

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Epact, (Moon's age in the first day of January,)	22
Golden Number, (year of the lunar cycle of 19 years)	3
placed opposite the day as Paschal Full Moon March	23
Solar Cycle, (of 28 years,)	16
Roman Indiction (census period of 15 years)	
The year 5644, of the Jewish Era, commences Oct. 2d, 1883	
Ramadan (Turkish month of abstinence), com. July 6th "	
The year 1301 of the Mohammedan Era, Hejira, com. Nov 2d	

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

Men have, from a very early period, studied the weather, on account of its great influence on their pursuits, in order if possible to predict its nature, and prevent those losses to the Farmer and the Sailor which result from violent storms.

The earlier students based their predictions on the phases of the moon, but an examination of the Greenwich observations for more than half a century has shown that this theory is entirely unfounded. Weather prophets like Moore, Zadkiel and Vennor claim in their Almanacs to be able to forecast the weather day by day for a whole year; but meteorological science in the British Isles, and the Signal Service of the United States, with the Weather Bureau of the Dominion, does not claim to forecast, with any certainty, the weather, for more than three or four days at the most.

If an observer could obtain, at regular and repeated intervals, readings of the Barometer at stations distributed over a large area, he would be enabled to trace the march of the storm, for it has been found that the wind always blows towards the place of the lowest barometer reading; and so, by means of the telegraph, he may warn those places the storm is approaching. Still, mistakes are often made, and the forecasts are not always infallible, so that much remains to be done before meteorology can be ranked among the exact sciences.