this number being considerably below the mean as compared with a series of years. A year with but few thunder and lightning storms is almost invariably followed by a winter with severe cold terms; while a summer characterized by frequent storms of lightning and thunder (*e. g.* 1875) is in most instances followed by an open and wet winter (*e. g.* 1876).

The summer thus of 1860 was succeeded by another cold winter, viz., that of 1860-61, which though not equalling the winter of 1859, just recorded, was of unusual severity.

There were two cold terms during 1860-61; one in January and the other in February. In January the thermometer from the 11th to the 14th inclusive, was 81 hours and 45 minutes below zero. The February cold term exceeded somewhat the temperature of January, and the thermometer was for 56 hours below zero.

The coldest day in January was the 12th, when the thermometer for three hours indicated -34° below zero.

The coldest day in February was the 8th (the coldest during the winter) when the thermometer at 6 a. m. indicated -37° (below zero); at 9 a. m. -32° (below zero). On the 9th at 9 a. m. the thermometer indicated -20° (below zero), but by noon had suddenly risen to $+1^{\circ}$ (above zero).

March of the same year (1861) had an unusual cold snap. On the 16th of this month at 2 p. m., the thermometer stood at $36^{\circ}7$ degrees, and within 24 hours it fell to $-5^{\circ}0$ degrees below zero (something unusual for March) showing a difference of $41^{\circ}7$ degrees in that short period; this sudden change was accompanied by a rise in the barometer and a high wind from the west. December of this year (1861) also had a cold term, but of short duration. On the 21st the thermometer indicated at 6 a. m. -10° (below zero). This was the first cold term of the winter 1861-62, which, however, was not a severe one.

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