In Montreal, a record kept by the late Dr. Hall, indicated on the 18th a temperature of only 20° below zero; on the 23rd, 27°—; and on the 24th, 25°.7—.

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The greatest amount of rain fell this year in October, and indicated 6.823 inches; the least amount fell in January, and was inappreciable.

The greatest amount of snow fell in December, and reached 26.81 inches. The least amount fell on the 29th September, being the first snow of the autumn. The last snow in spring fell on the 27th April. The winter of 1856-57 fairly set in on the 14th December. Notwithstanding the cold of this winter, the song sparrow or rossignol, the harbinger of spring, made its appearance on the 25th of March. Swallows were seen 19th of April. Frogs first seen 22nd April. Shad first caught 24th May. Fire-flies first seen 19th June. Snow-birds were first seen 22nd December, 1856. Crows remained throughout the winter.

OUR WINTERS COMPARED.

Explanation of Table.—The first column gives the years from 1849 to 1876 inclusive; the second shows the time of the first fall of snow in autumn, in however small quantities. This amount, as a general rule, does not exceed a quarter of an inch in depth on the surface, and invariably disappears, lasting but a very short time, and, in some in-The third column shows the date of the stances, only a few minute: heavier snow fall. This snow very seldom entirely disappears; traces may be seen in sheltered places and on the hills and mountains. fourth column shows the earliest date that the thermometer marks 32° F. (the freezing point.) This, however, does not include the first frosts of autumn, the dates of which are very variable, nor does it embrace our singular midsummer frosts, which sometimes occur in parts of June, July, and August. The effect of the first frost of autumn is generally perceived on the leaves and flowers of plants, and although, in some cases, the thermometer has marked 32° F., frost has not perceptibly affected vegetation, owing to some of the cases above mentioned. The fifth column gives the date of the last fall of snow, without reference to quantity, which is sometimes very small. The sixth column shows the respective dates at which the thermometer stood at 32° F. for the last time in spring, and is a near approximation to the last frost, but as vegetation is not so prolific in spring, the effects on flowers and plants are not so well marked as in the autumn, although occasionally late frosts have proved very injurious to fruit trees and early The seventh column is intended to show the dates when winter may be said to have fairly set in, for the ground is then frozen to some depth, and may also be covered with some snow. The ditches are then full from the previous autumnal rains, and are frozen over, as well as the small rivers, and loads are crossing on the ice, all out-door work is consequently suspended. The eighth and last column gives the date at which the ice left the River St. Lawrence, in front of the city,