

snow-fall. The wind was blowing from the N. E. by E., with a mean velocity of from 9.18 to 4.17 miles per hour.

At noon on the fifth day the wind veered by the South to S. by E., and the barometer fell to 29.621 inches.

At 3 a. m., on the 6th, the wind veered to the S. W., with the barometer rising. The mean of the temperature on the 5th was 34°6, and on the 6th it was 27°3.

At sunrise on the seventh day, the wind veered to N. E. by E., with a decrease in the barometric column. Snow commenced to fall at 1 a. m., and ceased at 3.15 p. m., and indicated a fall of 2.16 inches. Rain then set in and continued to fall till 10 p. m. The wind veered at 10 p. m. by the North to W. by S., and the night continued very squally.

On Saturday, the eighth day, the thermometer indicated 0. (zero), wind west by south. The thermometer continued falling, and attained, according to Dr. Smallwood, "a record of temperature, I believe unequalled in Canada, both as to its intensity and duration." This record I give here for future comparison.

TABLE OF THERMOMETER READINGS FOR JANUARY, 1859—(ST. MARTIN'S OBSERVATORY).

January	8th	6 a. m....	— 4°1	(Below zero).
"	"	noon....	— 2°9	"
"	"	10 p. m....	— 13°6	"
"	"	midnight....	— 16°4	"
"	9th	6 a. m....	— 29°9	"
"	"	noon....	— 23°8	"
"	"	10 p. m....	— 34°2	"
"	"	midnight....	— 36°0	"
"	10th	6 a. m....	— 43°6	"
"	"	noon....	— 20°1	"
"	"	10 p. m....	— 29°2	"
"	"	midnight....	— 31°6	"
"	11th	6 a. m....	— 37°1	"
"	"	noon....	— 24°8	"
"	"	10 p. m....	— 21°6	"
"	"	midnight....	— 18°1	"
"	12th	6 a. m....	— 19°4	"
"	"	10 p. m....	— 5°0	"
"	13th	6 a. m....	— 3°1	"
"	"	7 a. m....	— 0°0	(Zero).

Thus, for a period of 124 hours, the temperature was below zero; mercury froze in open vessels, but the column of mercury in the tube of the thermometer did not cease to contract at the lowest temperature—43°6 (below zero).

At 10 p. m. on the 9th the barometer attained the unusual height of 30.614 inches.