

bulb thermometers indicated same temperature. 19th, large lunar halo. On 23rd, 24th and 26th, heavy snow storms, followed by heavy wind storm from W and NW; about two feet of snow fell during these days. Wind storms, 4th, 14th, 19th, 26th, 27th. Fog, 15th. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 10th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th. Rain, 9th, 13th, 15th.

HAMILTON.—The observer has included in his record of depth of snow, six inches of hail which fell during one storm on 14th, when the hail flew in clouds like snow all day, the wind being high; on the following day trees covered with thin ice. Wind storms, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 26th. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th. Rain, 13th, 17th.

PEMBROKE.—On 5th, remarkable light, probably auroral, in sky, about 6.40 P.M.; there were two luminous patches, one a few points S of E, at altitude 30°–70°, the other to NW and near zenith; both pointed towards NW, the latter more so than the other; the former sank below horizon and faded away, while the other increased. 8th, large shooting star of a pale green color seen at 7.10 P.M. to N.W., its course being for about 70°–30° altitude. Hail, 12th and 15th. Wind storms, 4th and 5th, 13th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 24th (squall), 27th. Fog, 7th. Streak of mist on opposite bank of the Ottawa, 24th and 25th. Snow, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8th–10th, 13th–21st, 23rd–27th. Month remarkable for large amount of snow, but the fall was much heavier in the direction of Ottawa than at the station. Unusually small depth of snow (about six inches) reported on Lake Temiscaming. To the north, however, as on the Black River, the fall has been much greater, and some lumbering firms have been obliged to suspend operations from the depth of snow.

PETERBOROUGH.—On 12th and 15th, hail. 22nd, lunar halo at 9 P.M. 24th, wind in morning NNE, while low clouds were moving rapidly from SW; solar halo at 1 P.M. Fog, 9th. Snow, 2nd–4th, 11th, 13th–19th, 21st, 23rd–27th. Rain, 13th, 16th.

SIMCOX.—On 14th, very destructive ice storm, destroying many trees in the neighborhood. Fog on 9th. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 15th–19th, 22nd–27th. Rain, 3rd, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th. Early part of month warm and pleasant. Month noted for cloudiness.

STRATFORD.—On 15th, crew seen. 22nd, large lunar halo at 7.30 P.M. Wind storms, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 24th, 27th. Fogs, 8th, 9th, 10th. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 14th–19th, 21st–26th. Rain, 13th, 14th.

WINDSOR.—On 4th, meteor from W towards N. 16th, large lunar halo. 20th, lunar halo. Wind storms, 23rd, 24th. Fogs, 9th, 10th, 13th. Snow, 2nd, 3rd, 15th, 17th, 18th, 21st–26th. Rain, 3rd, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th.

2. AN ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.

The people in this section of country were startled on Friday morning last, shortly after 8 o'clock, by a loud report resembling the discharge of a cannon or the explosion of gunpowder in rock. In Galt windows and doors rattled and the vibration continued for about twenty seconds. Many people describe the noise as heard inside their houses as resembling the sound of an empty box thrown on the floor. An impression was abroad that we had been visited by a slight shock of an earthquake, but as no quiver of the earth was really felt there is no doubt that the commotion is attributable to atmospheric causes. The same phenomenon was observed over a considerable extent of country:—at Vienna, a small village west of Port Burwell; throughout the Township of Burford; in the Town of Paris and South and north Dumfries; throughout Waterloo, Guelph and Eramosa Townships. In the Town of Guelph the *Mercury* says that "about the hour named a brilliant meteor suddenly emerged from a cloud overhead and exploded in large fragments and coruscations, and that a loud report followed the explosion." This, we think, explains the mystery. In all particulars the description is similar to that given of aerolites or meteoric stones, whose origin and source are as yet undiscovered. It has been remarked that aerolites which fall during the day are projected from small clouds, and the bursting of them is always accompanied by a loud explosion, which is modified of course by increase of distance. About 12 years ago a fireball was observed to pass over this section of country in the evening, which exploded and threw out beautiful coruscations, but, doubtless from its great distance, did not produce such a loud report and its attendant concussion. The connection between aerolites and fireballs, and likewise shooting stars, is now considered beyond doubt—investigation going to proving them to possess like properties. In the case to which we allude, seen 12 years ago, the meteor was followed by a train of light extending along the greater part of the horizon. As the meteor of Friday last visited us in the morning light no such peculiarity was visible.—*Dumfries Reformer*.

3. TORONTO METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1868.

The meteorological report published by Prof. Kingston, of University College, for the year 1868, shows the past year to have been, on the whole, both warmer and colder than the average taken for the previous twenty-eight years. There is, of course, a variation in the monthly comparisons, some having registered colder weather, and others warmer, than the corresponding months in the average table. The warmest month throughout the year was July; the mean temperature of which was 75.80. The mean average

temperature of July in the preceding twenty-eight years was only 67.08. The coldest month was February, the mean temperature of which was 17.18; while the mean average temperature of January, which was the average coldest month in the preceding twenty-eight years, was 23.08. July of last year was the warmest month on record; but the year 1857 furnishes a registered colder month than last February, for in January, 1857, the mean temperature was as low as 12.75.

The warmest day last year was July 14th, when the mean temperature was registered at 84.50. To most people who remember the heat of last July, this will appear very low, but it must be remembered that these figures represent the mean of the whole day, and are not the registration of the thermometer at any particular moment. The coldest day of last year was February the 22nd, the mean temperature of which was 2.38 below zero. The coldest day on record was January the 22nd, 1857, when the mean temperature was extraordinary low, being 14.38 below zero.

The highest temperature that was reached last year was on July 13th, when the thermometer showed 93.4 in the shade; but this was some degrees below August 24th, 1854, when the mercury rose to 99.2.

The day on which the coldest weather was registered last year was March the 3rd; the registration being 15.6 below zero. This, though intensely cold, was nearly 11 degrees higher than the coldest point reached in 1859, when, on January 26th, the mercury fell to 26.5 below zero. The following table will show these figures in a concise form, and prove a useful reference:—

TEMPERATURE.

	1868.	Average of 28 years.	Extreme.
Mean temperature of year	43.33	44.16	46.36 in '46
Warmest month	July	July	July, 1868
Mean temperature of the warmest month ..	75.80	67.08	75.80
Coldest month	February	January	Jan., 1857
Mean temperature of the coldest month	17.18	23.08	12.75
Warmest day	July 14		July 14, '68
Mean temperature of the warmest day	84.50	77.59	84.50
Coldest day	Feb. 22		Feb. 6, '55
Mean temperature of the coldest day	-2.38	-1.29	-14.38
Date of the highest temperature	July 13		Aug. 24, '54
Highest temperature	93.4	90.9	99.2
Date of the lowest temperature	March 3		Jan. 26, '59
Lowest temperature	-15.6	-12.3	-26.5
Range of the year	109.0	103.2	118.2

The table of relative humidity places this year at 76, one less than that of the average of the past 26 years.

In 1851, the registration, however, was 82—the highest on record; and in 1858, 73 the lowest. The greatest mean monthly humidity was shown in December, when 83 was registered; and the least in July, when it reached only 69. The following table, which is one of the most interesting in the report, is a comparison between some of the meteorological results for 1868, and the corresponding results in former years:—

RAIN.

	1868.	Average of 28 yrs.	Extremes.	
Total depth of rain in inches	26.408	29.581	43.55 in 1843	19.041 in 1867
Number of days rain fell	103	109	130 in 1861	80 in 1841
Month the greatest depth of rain fell	May	Sept.	Sept. 1843	Sept. 1848
Greatest depth of rain in 1 month	7.670	3.661	9.760	3.115
Month in which the days of rain were most frequent ..	May, Sept.	Oct.	Oct. 1864	May, 1841
Greatest number of rainy days in 1 month	16	13	22	11
Day greatest amount rain fell	Nov. 17		Sept. 14, '43	Sept. 14, '48
Greatest amount of rain in 1 day	2.230	2.037	3.455	1,000
Hour of heaviest rain	11 to 12 p.m.			
Greatest amount of rain in 1 hour	0.715			

Even more interesting than the record of rain is that which tells of the snow which fell during the past year. By this table it will