

In June of this year, a heavy storm of rain occurred on the 10th, which lasted twenty-eight hours and forty-eight minutes, and amounted to 6.175 inches. There fell in one hour (from 5 to 6 p. m.) 0.933 inches, and from 6 p. m. to 7.28 p. m., 1.333 inches.

The river surrounding Isle Jesus, St. Martin, rose eight inches in height.

A second heavy storm of rain set in at 3 a. m. on the 12th July, and ceased at 12.40 p. m. of the 13th day, and indicated a depth of rain on the surface of 6.374 inches; the wind, which accompanied this storm was from the N. E. by E. The river in the neighborhood of St. Martin (site of Observatory) rose nearly two feet in perpendicular height. The amount of rain which fell during this month was 12.214 inches, and it is the most rainy July on record.

In August, the amount of rain which fell—as might have been expected—was less than the usual mean quantity for that month.

Up to the 31st of December (inclusive) snow had fallen on forty-six days, amounting in all to 58.96 inches in depth. It was snowing 281 hours 30 minutes. This amount of snow shows a decrease equal to 36.80 inches as compared with the mean amount of a series of years. This also seems natural when we take into consideration the extreme wetness of the summer.

February and December were the months which showed the greatest amount of snow. The first snow of the season (1858) fell on the 4th of November, and the last snow of spring fell on the 21st of April.

The direction of the winds is always an important point to note during any of these peculiar seasons. During the wet summer (1858) just noted, the most prevalent wind during the year was the N. E. by E.; the next in frequency the W. by N.; and strange to say, the least prevalent the South.

January was the most windy month, and September the calmest. The yearly amount of dew this year was considerably below the usual mean amount compared with a series of years. The winter of 1857-58 did not fairly set in until the 22nd of December, 1857.

And now let us observe the character of the winter which followed this wet year, for I still maintain that it is only by such comparisons, aided by sound common sense deductions, that we can attempt to forecast approaching seasons.

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ON THE COLD JANUARY OF 1859.

The month of January, 1859, immediately following upon the unusually wet summer of 1858 was—as I should have fully expected—remarkable on account of the intensity and duration of the cold. In fact the severity of this month was unprecedented.

The weather early in January was inclined to be mild, the mean temperature of the first day being 30°9, F. On the morning of the 3rd the thermometer fell to -4°, and on the fourth day there was a slight

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