

The Weather Bulletin.

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HENRY G. VENNOR, F.G.S.

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ADVERTISING RATES

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Editorials.

—By some unaccountable mistake the names of points, illustrated by the Charts in August BULLETIN, were left out, but we believe most of our readers turned to the June number in which the first of these charts appeared with explanations. The stations are, 1, Fort Garry, Man.; 2 Algoma, Ont.; 3 Toronto, Ont.; 4 Montreal; 5 St. John, N. B. With good records of the weather from these points we pretend to be able to predict fairly accurately for Canada some time in advance.

—Will each of our subscribers ask us one question? We wish to try an experiment. There are points related to the weather subject which must have puzzled every individual during his boyhood or manhood. These have been different in different cases. Our idea is to gather together from individuals in every quarter of the country the questions which have most frequently arisen in their minds relative to the weather and seasons generally. These we will publish with our answers (so far as in our power) in each issue of the BULLETIN. We desire the response to be general, as it will be exceedingly interesting to note how many persons have been puzzling over the same points. The questions may be sent by postal card, when brief, or by letter when more space is required, and we promise to give our attention to each. We believe a "QUERY and REPLY," column would soon become of great value and interest to all.

—The August issue was a little late owing to the Editor's absence from Montreal, but we try to make up for this by an early output of the September issue. It was however, somewhat gratifying to us to note how eagerly the BULLETIN is looked for by all classes of readers. For hardly had the first three days of August passed ere we were overwhelmed with postals enquiring as to the cause of non-arrival of papers.

—We do not court praise, we do not flinch from censure; but what we do wish and ask for is fair, honest and truthful criticism.

—Our predictions may, in future, be readily tested by comparing them with the *Weather Review* of the respective months as published by the bureau at Washington. This is a severe test we admit, but we are willing to abide by it.

—The BULLETIN is steadily and rapidly increasing in circulation and already has a very extensive range, a greater one, probably, than any one other monthly printed on this side of the Atlantic.

22. The Weather Outlook.

October.—Cold, wet and stormy after the 15th of month throughout Canada and Northern Atlantic and Central States, with probably, snow-falls in extreme Western portions of Central Division of United States and in Western Ontario, Canada.

November.—May bring a return of open and calmer weather in its fore portion, but the latter part of that month promises to be again stormy and very cold in North West and portions of Northern Central Division, (U.S.) There is likely to be a cold wave of considerable intensity over Western and North Western sections of both Canada and United States, towards the close of the month or entry of December.

December.—It is my opinion, from present stand point, (July 22nd) that this month will give an unusual amount of precipitation (rain and snow). Snow in Northern, North Western and Western Sections, and heavy rain and sleet storms in Southern, Central and Southern Atlantic Divisions of United States. After the 20th of the month the snow storms are likely to extend as far to the Southward as the Northern portions of the Southern Atlantic Division, (Delaware and Maryland). Heavier snow falls will occur in Western and Eastern portions of Canada than in Central portion or St. Lawrence River Valley. Very stormy close of month in the majority of Sections, and probably plenty of snow. Before the 1st of the New Year there will have been experienced a very considerable term of wintry weather. The ice outlook could not well be better.

August, 1882.

Sun Spots and Cyclones.

[St. Louis Republican.]

The whole study is an almost irresistible argument in favor of the electric character of the mighty forces which have their source in the sun, and of that theory which regards the solar system as organized on the principles of the electrical machine. The cyclone, then is beyond our control—as much so as is the earth quake, or the bannered firmament that trembles and waves in auroral displays. When man has learned to "bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion and guide Arcturus to the suns," he may hope to issue mandates to the funnel-shaped clouds that leave their blasting tracks on a Kansas prairie.

The Weather Prophet.

The lot of the weather prophet is far from being a happy one and he would often seem to be justified in exclaiming in a paraphrase of the apostle's words: O, unfortunate man that I am, who shall deliver me from the weather critic. Here is Vennor, whom this part of the country has taken severely to task for the hot weather of the past week, when it thinks that according to his predictions that should have been a cold spell. Then as though the criticism were not enough, there comes the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal* and attacks the poor man for having failed to bring on hot weather. Life must be a torment to Vennor, with one lot of critics complaining because he does not send just such weather as another says that he does send, and so on. But in this case the *Courier-Journal* writer gives evidence of a distempered fancy and an overheated brain, that is the surest evidence, his words to the contrary notwithstanding, that Louisville and the *Courier-Journal* office have not escaped the torrid heat which has burdened the rest of the country. He says: "Throughout the interior the weather of the month has been remarkable for its exquisite beauty. The days have followed one another with the pomp and glory of triumphal kings. The rains which flooded the country in June and suggested Decepcion and Noah, Cox-Cox, Fah-he and Kokoza were modified during the first week, and further on the drops fell in soft cavities at night, empearling all the greenery to greet the morning sun, which drove majestically, day after day, across one of the coolest and tenderest of blue skies. . . . The mornings have been queenly, especially since the early summer deluges gave all vegetation such a stalwart start, and made the chlorophyll of a deeper green than usual, thus deepening the contrasts between the blue of the sky, the gold of the sun and the green of vegetation. July has been a poem bound in green, and blue and gold." Who shall say now that Vennor has not been vindicated and avenged? As a matter of serious fact Vennor claims that his predictions have been found to have been generally correct straight through the month, the different changes during the month having set in on or very close to the date named. The recent heated term did extend beyond the dates given, but only by a day or two, and the temperature commenced to lower in one or the other of the sections of the country on or after the 27th. In the Lake and the St. Lawrence river regions the changes arrived almost to date, as they also did in the northern central states.

An Eighty Pound Hailstone.

Salina (Kan.) Journal.—Considerable excitement was caused in our city last Tuesday evening by the announcement that a hailstone weighing eighty pounds had fallen six miles west of Salina, near the railroad track. An inquiry into the matter revealed the following facts. A party of railroad section men were at work Tuesday afternoon, several miles west of town, when the hailstone came upon them. Mr. Martin Ellwood, the foreman of the party, relates that near where they were at work, hailstones of the weight of four or five pounds were falling, and that returning toward Salina the stones increased in size, until his party discovered a huge mass of ice weighing, as near as he could judge, in the neighborhood of eighty pounds. At this place the party found the ground covered with hail as if a wintry storm had passed over the land. Besides securing the mammoth chunk of ice, Mr. Ellwood secured a hailstone something over a foot long, three or four inches in diameter, and shaped like a cigar. Those "specimens" were placed upon a hand-car and brought to Salina. Mr. W. J. Hagler, the North Santa Fé merchant, became the possessor of the larger piece and saved it from dissolving by placing it in sawdust at his store. Crowds of people went down to see it Tuesday afternoon, and many were the theories concerning the mysterious visitor. At evening its dimensions were 9x16x22 inches.

Montreal, 31.—A gentleman just returned from Esquimaux River, Labrador, says the winter was very severe. Ice did not begin to disappear until the first of June; then heavy rain set in. The cod fishing is poor. No salmon were caught, but there was a plentiful supply of salmon trout all winter.