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M.	H.	M.
25	11	19
18	12	0
9	morn.	
57	0	47
45	1	40
33	2	41
22	3	53
15	5	2
11	6	6
12	7	3
fn.	7	56
16	8	47
19	9	38
18	10	26
13	11	12
2	11	55
17	ev.	41
29	1	26
8	2	11
7	3	3
7	4	7
8	5	6
2	6	7
9	7	6
1	7	51
6	8	34
3	9	13
9	9	55
4	10	35
6	11	15
3	11	56

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

For foretelling the Weather, through all the Lunations of each Year, for ever.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon or last quarter happens	IN SUMMER.		IN WINTER.	
Between midnight and 2 in the morning.	{ Fair.		{ Hard frost, unless the wind is S. or W.	
— 2 and 4, morning,	{ Cold, w'h freq't show'rs.		{ Snowy and Stormy.	
— 4 and 6, "	{ Rain.		{ Rain.	
— 6 and 8, "	{ Wind and Rain		{ Stormy.	
— 8 and 10, "	{ Changeable.		{ Cold rain, if the wind be W., snow if E.	
— 10 and 12, "	{ Frequent showers.		{ Cold, and high wind.	
At 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 P.M.,	{ Very rainy.		{ Snow or rain.	
Between 2 and 4 P.M.	{ Changeable.		{ Fair and mild.	
— 4 and 6, "	{ Fair.		{ Fair.	
— 6 and 8, "	{ Fair, if wind N. W.,		{ Fair and frosty, if the wind is N. or N. E.	
— 8 and 10, "	{ Rainy, if S. or S. W.		{ Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.	
— 10 and midnight.	{ Ditto.		{ Ditto.	
	{ Fair.		{ Fair and frosty.	

- OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.
2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.
3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer; though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.* from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above Table was originally formed by Dr. Herschel, and is now published with some alterations, founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.

WINDS.—The approach of high winds may be anticipated from these general prognostics: When cattle appear frisky, and toss their heads and jump; when geese attempt to fly, or distend and flap their wings; when sheep leap and play, boxing each other; when pigs squeal and carry straw in their mouths; when the cat scratches a tree or post; when pigeons clap their wings smartly behind their backs in flying; when crows mount in the air and perform somersets, making at the same time a garrulous noise; when swallows fly on one side of trees, because the flies take the leeward side for safety against the wind; when magpies collect in small companies, and set up a chattering noise.