Milwaukee, westward, (as in 1881,) about the 4th and 5th of March.

Storms throughout Western Ontario, likely on same dates as just mentioned.

A general thaw after the 5th of the month, in most sections, with spring like weather and waters opening.

Heavy and continuous rains in Nova Scotia, about 11th and 12th of month, and snow storms, New Brunswick.

The 14th and 12th days of March, again stormy in most sections. "Blizzards" are likely to occur at western points, and heavy snows.

Ice on Hudson river likely to break up about same date as last year, close to the 15th of month.

About the 18th, unusually heavy rains in North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Floods, probable in Georgia and Tennessee.

Heavy rains, New York, in proximity to Troy and snowfalls in western sections. Possibly blockades again on North Western and St. Paul Railroads.

A late and heavy fall of snow probable in St. Lawrence Valley about the 25th or 26th of March.

Lower temperatures are likely to take place, after the 25th of the month, from New England, westward to the Missouri Valley. Some unusually low temperatures for the month.

There is said to be but little or no snow to the westward of Kingston, Ont. So was it in 1878. But March gave it them to the extent of three feet and more, and will probably do so again.

This paper will not reach western farmers in time to warn them of the great SNOW-FALLS at the entry of March. But it will reach them prior to the "Storm Periods," of the later dates given.

There are indications of isolated areas of droughts, imilar to last season, in the early part of the summer, but it is yet rather early to name these areas definitely.

Late snow-falls will be recorded at southern and south-western points.

Snowfalls and rain storms, likely to be generally experienced on closing two or three days of month. The snow-falls occurring in portions of the New England States and westward.

APRIL will come in *frosty* in the majority of sections of Canada and U. States.

APRIL SNOW STORMS will probably be a particularly marked feature this year, in northern, western and south western sections. Whilst the latter and more southern points will come in for tremendous rains with sudden, and in localities, severe frosts.

(*For April, see next "Bulletin."*)

HOW IT'S

Whilst no man had the means of knowing anything about the weather, beyond his sight, or the "feeling of his own instruments," it was scarcely possible to foretell changes of importance at a distance, as well as on the spot; but now the case is exceedingly different. A daily glance at the published "Weather Reports," a recollection of their principal features during the few previous days, a look at the "glasses" at home, and an eye turned occasionally to the heavens, enables anyone, who pleases to take trouble, to foresee and foretell accurately, after a little practice, the principal changes of our very variable, though *regularly* varying climate. —*Meteorologist.*

THE WEATHER REPEATS ITSELF.

That the weather repeats itself, is now, amongst intelligent weather observers, an acknowledged fact; but comparatively few persons have any idea of the closeness of the similarity between many of these recurring periods. By long and continuous attention to this subject, I have on several occasions anticipated the approach and extent of a period of disturbance, from six to ten days in advance of either the Washington or Toronto weather departments. This has been accomplished on two different occasions during the months of January and February just passed, on both of which notice was given by telegraph to the different sections of Canada and the United States that were subsequently struck by the storms predicted. It is to this great and important point, that I am, and for some time have been closely experimenting upon. The minor and petty details connected with the movements of the weather during these periods of recurrence, about which so many *quibble*, such as the dates for a snow-storm, rain-fall or cold snaps, are but of comparative insignificance, when compared with the great benefits to be derived by the community from the correct forecasting of an approaching general storm period over certain named sections of country. But, as these recurring periods, as a matter of course, vary greatly in different sections, it becomes absolutely necessary that we should be in possession of

ALL THE DATA POSSIBLE,

and have this arranged and classified at one common center. On this principle, assisted by personal experience, and with some knowledge of weather relationships in general, I see no reason why we should not be able from any one central point to give accurate forecasts of the general weather conditions for the whole Northern Hemisphere, and occasionally, even be enabled to predict for Great Britain and portions of Europe. As an example of this last, I may allude to the recent prediction published relative to gales and snow-storms along the New York and Middle States' sea-board for the last week of January, in which distinct mention was also made of snow-falls in Great Britain. These actually occured on the 28th and 29th days, and notices of the storms appeared in all of our daily newspapers.

The duration of these periods of recurrence are irregular, and herein lies a difficulty—but not an insurmountable one. I find that 7, or some multiple of this number, in most instances, is a very safe base to work upon. And, here, in connection with this numeral, I would further remark that it is surprising to note how often it has, in past cycles of time, been the "mystic number," upon which the weather changes have appeared to hang. We find closely corresponding weather periods have frequently occurred in seven, fourteen and twenty-one year divisions of time, and most of us are familiar with the every seven days storm day of our winter and summer months. Only as recently as last autumn, (1881,) the general remark was, "that every Saturday stormed," and it will be of further interest to the public to learn that these "stormy Saturdays," lasted through a period of just about *seven* weeks. In a future issue, we hope to illustrate this rather remarkable feature in the weather at greater length.

Ice-Bear Kroeger will not issue an almanac this year. He announces, however, that forty days from to day will see plenty of snow and cold weather. He thinks that the regular winter weather will set in this week—*Milwaukee.*

Prognosticating the Weather from the Moon's Age.

It has been very generally supposed that at the change of the moon, or at some other fixed period of the MOON'S age, the weather has a tendency to undergo an alteration. This popular belief appears to have no solid foundation in truth. It seems to have originated and to have been perpetrated principally in consequence of the moon known to be the chief agent in the production of TIDES in the OCEAN; and partly perhaps to the word 'change' being applied not only to the weather, but to that period of the moon's revolution when it comes most directly between the EARTH and the SUN. Thus a change of MOON and a change of WEATHER, are phrases in equally common use.

(This subject will be continued in future numbers of the BULLETIN.)

Notice to Readers.

In our next issue we commence a series of articles on "Weather Prognostications," under such headings as the following:

1. Prognostications Founded on past Experience
2. " by the Barometer.
3. " by the Hydrometer.
4. " from Appearance of Clouds
5. " from the Color of Sky.
6. " from the Winds.
7. " from the Moon's Age.
8. " from the Rainbow.
9. " on Cold or Mild Winters.
10. " by Cycles.

SPRING OF 1882.

We know men who would to-day be prepared and happy to pay $1000, and more too, to any one who could furnish them with a to-be-depended upon forecast of the Spring approaching. Thousands of farmers likewise would give much to know just what the weather is going to be during the next two months. Hundreds of river and boatmen sit awaiting the departure of "Old Boreas" and the return of "Gentle Spring." In fact we all want to know about Spring, and who can tell us? Perhaps no one, with any degree of certainty. The close weather observer, however, can give hints that may prove useful, and may be able to paint in general colors its probable outline. Our own humble impression at present is that early and unusual warmth may be expected during portions of both March and April; but that these will be separated by returns to wintry weather. What we most fear is too premature warmth, and after relapses a start given to vegetation and crops generally, and then buds and blossoms blasted by late frosts and cold rains. Alternate waves of heat with *mugginess* and cold. Such is likely to be the character of, not only the spring, but likewise the summer months of 1882.

Three red-head ducks were shot last week in the St. Lawrence river, below Ogdensburg. The red-heads migrate from the Potomac to Labrador in the spring and return in the fall, stopping in the St. Lawrence both ways, but it is said to be a very unusual thing for them to remain through the winter.