The prevailing direction of the Wind for each month,—year 1865.

January	N.E. by E.	July	S.W. by W.
February	W.S.W.	August	W.N.W.
March	W.	September	W.N.W.
April.	N.E. by E.	October	W by N.
May.	N.W. by N.	November	W.N W
June.	S.W by W.	December.	N.E. by E.

The greatest velocity attained in the neighborhood of Montreal has rarely exceeded 60 miles per hour. There shows a disposition of change in the direction and velocity of the Wind at 3 p.m. and 3 a.m. During the year 1856 the whole amount of miles linear of wind was 53,061.63 miles, which resolved into the four cardinal points gives N. 6,969.80 miles; S., 5,298.89 miles; E., 10,776.40 miles; and W., 30,016.56 miles. There were 2,200 hours 15 minutes calm.

The following table shows the amount of miles linear, and the course, from each quarter of the compass during the same period :—

Course.	Mls. linear	Course.	Mls. linear	Course.	Mls. linear
North	310.50	South-East by East.	403.00	West South-West	4,679.66
North by East	211.50	South-East	297.00	West by South	4,542.50
North North-East	412.00	South-East by South	690.20	West	3,111.80
North-East by East	661.70	South South-East.	374.00	West by North	3,103.00
North-East.	1,325.90	South by East	578.50	West North-West	4,790.00
North-East by East	8,092.60	South	714.70	North-West by West	2,112.80
East North-East	892.70	South by West.	238.30	North-West	2,728.00
East by North.	237.10	South South-West	497.57	North West by North	1,269.00
East	86.30	South-West by South	608.10	North North-West	687.00
East by South.	156.00	South-West	2,375.70	North by West	77.00
East South-East	240.00	South-West by West	3,845.10		

Resolved into the four cardinal points for the months given :—

Months.	Miles North	Miles South	Miles West	Miles East	Total Miles	H'rs of calm.
January	395.40	95.77	4,115.16	1,744.10	6,351.23	143.00
February	71.90	280.00	4,854.80	277.20	5,463.90	166.00
March	674.80	917.30	3,706.60	567.70	5,866.40	177.00
April.	234.00	116.00	1,644.60	2,585.10	4,579.10	247.00
May.	1,415.00	484.00	1,323.00	1,321.00	4,540.00	179.10
June	350.00	768.00	1,450.00	582.00	3,130.00	168.40
July.	776.00	345.00	1,652.20	111.00	2,884.00	174.20
August	621.00	242.30	1,018.20	569.30	2,450.00	269.20
September	471.00	589.50	1,249.00	490.00	2,799.50	243.14
October	843.00	371.00	2,270.00	248.00	3,752.10	226.45
November	653.00	650.00	2,386.00	975.00	4,644.00	149.00
December	464.70	458.00	4,387.00	1,310.00	6,628.20	78.30

The song sparrow (*Fringilla Melodia*), the harbinger of the Canadian Spring, makes its first appearance about the first week in April. Frogs, (*Rana*) are first heard about the 23rd April. Shad (*Alosa*) are caught the last week in May. Fire-Flies (*Lampyrus corusca*) are first seen about the 24th of June; and the Snow Bird (*Plectrophanes nivalis* generally makes its appearance about the 20th November; Swallows (*Hirudo rufa*) about the 18th of April. Our Winter sets in about the 1st of December, as an average of the past 24 years, and is generally ushered in by a fall of snow from the N.E. by E., and this is the point of the compass from which our Winter storms come. Rain generally sets in from the S.S.W., S.E., and N.E. by East.

We have generally a few days of that poetic season, the Indian Summer, in November:

"The years last loveliest smile,
That come to fill with hope the human heart,
And strengthen it to bear the storms awhile,
Till Winter's days depart."

Our snow storms of Winter are from the North-East by East, and for some hours before they form, the eastern horizon becomes gradually covered with heavy strata clouds of a deep leaden hue; the upper strata of clouds are generally a mixture of cirri cumulus and stratus, moving from the south; but the surface wind is from the point I have stated: N.E. by E. The wind during these storms often attains a velocity of some 30 or 40 miles per hour; the barometer is falling, and the thermometer somewhere about zero; the Psychometer indicates an increasing amount of moisture, and electrometers indicate a very high tension of negative electricity, often an amount of 300 degrees in terms of Volta's No. 1 electrometer; and sparks are constantly passing between the receiver and discharger for hours. Minute but perfect crystalline forms of snow commence to fall, and may continue for some 48 hours, and some 12 or more inches of snow fall during this time.

Precipitation then ceases; the wind veers always by the N. to the W., or W.N.W., with a velocity of some 30 miles per hour, (this is our cold term); and the wind carries the loose finely crystallized snow in clouds before it. This is in Canadian parlance a "Poudrerie." The wind is intensely cold; the thermometer during this period attains a minimum of some 30° below zero. The sky is partly covered by cirri cumulus clouds, with a few strati; the electrometers still indicate a high tension, but of an opposite or positive character. This westerly wind may last some 48 hours or more, and lulls down at sunset, may be, of the second day into a calm. The blue tint of the sky is very deep, and the rays of the setting sun throw a red or orange shade on the snowy scene, and the atmosphere attains a greater dryness. The electrical action gradually ceases with the wind.

Our thunder storms of Summer, which give a yearly mean of 14, (for the same period of 20 years) are of short duration, forming generally in the W. or N.W., and the electricity varies in kind.

The months of April, May and June bring returning Summer; the nights of July and part of August are generally oppressive, the temperature often remains at 70° during the night; but the Canadian Autumn is very pleasant. The woods, with its leaves of a thousand varied tints, and the blue and cloudless sky, with frosty nights, reminds us that the good times of the merry sleigh bells are near!

Notwithstanding these vicissitudes of extreme temperature, the soil is very productive and the vegetation prolific and rapid. The rate of mortality does not equal many of the cities of the Old World.