



Weather Forecast.

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

The season of "mists and mellow fruitfulness" is almost upon us, and farmers in northern sections are anxious to know what kind of a month September will be, especially those who have to house their crops, or who wish to sow their Fall seed, or take their wives and daughters to the Fall fairs. In the cities and at the Summer resorts, where residents and guests are fully alive to the fact that Smith forecast a hot, dry Summer and did not make any mistake either, the people are also anxious to know what September has in store. Taking the month as a whole, I would be inclined to call it a favorable one; take it in sections and it might deserve a different appellation. Anyway, the atmospheric disturbances will not likely be equal to those of many of the Septembers of the past. Western sections will likely be troubled by prairie and forest fires. The rainfall, taken as a whole, promises to be heavier than usual. To admit of this, there must be considerable unsettled weather, which will occur during four or five "general storm periods," whose dates I have located below. In the extreme West and North-West, where the corn and wheat are not yet harvested, the yield will be heavier than is at present (August 15th,) anticipated.

An extended forecast follows:—

Sept. 1 to 3:—Month opens warm and showery.

Sept. 4 to 10:—Cool, cloudy, showery and Fall-like, high winds—warmer, fine and mild for the season—End of week unsettled and stormy—Local frosts.

Sept. 11 to 17:—Local frosts—Showery, cool and cloudy—Warm weather, some thick fogs in places—Quite a hot spell, especially in southern sections—Thunder storms and high winds.

Sept. 18 to 24:—Stormy, unsettled—Warm to hot weather for September—Generally windy and rainy—Equinoctial

gales probable, especially on Lakes and Atlantic Coast—Hail and thunder storms in southern sections.

Sept. 25 to 30:—Cooler weather—Some heavy rains and murky weather—Stormy again over the Lakes and Atlantic.

NOTES.

My "General Forecast" for the year 1888 will be first published in *Smith's Planetary Almanac*, to be ready in November. Friends would greatly oblige me by spreading this book. Prospectuses free on application.

What do the people of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and the southern portion of Michigan and Wisconsin think of my Summer "drought" forecast by this time?

Cool terms in August, after periods of excessive heat, are not of necessity to be taken as harbingers of coming Winter. On the contrary, they show that Nature is taking a short rest, preparatory to more hot weather. If the cool reactions did not appear, then we might reasonably look for an early setting in of Winter.

Fall ploughing is now in order. With regard to Winter wheat, I fear that the heavy thaws and general breaks-up which I anticipate during the Winter of 1887-8 will be the means of so exposing the ground to the cold snaps that follow thaws as naturally as Winter follows Summer, that a good deal of grain will be found next Spring to have been "Winter killed."

The first snow storm of any consequence seems likely this Fall during the third week of November.

Wintry weather generally at the close of November this year.

Some marked periods of warm to hot weather during September.

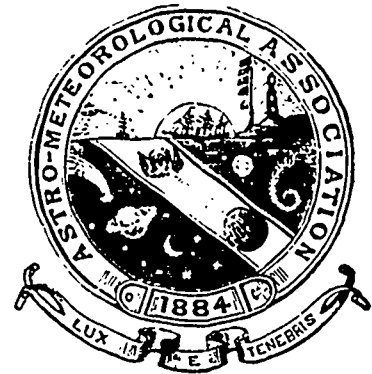
Frosty mornings will be more numerous than usual this October.

At present, December looks like ending up mild in the East and cold in the North-West.

The Winter of 1887-8 will be similar to the Winters of— but I am anticipating. For this information see my *Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide*, ready early in November.

"The Canada weather prophet is not so much off the track, as some suppose, as the drought predicted last Spring, was not universal. If we remember rightly, it was to be general, and when we look over the whole United States, we find the heavy rainfalls confined to much less than one-fourth, while there has been, in many and extensive sections, extreme drought and heavy loss of crops therefrom."—*Democrat, Doylestown, Pa.*

[Eastern Pennsylvania happened to strike the "excessive rains" I talked of. No wonder the people there disbelieve in my "drought." But both happened, exactly as forecast.—W.H.S.]



Association.

A list of officers and other interesting reading matter relating to the Astro-Meteorological Association will be found in *Smith's Planetary Almanac* for 1888. Original essays from well known Associates will also be a feature. I shall be pleased to forward prospectuses post free for distribution on application.

Associate Birt, of Utica, N. Y., has recently purchased a first class refracting telescope with a 4 inch objective and eye pieces with powers of from 50 to 300.

One of the most prosperous and useful sessions of the Central Committee is believed to be now opening. Many papers of very great interest have been read at previous meetings, but it is expected that even more interesting ones will be forthcoming this session. In this connection I think the usefulness of the Association would be extended were a greater number of associates to prepare papers, or at least notes, to be read at meetings. Everyone must at times have seen or read of some natural occurrence, astronomical, meteorological, etc., which they would like to know more about. Discussion, which is brought on by such readings will accomplish this. Again, we want larger audiences. Giving in one's name as an associate and paying one's fees are not the only duties of membership. Common courtesy demands that we attend meetings. Not to attend, without sufficient reason for absence, is, I take it, simply slighting our fellow associates.

GEORGE JOHN BOWLES.

GEORGE JOHN BOWLES, A.M.A., E.S.O., was born in Quebec city in 1837, where he was for nearly twenty years connected with the Provident Savings Bank. He came to Montreal in 1872 and entered the British American Bank Note Company, ably filling the responsible position of Secretary-Treasurer until his demise, July 16, 1887. An ardent student of science, Mr. Bowles early expressed sympathy with the work of the Astro-Meteorological Association, being elected an associate in 1885, at the February