## TABLE A.-METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS AT THE SENIOR COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Under the authority of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, a special grant of \$400 per annum is made to each Senior County Grammar School with participation in the distribution of the general Grammar School Fund; prevision is also made for the establishment of a Metcorological Station at each of these Senior Schools, and it is declared to be *the duly* of the Master to make the prescribed meteorological returns every month to the Educ ational Department. Out of the 31 Counties in which Senior County Grammar Schools have been established, culy 16 have contributed the necessary sum of half-price to purchase the necessary instruments, and but few of these (as will be seen from the following table), make the returns required by law. Steps, it is boyed, will shortly be taken to enforce the law, or to restrict the grant to those stations only from which returns are received.

	Name of	No. of months	No. of monthly ab-	Character	of Abstrac	ts received.	Name of	No. of months	No. of monthly ab-	Character	of Abstrac	ts received.
M	eteorological Station.	been establish- ed, to Dec. 1860, inclusive.	the Education Of- fice, to Decr., 1860, inclusive.	Well prepared.	Indiffer- ently prepared.	Badly prepared.	Meteorological Station.	been establish- ed, to Dec. 1860, inclusive.	the Education Of- fice, to Dec., 1860, inclusive.	Well prepared.	Indiffer- ently prepared.	Badly prepared.
1.	Niagara	86	2		2		9. Guelph	28	1	ł		••
2.	Hamilton .	36	25	22	3		10. Whitby .	28	24	23	1	• •
8.	Belleville .	86	26 ·	24	2		11. Perth	27	9	9	••	
4.	Barrie	36	19	19			12. Picton	27	11	11	•	
ð.	Chatham	86	15		11	4	13. Brantford	18	12	10	2	
6.	Port Sarnia	86	26	26		••	14. L'Original	Instruments	purchased, but	not yet	sent for.	l
7.	Milton	85	.8	1	1	8	15. Stratford.	5	5	5		
8,	Cornwall .	85	20	20	••	••	16. Ottawa	Instruments	not yet sent.		l	1

#### TABLE B.-SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACTS HAVE BEEN RE-CEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT STATIONS, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Character of Abstracts received.					
Name of Meteorological Station.	Well prepared.	Indifferen'y prepared.	Badly prepared.			
Niagara						
Hamilton	12	1				
Belleville	6					
Barrie	3	1	••			
Chatham		1 1				
Port Sarnia	8					
Milton						
Cornwall	10					
Guelph						
Whith	12		••			
Parth	4	1	••			
Piaton	11		••			
Deputfond	10		••			
	10	ž	••			
		1 1	••			
Surationa	•	1 1	••			
Ullawa	••	1 1	••			

• The returns required by law have only been in part, or not at all, received from these Stations during the year 1860.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

At a late meeting of the Canadian Institute, Professor Kingston read a Meteorological Report of Toronto for 1860, from which we take the following extracts:

The mean temperature of the year was  $44^{\circ}32$ , a number exceeding by  $0^{\circ}20$ , the average of 21 years. This slight excess was due to the mildness generally of the Spring and Autumn, since the mean both of the Summer and Winter were mostly below the average. The average of the differences, without regard to the sign of the monthly means, from their respective normals was  $1^{\circ}98$  for the year 1860, and  $2^{\circ}42$  for the period 1853-60. As far as this can be taken as a test, 1860 in respect to temperature may be regarded as approximately a normal year.

The warmest day was July 19, with a mean temperature of 75°, and the coldest, December 14, when the mean was 1°08. The highest temperature of the year, which was 88° and 2°4 below the average, occurred on July 19; and the lowest, which was 8°5 below zero, and 3°2 above the average, occurred on February 1.

The mean humidity of the year was 77°, which is rather in excess of that of the preceding year. The distribution among the several months was more than usually equal. The most windy month in the year was March, with a mean

The most windy month in the year was March, with a mean velocity of 12 41 miles; and the calmest month September, when the mean velocity was 5 79 miles. The most windy day was March 21, when the velocity averaged 28 63 miles through the day; the calmest day was February 4, when the mean velocity was only 0.85 miles. The most windy hour was from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on February 9, when the velocity attained to 40.6 miles. The depth of rain was 23.434 inches, or nearly 10 inches less than

The depth of rain was 23.434 inches, or nearly 10 inches less than in 1859, a deficiency occuring in every month but February, July, and August. The amount of snow, 45 6 inches, was also below the iverage to the extent of 15 3 inches, and the rain and melted snow combined fell short of the average by 8.589 inches. While the quantity of rain and snow was deficient, the number of days on which rain fell was about 8 per cent. and the number of days of snow about 2 per cent. and the number of days of rain or snow about 5 per cent. greater than the average of the six years 1855–60.

Of the 31 thunder storms recorded, the earliest took place on February 22, and the latest on October 15. The storm of August 24 was one of peculiar violence.

Of the 58 Auroras the most brilliant occurred on March 26, 27, September 6 and 15.

### PRESENT AND FUTURE OMINOUS SEASONS.

# (To the Editor of the London Free Press, Upper Canada.)

SIR,—Oblige me by inserting a few remarks upon the Cycle of the Seasons, as it is only at intervals of a series of years that public attention is drawn to the periodical recurrence of certain visitations of severity or of mildness in the System of the Weather. Here I may be permitted to observe to those who have puid little or no attention to the atmospheric phenomena that regulate seasons of scarcity or abundance in the Cereal creation, that it may be something fresh to learn that a system elucidating and forestalling such visitations has been in print ever since the year 1810, founded on observations commencing in 1801, and unremittingly continued till the year 1854, onwards for any future period, and for any length of time, giving the character of each forthcoming season, defined and determined. The key to this system is exhibited in a diagram, entitled, "The Primary Cycle of the Winds," showing the excess and deficiency, as well as the averages of Easterly and Westerly Winds, and proving that all other atmospheric phenomena are chiefly governed, regulated or tempered, by these great elements of the weather.

The author of this system and original founder of this school of physical science has passed away from us, yet he has left sufficient testimony to the value of his researches, and ample materials for future meteorologists to work upon. His primary Cycle of fiftyfour years is divided, sub-divided, and characterized by Annual, Biennial, Triennial, and Quadrennial periods of certain phenomena in the weather, whether of Winds, Calms, or deficiency or excess of Rain. During that period there have been several repetitions of the same descriptions of seasons, productive of scarcity and abun dance ; and the average price of wheat having been traced back from the only existing records for more than two hundred years, and found to be high and low in price perfectly in accordance and correspondence with the cyclical records, divisions and observations of the author, it is not only a natural inference, but almost a conclusive evidence, that the same effects in all future time must originate and flow from the same Great Cause which has balanced the clouds since the creation of the world and the flood ; who measures the winds in the hollow of His hand with the most perfect harmony, order, and unerring regularity ; and therefore as susceptible of computation and reduction as the rising and setting of the sun, the age and phases of the moon, the flux and reflux of the tides, and the periodicity of eclipses, comets, &c.

age and phases of the moon, the flux and reflux of the tides, and the periodicity of eclipses, comets, &c. This is merely a general glimpse of a most interesting subject powerful, because knowledge is power—and quite apart from all prophetic almanacks, and productions of ephenneral character, feeding popular prejudices. These observations are called forth by the popular character of the present and three approaching years, termed a Quadrennial, which in several respects will be found to correspond with analogous Quadrennials of excess or deficiency in the Easterly