

THE WEATHER IN OHIO.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1882.

February closed with a general rain throughout the Mississippi valley, extending on the 27th eastward into Indiana and the Southern portion of the Ohio valley. The temperature continued rising and was among the fifties as far north as Nebraska, Iowa and the lakes, while in the Gulf States it was among the eighties. Thunder storms occurred in the west and southwest. On the morning of the 23th the storm center was over Arkansas and Southern Missouri, with specially heavy rains and thunder storms in Illinois and Tennessee, and a general rain throughout the Mississippi valley from the Gulf of Mexico to Minnesota.

The disturbance during the day curved northward and eastward, passing out of the country through Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The temperature was uniformly high, and the clearing weather of the succeeding few days approached from the southwest and west. The growing wheat is everywhere reported as being in a prosperous condition, and the absence of the usual cold spell following the storm was fortunate, as favorable for vegetation which is in a forward state, and which a hard frost would be likely to jeopardize.

Vennor's general predictions for February of mild weather, a temperature considerably above the mean, copious rains and floods in western and south-western sections, some heavy storms in western and north-western States, and a windy and stormy ending of the month nearly everywhere has been fairly verified. March, throughout the central valleys, entered quietly, clear warm after the severe storm with which February closed.

As to March it may be a matter of information to say that during this month winds in this section blowing from points between and including southeast and southwest are most likely to be followed by rain or snow, while winds blowing from north or west, or directions between those points, are least likely to be so followed.

On the 1st of March the temperature was over 60 degrees south of Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Illinois, Central Indian and Ohio. On the 2nd there were but slight variations in the weather conditions over the country, generally clear and remarkably warm weather for the beginning of March prevailing. South of a line through Cincinnati and Leavenworth the temperature was over 70 degrees. On the 3rd increasing cloudiness prevailed over the northern portion of the country with showery weather in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. West of the Mississippi an extensive area of low pressure was advancing, with snow and a temperature near the freezing point in its northern borders over Dakota and Montana. The low pressure above referred to developed on the 4th into a well defined storm centre, which during the forepart of the day occupied the lower Missouri valley, the low pressure area extending from Texas into British America.

During the day rain fell in the upper Mississippi valley, and a general snow-storm with northerly and northwesterly winds and a sharp fall in temperature prevailed in the upper Missouri valley. During the night easterly winds continued in the Ohio valley and brisk to high westerly winds west of the Mississippi, with heavy rains and thunder-storms in Illinois and Missouri. The centre of the storm moved over Minnesota and Wisconsin northeastward, and a general rain fell throughout Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, the Ohio valley and eastward on Sunday, the 5th. Thunder-storms occurred in Illinois, Ohio and Tennessee. General snow-storms continued in the upper portion of the northwest. The heaviest rains again occurred in the regions of greatest rain-fall during the past month.

A cold wave was following this disturbance, moving southward and eastward, which is likely to reduce the temperature in the west and northwest very materially, but is not likely to reach the freezing point in this section.

This again verified Vennor's first storm period of the present month, he having predicted cold and snow-storms in northern and western sections on the 4th and 5th.

S. S. BASSLER.

Cincinnati, March 6.

WEATHER RECORDS.

METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW FOR 2ND MONTH, 1882.

The month was unusually warm for the season, but not as warm as the corresponding month of 1877. The first two days were fair and mild, except a light fall of snow the 2nd, scarcely enough to whiten the ground. The next three days were colder; cold N. E. wind the 4th, and a little dry snow in the night, which continued to fall in the morning of the 5th. The 6th was a fine day but cold; thawed only in sunny places. The 7th was changeable, a cold morning with half an inch of snow before daylight, fine in the middle of the day; mild p.m., and rainy after 4 o'clock. The 8th was a fine, clear day and night; North Lights in the evening. Heavy white frost in the morning of the 9th, and the day was mild and clear. A cold north wind the 10th, though mild and mostly clear. The 11th was fair but colder. The 12th was warmer and cloudy, with south wind. No frost in the night. Heavy rain in the forenoon of the 13th. Roads very muddy. Cleared off in the afternoon, and the next two days were clear and warm. White frost each morning. The 16th was warm and cloudy. White frost in the morning and rain in the evening. Roads bad. The 17th was clear and cold. It began to freeze about 6 a.m., and froze hard in the shade all day, with north wind. The 18th was a cold day, but the temperature rose in the night. Some sleet and rain fell the 19th. A dense fog in the evening. The 20th was fair and cold, thawed but little. Wheeling good. Cloudy and stormy the 21st; sleet and snow in the morning, rain in the evening, but froze in the night. The 22nd was pleasant, and sleighing was pretty good, but a mild day and constant use wore it out in most places. Continued fair to the close of the month. The 24th and 25th were cold, yet the snow melted in the road. Sleighing failed. The 26th was fair and warm, no frost in the night. The afternoon of the 27th was fine and clear, a white frost in the morning of the 28th, strong S. E. wind and rain in the evening. Travelling very bad.

Mean temperature at 6 o'clock a.m., 23.14 °
 " " " 1 " p.m., 34.67 °
 " " " 6 " p.m., 29.07 °
 for the month, 28.96 °

Which is over 8° warmer than the 2nd month last year, and more than 1° below the mean for the same month of 1877.

The warmest day of the month was the 12th, mean 43°. The coldest day was the 18th; mean 10°.

Maximum height of mercury 50° the 27th. Minimum, 3° above zero the 18th. Range 47°.

Number of days in which snow or rain fell 11. Total depth of rain and melted snow one and fifty seven hundredths inches.

Although we had no snow during the month, or at most only a total of six inches at four different times, yet south of the lakes some heavy snows fell. "On the 4th snow fell from North Carolina to Canada, and in the Eastern States, ranging from ten inches to three feet in depth, the maximum being in the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania and New York." At Boston the velocity of the wind was "forty miles an hour." "Many of the narrower

streets were reported to be wholly impassible."

In New Hampshire snow fell 18 inches to 2 feet deep on a level, and drifted badly.

The winter including the past three months, was the warmest in thirty years, the mean temperature being 28.84°. The mean for the winter of 1876-7 was 21.89°. The winter of 1847-8 was nearly as warm, being 27.31°.

To this date we have had no good sleighing, though sleighs have been used a few days at a time, but wheeling has been good all winter, except a few days where it was muddy. At present the ground is entirely bare, and roads are very muddy.

L. VARNEY.

Bloomfield, 3rd mo., 1st, 1882.

Weather Science.

The forecasting of the weather is becoming a study of such an interesting character that the famed Canadian prophet, Henry G. Vennor, has begun the publication of a monthly journal, devoted exclusively to the climate and kindred topics, acting upon the motto: "Study the past if you would divine the future." To judge from the predictions for the present month, as varied as the fickle climate itself, the future would seem still a veiled secret. And yet most of them may be nearly right for their own locality, where men made their observations. No winter has shown more plainly than the present that there can be great variations of climate within short distances. For instance last week, parts of New England were buried under several feet of snow, while none fell in Quebec or Ontario. Two weeks ago there was good sleighing nine miles north, while heat and wind raged here on the front. The general character of the winter in some places has been vastly different from that in other points of nearly the same latitude, and thus while the much-abused and repudiated Vennor has been very wrong in some places he has been quite right in others. This has been remarked by almost direct opposites in weather within Frontenac itself. While Mr. Vennor and his rivals and imitators have not yet made their well intentioned mission an exact science they have done a great deal to develop an intelligent understanding of the general conditions and laws of compensation which go far to determine the character of a season in advance. As a consequence the new weather paper will serve a useful purpose, and should have many interested friends.

The prophet weeks ago set February down as a month of abrupt changes, from snow to rain, cold to thaws, of floods in western and southern localities, and of heavy storms in north western parts; and of a windy, fierce ending of the month, with severe winter in March. The week beginning to-day is to be mild; return to winter on the 11th to 12th, with alternations of mildness and heavy rains until the advent of snow-storms on the 17th and 18th, to be followed by a terrible week of rain storms and gales. Anything but a cheerful prospect if you pin your faith on it.

We are confidently told that frosts will continue late this spring, into May probably; the whole summer to be cool and wet, unfavourable to farming, and ending in a cold and stormy Fall. There will be an unusually brief period of heat during the summer. To believe all this is to be made uncomfortable in advance, and yet no one, we fancy, will vote to interrupt the weather-seers in their interesting studies.

—Whig, Kingston.

The Effect of a January Sunstroke.

"Ever seen navigation open as early as this before?" he repeated as he glanced out of the window at the river and settled back in his chair—"bless you, yes! Why, this is no Spring at all compared to one we had along in the forties. I don't exactly remember the year, but we'll say 1844."