

A Table for Foretelling the Weather,

THROUGH ALL THE LUNATIONS OF EACH YEAR, FOREVER.

(Formed by Dr. Herschell, and revised by Dr. Adam Clarke.)

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 ever found to fail:

If the new moon, first quarter, full moon, or last quarter happens Between midnight and	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
2 in the morning,	Fair.	Hard frost, unless the wind is s. or w.
— 2 and 4, morning,	Cold and freq. show'rs	Snowy or stormy.
— 4 and 6, " "	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 and 8, " "	Wind and rain.	Stormy.
— 8 and 10, " "	Changeable.	Cold rain, if wind w. Snow, if e.
— 10 and 12, " "	Frequent showers.	Cold and high wind.
— 12, noon, & 2, p.m.	Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
— 2 and 4, evening,	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6, " "	Fair.	Fair.
— 6 and 8, " "	{ Fair, if wind n. w.	{ Fair and frosty, if wind n or n e; rain or snow if s. or s. w.
— 8 and 10, " "	{ Rainy, if s. or s. w.	{ Ditto.
— 10 and midnight,	Ditto.	Fair and frosty.
	Fair.	

OBSERVATIONS. I. 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. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

II. 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. 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.

III. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, that is, from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

IV. 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.

V. 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.