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LOUISVILLE, KY., AND "WESTERN DISTRICT."

The winter of 1882 will set in stormy and cold, and severity is likely to continue with but few intermissions up to the 5th or 6th of March, when a milder period will set in.

March will be, on the whole, an unsteady month, varying from harsh to mild.

April and May will likely be warm and advanced months, and May wetter than April, with heavy rain-falls at many points in Kentucky.

June and July fair, and favorable weather, with, of course, the usual summer storms.

August will give some heavy rains, and will be a more changeable month than September.

September bids fair to be fine. Frosts probably about and after the 20th. The 25th and 26th likely dates for frosts.

October will enter warm. Cooler weather after the 15th or 20th and frosts likely about 28rd.

November and December are likely to act somewhat similar to the year 1879, in the "Western District," generally.

Simple Method of Mapping Barometer.

	Sun. 4.	Mon. 5.	Tues. 6.	Wed. 7.
.5				
.4				
.3				
.2				
.1				
30				
.9				
.8				
.7				
.6				
.5				
.4				
.3				
.2				
.1				
29				
.9				
.8				
.7				
.6				
28.5				

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.

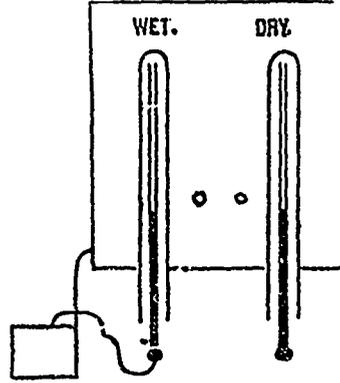
The above chart represents the movement of the barometer reduced to 32° F., and corrected for the Port of Toronto during the last four days ending at midnight on Wednesday, June 7th. The dotted lines represent the height of the mercury in inches and tenths, and the readings are given to the nearest twentieth by dividing the space between the lines. In this case the mercury stood at 29.25 inches at 6 a.m. on Sunday morning, rose to 29.30 by 2 p.m., and continued at that until midnight. At 6 a.m. on Monday it had risen a half-tenth more, or to 29.35; at 2 p.m. to 29.4, and at midnight to 29.5, and so on, the line of ovals marking the rise and fall of the mercury.

Richard Mansill, of Rock Island, Ill., has just published the seventh annual of his Almanac of Planetary Meteorology—a new system of his, the base of which is that all planets, comets, and satellites go through a reversed change of motion, volume and density at their perihelions and aphelions, each orbital revolution, this being effected through "reciprocating electric currents" undulating between the planetary bodies. Mansill's weather predictions have attracted a great deal of attention, and he claims that his forecasts are founded on a wider field of phenomena than those of Tice, Vennor, or even the Weather Bureau at Washington.

A Simple and Valuable Instrument.

A recent issue of the Cincinnati Commercial gives us the following:

To find the varying conditions of the air in respect to moisture, an admirable arrangement may be made of two common thermometers, as shown in the following diagram:—



The instruments are perpendicularly secured on a piece of board ten or twelve inches apart, and both should show the same temperature. The bulb of one being now covered with a wick leading into a small covered vessel fastened to that side of the board and at some little distance from the bulb, and containing preferably rain water, the readings of that instrument will usually be different from those of the other, or dry bulb. This is due to the water absorbed by the wick rising by capillary attraction to the bulb and evaporating, causing cooler air around that bulb, and thus lowering the mercury in the tube. In dry weather evaporation goes on rapidly. In damp weather the evaporation is slow. When the air is thoroughly saturated with moisture, evaporation from the wick ceases, and the two thermometers read alike. This is to say, the moisture in the air when thoroughly saturated has the same effect upon the clear or "dry" bulb as the water held by the wick has upon the covered or "wet" bulb. Should, for instance, the dry bulb read 60° and the wet bulb 50°, the percentage of relative humidity in the air would be 44, or low. Should the dry bulb read 60° and the wet bulb 40°, the humidity would be 24 per cent., or very low. Should the dry bulb read 60° and the wet bulb 58° the percentage of humidity would be 88, or high; but should both read alike, care always being taken that the vessel is kept supplied with water and the wickering clean, the percentage of humidity would be 100—that is, the air would be thoroughly saturated with water. The greater the difference in the readings the dryer the air and the less chance for rain. But a knowledge of the mere percentage of existing moisture is not of so much practical importance to the farmer or other whose business pursuits depend upon weather conditions, as the fact whether dampness is increasing, and therefore rain probable, or whether the air is drying and fair weather likely to ensue. These facts are admirably indicated by this little instrument. The approaching or separating thermometers, taken in connection with the wind direction, whether rain winds or dry winds for the district are prevailing at the time, together with other local signs and the low or high barometer areas, the cloud or rain and fair weather areas through the country, more especially to the westward of our longitude, since conditions east of us seldom affect our weather, should enable any one to satisfy himself as to the probable weather for at least a day or two in advance.

The Oft-Mooted Question.

Writing from Glasgow, Scotland, Graham Hutchinson, Meteorologist, expressed himself as follows, relative to the connection between the "Moon and the Weather:"

"After comparing, by means of a meteorological journal, the times when changes of weather occurred, with the changes of the moon, and with other periods of her age, I am satisfied that there is no connection between them. It is usual for those who believe in the moon's influence, to ascribe to the change of moon all alterations of the weather which happen within two or three days thereafter. In this insular climate, where the weather is so exceedingly variable, it is not surprising, that with so much latitude in point of time, innumerable coincidences should have been observed. It may be safely asserted, however, that with a similar latitude, not only the time when the moon changes, but any other period of her age, might be at random fixed upon, and equally satisfactory evidence of her influence in producing a change of weather would be obtained."

[Will some of our readers kindly drop us a line on this subject, whether this be for or against the moon theories. Who sides with Hutchinson?—Ed.]

The Weather and the Obelisk.

The report that the obelisk erected in Central Park, New York, already shows the effect of the change of climate to which it is subjected, need not surprise any one. When at Heliopolis, and more recently at Alexandria, it was exposed in an atmosphere of almost uniform temperature, and very rarely to a rainfall. It was as much a stranger to ice and snow as a native of Nubia. The preservation of the wonderful monolith of the Nile, and the freshness of the paintings upon the ruins of Karnak, Thebes, and Memphis, are due to the dry equable quality of the climate rather than to any inherent excellence of the stone or pigment employed. But in Central Park, exposed to the fiercest storms, to sudden changes from hot to cold, and from cold to hot; covered with sleet and ice one day, and subjected to the sun's burning rays the day following, it is too much for the constitution of this venerable millenarian, even though wrought of the toughest syenite granite.—Commercial Cin.

The June Frosts.

WHAT YEAR WAS IT?

MORROW, June 6, 1882.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

In what year and on what night of the month did the great June frost occur which killed everything in the way of fruit and grain in the Ohio Valley? Was it in 1857 or 1853? By answering through the columns of your tomorrow's issue you will oblige

TWO READERS.

Saturday night, June 3, 1850.

THE JUNE FROST OF 1867.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Noticed your reply in to-day's issue, to "Two Readers," in regard to the severe frost of a particular June. The night of the 5th of June, 1857, was the date of the severest frost, followed the 2nd night after by one a little less severe.

Respectfully

WM. HANNA, SR.

There were sharp frosts in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valley Rivers on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, 1878. In fact we have frosts upon these dates in Canada at least three out of five times. Frosts, however, in the latter part of May lessen the severity of the early June frosts.—Ed. BULL.