### THE COLD SNAP OF JANUARY IN CANADA

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Below Zero,	Below Zero
Amprior (Ottawa	Portland 20
Valley) 25°	Prescott25
Alliston23 °	Pembroke
Acton, P.Q20° Barrie, Ont25° Belleville, Ont14°	Picton 26
Belleville, Ont 140	Posis 15 C
	Port Dalhousie
Bracebridge 30 c Bobcaygeon 30 c Bowmanville 20 c Cobourg 18 c	Port Dalhousie 0
Bobcaygeon 30 o	Ouio
Bowmanville20 o	Renfrew26 5
Cavner	Richmond 22 9 Rosseau 35 9
Cayugu	Seaforth 6
Consecon 180	Seaforth
Coulonge26 $\circ$	Sherbrooke17
Chicherster 120 Chatham 00	Sincoe
Chatham	St. Catharines 5
Clinton	Spangarvilla 92 C
Drayton. 150	Spencerville23 9 Stayner18 9
Dublin, snow-storm.	Sarnia
Dundas 8 ° Dungannon 10 °	Sarnia
Duogannon 100	Stration 50
Descronto20 =	St. Johns One20 9
Durham 15 ° Elgu 19 °	St. Thomas, 3° Tottenham 24° Thorold 6°
Elora18°	Thursda 60
Fergus 18 °	THEODING
Formosa, snow-storm	1 eeswater
Georgetown18 9	1000:10
Galt	Uxbridge
Goderich0 o Gravenhurst28 o	Underwood 0 Vaudreuil 35 °
Guelph13 $\circ$	Validrelli 35
Hanover18 °	Victoria Farm25° Walkerten18°
11111sburg 26 0	Wingnam23 C
Harriston 150	Welland 0 ° Woodstock 4 °
Ingersoll	Woodstock 4 °
Kingston 190	Whitby 16 >
Kinmount20 °	ADDITIONAL.
Lindsay28 °	Aurora Ont 369
London 0 =	Aurora, Ont36° Cape Vincent, N. Y 26° Chickent
Loudon 0 = Lucknow 23 =	Chichester30 °
Meaford 5 Markham 18 >	Chichester30° Fergus, Ont30°
Markham185	Gatineau Mills33
Milton 192	Glen Falls26°
Merrickville 25 0 Milton 12 0 Mitchell 12 0 Millbrook 26 0 Montal	Grenville 30 ° Hawkesbury Mills 28 °
Millbrook26 9	Keeseville24 °
montreat260	Lake George 25 o
Morrisburg 20 0	Lavenir, Que25 o Morrisburg, Ont24 o
Minden 30 ° Mount Forest 14 °	Morrisburg, Ont24
Newcastle26 ©	New Bridge28 ° Norwich, N. Y33 ° Owen Sound24 °
Newmarket25 0	Owen Sound 240
Niagara 50	Palmerston, Ont40 °
Niagara 5 ° Newboro'25 °	Pembroke 40 °
Napanee 12 ° Owen Sound 18 °	Palmerston, Ont40 ° Pembroke40 ° Plattsburg25 °
Owen Sound18 9	Fort Henry22
Orangeville20 ©	Quio, Que32 o
Oshawa20 O	Saratoga36 > St. Jacques, Que31 >
Ottawa23 o Parry Sound30 o	Whitehall40
Perth 20 °	Whitehall35 °
Perth 20 ° Peterboro' 20 °	Wrexeter, Ont38 °

Many of the very low readings are probably due to poor instruments, namely  $38^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$ .

Henry G. Vennor announces that he is prepared to receive orders for his MONTHLY WEATHER BULLETIN, for 1882, which will be ready for subscribers the latter part of this month. From all that can be learned, the publication will prove a very popular, as well as valuable one, and should be subscribed for by all residents in the United States. Mr. Vennor has proved himself to be good authority on meteorological matters, and whatever he writes upon the weather is interesting and instructive.—Argus, Albany, N. Y.

When storms sweep over the country during the latter part of January, the same conditions may be looked for in the same sections at the close of February.

### WEATHER FORECASTS.

PERDICTIONS FOR FEBRUARY—PROFS. MANSILL, TICE, DR VOE. AND VENNOR.

The various predictions for the first part of February are as follows:--

The temperature of February should average a little above the mean of the season, though the month is likely to be stormy, both in Europe and the United States. There is considerable phenomena, particularly from the 3rd to the 6th. Mercury will be in a longitudinal line with Saturn and Neptune on the 3rd, and with Jupiter on the 6th. On the 3rd Mercury will be in its ascending node and in its perihelion on the 3th, hence it is reasoned that the principal disturbing positions of the planets appear to be located about the 3rd, and the 6th to the 8th.—Mansill's Almanac of Meteorology.

From the 20th to the 31st of January, rising barometer, falling temperature, clear or fair and cold if heavy storms have occurred. From the 1st to the 3rd of February, falling barometer, rising temperature, with very heavy storms, 4th and 5th, clear or fair and cold; 6th to 10th, clouding, ending in heavy storms about the 9th, this to be followed with clear or fair weather for two days, then will come threatening weather, ending in snow by the 15th.—Tice's Weather Forecasts.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 30.—A new weather prophet named A. J. DeVoe writes from Hackensack, N. J., that February will be a month long to be remembered on account of its frequent and heavy snowstorms and sudden falls in temperature. In Canada the weather will be very severe, the temperature will be lower than it has been for many years, and railroad traffic will be nearly suspended. All heavy gales will be preceded forty-eight hours by northern light, and if the bright rays drift from east to west the gale will be north-east, but if they drift from west to east the gale will be from the north-west.

The first three are more recent than Mr. Vennor's, and each is based upon a different system.

The remainder of January, mild and alternately rainy weather, with spring-like days, probably to the close of the month. The first days of February generally very mild; heavy rains west and south, with frest in northern section by the 3rd and 4th. The next week will be changeable, but generally mild; copious rains west and south, light snow-falls in Canaca, Northern and Middle States, colder weather the last of the week.—Vennor's Almanac.

#### WEATHER CHIPS.

Dust was flying and carriages were out during February, 1878, at Montreal.

 February is likely to enter with a general snowfall, and probably a cold "dip."

Montreal and Ottawa are likely to escape most of the "storm periods" of the winter of 1882.

Ice on the Hudson River is thin, but clear and good. Such a winter as 1881 does not come every year.

Ottawa seems to have given lower readings of the thermometer for both December and January than Montreal this season.

And now the oldest inhabitant's memory has gone back on him, and he can't recall to recollection a "winter" like this.

The muskrats imperilled their reputation as weather prophets by building their nests for this winter exceptionally thick and warm.

Sleighing commenced for the winter of 1882 at Montreal on the night of the 6th January; considerably later than at Quebec or Ottawa.

The 22nd and 27th dates of January, 1881, were likewise characterized by gales and storms of snow throughout the United States and Canada.

The third week of February is likely to be of unusual warmth, and snow may disappear again in many sections of the Dominion at the bordering United States. During the last week of the month high winds and snow storms are likely to prevail, chiefly in Western sections.

The expected comet of 1812 has not yet put in an appearance. As some astronomers think that the last comet discovered in 1881, may be the long lost Lexell's comet, which nobody expected to see after Jupiter kicked it out as an intruder in his family of moons, it may not be too much to hope that the stupendous comet of 1264, which is now more than twelve years overdue, will also pay the sun another visit and make the night again brilliant with the glories of its train.

In connection with the weather we are reminded of a reminiscence printed some few years ago in Harper's Weekly, in which it was pointed out that the winter of 1816 was remarkably open everywhere, but that in the summer following the temperature was so cold as to kill all vegetation, that snow and frost were frequent visitors, and that the results, from an agricultural point of view, were so disastrous, that the year was referred to as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." It is not improbable that the summer of 1882 may be somewhat like that of 1816.

In the latter part of Dec., 1877, the Napance Express remarked as follows. "The experiences of the present season are truly remarkable. Nothing like it has been known since 1837, the year of the rebellion, and then considerable snow fell before Christmas. Untimely sports and amusements, such as yacht races, steamboat excursions, etc., were indulged in on Christmas, in different parts of the Province; ploughing has been done in several parts, and still the weather has more the appearance of spring than winter, and no telling when a change may occur."

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