

indicates that the storm centre is passing to the northward ; but it will not probably clear up until the wind comes out of the northwest. Even then it may continue to shower, particularly in spring and fall, as long as the wind continues strong. But after the northwest wind falls to a gentle breeze, with the sky clearing, settled fair weather may then be relied on.

During summer rains the northwest wind is the clearing off wind ; but in winter very heavy snow-falls frequently occur during a northwest wind. Precipitation must be expected to continue in winter as long as the wind continues fresh, no matter what quarter it blows from. But after a snow-fall occurring during a northwest wind, a period of clear, very cold weather may be looked for.

During rain in summer, if the wind is easterly and moves towards the north, the rain will soon end and be succeeded by fair cool weather.

When smoke rises, it will be fair ; when it falls, or flies low, foul.

When snow falls in flakes which increase very much in size, expect a thaw.

All signs seem sometimes to fail, particularly in midsummer. It appears to rain "easier" in the cool seasons.

Finally—In studying these rules, it must be borne in mind that they can be of little value unless supplemented by patient and long-continued observation, both by day and night. Important changes in the appearance of the sky are constantly occurring, and must be looked for from hour to hour. By keeping a register, in which the state of the weather, direction and force of the wind, kind and amount of clouds, and direction in which they are moving, appearance of sky at sunrise and sunset, &c., are entered two or three times a day, the habit of observation will be more thoroughly formed, and with the aid of the rules we have given, any intelligent observer may in time acquire a knowledge of coming weather changes of the greatest value. These rules having been culled from the most reliable authorities, and being the result of the experience of many observers, cannot fail to be of great service if carefully studied and intelligently applied.

LAND REGULATIONS.

REGARDING SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

1. Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the 4th base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts as follows :

(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A.

(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B.

(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C.

(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D.