

PETERBOROUGH.—9th, smoke in horizontal strata about 60 feet from ground. 10th, large distinct lunar halo. 19th, fog and smoke lying close on surface of ground; large distinct solar halo at 2 P.M. 25th, light fog; smoke in low strata; atmosphere hazy. 30th, about 8.25 P.M., light low arch of auroral light at NH; at 9, arch disappeared and NH and NZ covered with undefined auroral light; soon after, 9 streamers appeared, and a large mass of crimson light at NWZ; between 10 and 11.15, NH and NZ full of light streamers, and auroral light violently undulating and flashing, the movement always from N to S, each undulation commencing at NH and pressing frequently so far S as 7° or 8° S of Z. Wind storm, 13th. Snow, 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 20th, 21st, 28th. The snow storm of 27th very heavy, 22 inches. Snow fall for month unusually heavy, and reported deeper in backwoods than ever known before; depth variously reported. Aurora more than ordinarily frequent; movement of barometer during month generally very gradual.

BELLEVILLE.—Wind storm on 16th. Snow, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 20th, 21st, 26th. The great depth of snow is remarkable; the heaviest falls occurred 13th, 16th and 17th, 27th and 28th, which rendered the roads nearly impassable; drifts of 15 feet reported on the railroad between Belleville and Napanee.

GODERICH.—On 10th, large lunar halo at 8 P.M. Wind storms, 13th, 15th, 27th. Fogs, 8th, 21st, 29th. Snow, 1st, 2nd, 4th—13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 28th. Rain, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 28th. Mails by rail prevented from arriving from 15th to 17th by the snow. Ice driven out several miles by the heavy gale from E on 27th. Ice still in harbour. Sleighing lasted in town till about 26th; sleighing still in the country at end of month. Thaw during the last week of March; streets now dry and every symptom of spring appearing. Air saturated with moisture, 29th. The snow storm of 27th not felt here, but a heavy day's rain; the railway was, however, partially blocked with snow between Goderich and Stratford.

STRATFORD.—On 10th, large lunar halo. 16th, crows seen. 19th, large solar circle. 20th, lightning. 28th, sparrows first seen. 30th, robins first seen. Wind storms, 2nd, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 26th, 27th. Snow, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 20th, 26th.

HAMILTON.—On 13th, hail. 14th, solar halo, in which the colors of the rainbow were visible at 11 A.M. 17th, crows first observed. 20th, lightning, thunder and rain. 29th, robins observed. Wind storms, 12th and 16th. Fog, 30th. Snow, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th—13th, 15th—18th, 27th, 28th. Rain, 20th, 26th, 27th. Three great snow storms during month: the first began 9 A.M. 11th, and ceased 7 P.M. 13th, 21 inches; the second began 8.30 P.M. 15th, and ceased noon 17th, 18 inches; the third began 6 A.M., 27th, and ceased noon, 23th, 20 inches. The last storm gave very large flakes.

SIMCOE.—Violent thunder storm on Sunday, 20th. Wind storms, 12th, 15th. Snow, 1st, 4th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th. Rain, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th, 28th. This has been the most wintry month of the year; more snow, more boisterous weather and more sleighing than during either January or February. This was also the case last year. The lumbering interests much relieved by the good sleighing.

WINDSOR.—On 8th, lunar halo; meteor in W towards S. Lunar halo, 9th, 11th, 14th. Hail, 12th. Wind storms, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 26th. Snow, 1st, 2nd, 4th—8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 27th. Rain, 20th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th.

2. METEOROLOGY TURNED TO NATIONAL ACCOUNT.

Washington, March 16.—General Order No. 29, from the headquarters of the Army, publishes the joint resolution, approved February 9, authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the different stations and other points in the interior of the Continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms, and says: "The chief signal officer of the Army is charged, subject to the direction of the Secretary of War, with the special duties of the observation, and giving notice by telegraph and signal of the approach and force of storms, under the provisions of this resolution. The undertaking thus imposed upon the Secretary of War is for the benefit of the commerce of the United States. It is therefore expected that all commanding officers will afford every facility for its successful discharge, and all scientific establishments, commercial associations, and others, are requested to aid by their co-operation in its accomplishment."

II. Intercommunication and the Press.

1. TEACHING IS TROUBLESOME.

To the Editor of the Journal of Education:—

"Good morning, Mr. —. How is your school prospering?"

"Tolerably fair; but I tell you what, I'm glad when Friday night comes."

"Yes, on Saturdays we have splendid opportunities to improve

our minds, and so be enabled to conduct our charge with ever increasing efficiency."

"Oh, my school is not very far advanced, so I have no necessity for studying. I have reasons far more potent for hailing Friday night with the extremest silent exultation."

"I cannot say that my school is advanced in any inordinate degree. Nevertheless, I invariably find it a very beneficial thing to improve myself betimes. Yes, the more I study, the greater is my aptitude to teach, and the more accuracy I have in any branch of knowledge, just so much the more is the task of imparting that knowledge to my pupils facilitated. But, as those are none of the motives that induce you to look forward to Friday night with such an intensity of joy, will you favour me with a recital of your reasons?"

"Why, simply because teaching is troublesome."

"In a general sense, I admit the assertion to be just, but some teachers make to themselves special troubles."

"Bless my heart, sir, are we not all on a common level? What pre-eminence has one beyond another while plying the weary task?"

"Well, if you please, adduce some of the causes that produce—to you—such repugnant effects?"

"The very least trouble is going through the same monotonous routine, day after day, week after week, year in and year out, on and on forever."

"Undoubtedly, it is troublesome, but to you it will be especially irksome and dull, because, inferring from what you have already insinuated, it will be indeed the same monotonous routine."

"Well, I might mention a great many more things that render teaching troublesome, but I will content myself at present by just referring to order."

"The most important part, the very main spring to the working of a school."

"Exactly so; but upon my word, the very confusion of order is enough to set a man distracted; and the trouble of keeping order."

"Is not so great if the teacher takes the proper way."

"The proper way—at any rate my way is to force order by the edge of the ferule."

"Yes, yes, I see, you appeal to the feelings; but how do you succeed?"

"Well, sir, as true as preaching I have hard work, and really sometimes they get on at such a rate that I have to get my back right up, and have a thorough wholesale flogging match before perfect calm is restored. I'll bet you I make them come up to the scratch. Yes, sir, I make them bounce, fly round and twist their faces into a thousand contortions, if things don't come right and bright the very first go."

"Dear me, sir, how irrational you talk. Evidently your passion predominates over your judgment. Do you never feel sorry after giving vent to such a violent outburst of anger?"

"Sorry! well, sometimes I would rather I had not been quite so severe; but good conscience what is a man to do? Goodness, what a job it is to keep down the big boys. As for the girls and the little boys, they tremble from head to foot if I just look at them or step off my platform. That's one consolation, anyhow."

"You speak of the big boys, I suppose they are very troublesome. How do you manage to get along with them?"

"Manage! tough managing, sometimes. Only last Monday fortnight, Bill Jones, after his class was over, violated one of the rules, which so enraged me that I went straight down to where he was, and struck him a sounder of a box on the ear, when the young scamp drew up and gave me a blow on the right eye, which knocked me as flat as a pan-cake, and at the same time blackened my eye. As soon as I got up—it was a good while—I made at him again, when we clinched, came down plump on the floor. Scrambled about like fury, till at last the young villain got me under. Then the fun commenced in earnest. One of the boys, I think, took my part—all the rest went in for Jones. Some were boxing and some kicking me—some had me by the legs and some by the arms—some were pulling me this way and some jerking me that—and actually Susie Grimes was pulling my hair like vengeance. At last I cried murder, and got free. But zounds what a picture! Benches tumbled, slates broken, my clothes all torn, and my face literally besmeared with gore. That ain't the last of it, mind you, any more than it wasn't the first rumpus I had with the incorrigible scamps. I'll bet my boots I'll bring them to their senses yet. I won't be bossed, I guess. No, sir."

"Comparatively speaking, I have had a detailed account of how you keep order and its attending troubles. You have ticklish work sometimes to keep them up to the standard. But how do you get along with the people?"

"Not so well, perhaps, as I'd wish, but I'm just as independent as a pig on ice, if I can't walk I can slide."

"Quite a consideration, ain't it? but all through you are taking