

# The Weather Bulletin.

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## ADVERTISING RATES.

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## Editorial.

The "F. G. S." at the end of the Editor's name means "*Fellow of the Geological Society, London Eng.*" not "Flinger of Great Storms" as the *Boston Herald* puts it.

It is estimated that not less than one hundred and thirty persons were killed by the June tornados in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, and that the total amount of property destroyed will exceed three and a half millions.

During the summer season we would thank correspondents who write on *Bulletin* business, to mark on the corner of envelope "*Vennor's Bulletin*" as such letters will be opened and attended to at once, while all letters not so marked will be forwarded or opened to Mr. Vennor's summer resort.

Our details of the weather for the quarters of months and the dates, arranged as these are for all sections of country, must be to a greater, or less extent experimental. We depend more upon the columns headed "Brief Predictions," and "The General Outlook." For instance, while in a portion of the United States July entered with heat, in another there were continuous rain falls, and in yet another section cyclones. Our first "long range" forecast in the January BULLETIN still holds good.

How foolish it is for people to expect the weather to be the same everywhere upon the same date. Again we have to remind them that they must read the weather for the weeks

as a whole. Thus if we give "cool and showery weather terminating in heat" they must remember our standing prediction of "a cool and wet summer with but brief periods of heat" from time to time, a date may be astray in the monthly arrangement of the weather, this does not detract from the first and leading forecast.

## The Weather Outlook.

Is not improving. Instead of the "couplet" being composed of, or embracing two summers as we at first thought, it appears now that it is to consist of a summer and a winter. In other words it is probable that the "rain wave" in southwestern and southern sections, at any rate, will continue up to and through the fore part of March, 1883; while in extreme western and northern sections there is likely to be heavy snow-falls in November, December and the fore part of January.

September is likely to be the counter-balancing month of this most unpropitious season, and during this month everything should be done that can be, to house things safely against further wet and storm.

October looks full of disastrous storms of wind and rain, and a good deal of cold weather after the middle and in the last week of the month.

From October rains and floods are likely to continue in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota, with an occasional heavy snow-fall, up to the entry of the year 1883.

In the Middle and Northern United States and Canada the weather is also likely to continue wet up to a late period, but two or more wintry belts of weather with snow-falls are likely to be experienced in the latter portion of October and in November, after which rain will again set in. At New York the autumn will be very wet. In the North West early cold and advanced snow falls are likely to be the conditions, while in December the cold may be intense.

We will review again in the September issue. So far our statements tally with our early impressions.

## Never Give Up.

Vennor seems to be the only weather prophet who attends strictly to business. The others make occasional "spurts," scoring a success now and then, but oftener recording a failure. But Vennor keeps it up all the time, and prints his forecasts one week and revises them next, just as if the weather would stop if he did.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

JUST EXACTLY SO. When we commenced this investigation, we meant it should be "business" and nothing but business. Nothing yet has ever been accomplished by "spurts." A spurdy man is "unstable in all his ways" and only makes a great ado about nothing. He, in fact, does not know himself what he is trying to do: We set our task and have continued steadily at it, in spite of all remarks, jeers, ridicule or otherwise; and while we have permitted "fools

to laugh at their own folly," have also given all the satisfaction in our power to earnest workers and enquirers. The weather subject is a different one, and calls for whole-souled, not half-hearted and spasmodic work. Yes. Let us take it for granted that the weather would stop if we did—that is just the idea. What a dire event should it do so. Weather stop!! Just think of it for a moment. What would become of two-thirds of the newspapers of the day? What would our street salutations be? Would New Years callers die prematurely?—or, would not the empty custom have to be abandoned? What would ladies do? But the thought is too utterly horrid, let us dismiss it for the nonce and forever. The weather *must, will go on, and so will we.*

## Sitting on Weather Records Won't Hatch them.

There has been altogether too much of sitting upon weather records, without making use of them, for the rapid development of the science. As we write we know of an individual who, for more than two years, has with clock-work regularity recorded the readings of his instruments thrice daily and good instruments to; the best that money could purchase. At night and after the last entry the book is shut with a snap of relief; another day has been recorded faithfully and the book is placed on the shelf. By and by that book is filled. There has not been one omission of day or hour. It is all there—all there (but nowhere else as it ought to be). Another book is taken, and, in course of time is filled—then another and another, until a goodly array of neat and uniform volumes stand upon the library shelf. Talk to this man and tell him "It is about the hottest day we have had for some time,"—and his reply will be, probably "O, yes, pretty warm, but nothing unusual. I could show you score of years in my books in which the weather was very much warmer than at present—very much warmer. Why, do you know I have kept the temperature daily for upwards of twenty years." You look aghast. He passes on his way with a grunt of triumph, and on re-entering his study, glances proudly at his array of nicely bound volumes O so full of weather notes—so very full—All there—but nowhere else. Such a man is "sitting on his weather records,"—but they "don't hatch." They want turning—over and over; while the man himself, a poor slave to what he terms "systematic observation," really knows no more—probably less—about the weather, than the majority of his fellow-beings.

But these records are really valuable if rightly used. The tables or columns of temperature figure should be converted into temperature maps and all the periods of prominent disturbances marked out. By far too, little attention is paid to these by-gone periods of storm. They have perhaps been a nine-days' wonder, at the time of their occurrence, but were soon forgotten. Occasionally, to the surprise of most people, and after a storm of unusual severity over a continent, some observer draws attention to the fact that during such and such year and

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