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ARTICLE V.—*On the cold term of January, 1859, from observations taken at St. Martin, Isle Jésus, C. E., Lat. 45° 32' N., Long. 73° 36' W., 118 feet above the level of the Sea.* By CHARLES SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL D., Professor of Meteorology in the University of McGill College, Montreal.

(Presented to the Natural History Society of Montreal.)

The unprecedented cold term of January, 1859, has induced me to place on record the principal atmospheric phenomena with which it was accompanied. Its advent possessed some peculiar features, not common to the normal or usual cold terms of this climate. It is much to be regretted that we possess no regular and extended system of meteorological observations, upon which we can found conclusions as to the centre or turning point of the storm. All that we know at the present is, that its course was eastward, and that its duration and intensity were remarkable.

The weather at the beginning of January, was somewhat mild, the mean temperature of the 1st day, was 30°9 F. The thermometer fell on the morning of the 3rd to—4°, and was followed on the 4th day by slight snow. The wind was from the N. E. by E. with a mean velocity of, from 9·18 to 4·17 miles per hour. The barometer on the 3rd indicated 30·416 inches. The wind, at noon on the 5th, veered by the South to S. by E., and the barometer fell to 29·621 inches. At 3 a.m., on the 6th it veered to the S. W. with a rising barometer. The