

When the sun appears white at the setting, or goes down into a bank of clouds, which lie in the horizon, they indicate the approach or continuance of bad weather.

When it rains with an east wind, it will probably continue for twenty-four hours.

The heaviest rains, when of long continuance, generally begin with the wind blowing easterly, which gradually veers round to the south—and the rains do not cease until the wind has got to the west, or a little north-west.

While rain is falling, if any small space of the sky is visible, it is almost a certain sign that the rain will speedily cease.

If the clouds that move with the wind become stationary, when they arrive at that part of the horizon which is opposite to the wind, and appear to accumulate, they announce a speedy fall of rain.

A frequent change of wind, with an agitation on the clouds, denotes a sudden storm.

A fresh breeze generally springs up before sunset, particularly in the summer.

The weather usually clears up at noon—but, if it rain at midnight, it seldom clears up till sunset.

The winds which begin to blow in the day time are much stronger, and endure longer than those which begin to blow only in the night.

A hollow or whistling wind denotes rain.

If the wind follow the course of the sun, fair weather will follow.

Weather, either good or bad, which takes place in the night time, is not generally of long duration—and, for the most part, wind is more uncommon in the night than in the day time. Fine weather in the night with scattered clouds, does not last.

Violent winds prevail more in the vicinity of mountains, than in open plains.

A Venetian author says—"A sudden storm from the north does not last three days."

If it thunders in December, moderate and fine weather may be expected.

If it thunders at intervals, in the spring time before the trees have acquired leaves, cold weather is still to be expected.

Thundering in the morning, denotes wind at noon—in the evening, rain and tempest.

In the summer if there be no thunder, the ensuing fall and winter will be sickly.

If it lightens on a clear star-light night, in the south or south-east, rain and wind will follow—if it lighten in an evening towards the north, south, or south-west, it indicates wind.

Hot weather generally precedes thunder, which is followed by cold showery weather.

When the wind is south-west during summer or autumn, and the temperature of the air is unusually cold for the season, both to the feeling and the thermometer, with a low barometer, much rain is to be expected.

Violent temperature, as storms of great rains, produce a sort of crisis in the atmosphere which produces a constant temperature, good or bad, for some months.

In a morning, if a mist which hangs over the

lowlands, draws towards the highlands, it is a sign of an approaching fine day.

If in the evening a white mist spreads over a meadow through which a river flows, it will be drawn up by the sun in the following morning, and a fine clear day will follow.

When the dew lies plentiful upon the grass after a fine day, another fine day may be expected; but if, after such a fine day, no dew fall nor any breeze be stirring, it indicates that the vapours are ascending, and will soon be precipitated in the form of rain.

It is certainly a surprising phenomenon to see the earth, after a very long and abundant rain to be sometimes almost dry, the roads quite free from dirt, and the lands to become quite arid and parched. This is a sign that the rain has not altogether ceased, and denotes a continual efflux of electric matter, which, being renewed, carries with it, in the form of vapours, all the moisture that falls on the earth. There is sometimes, however, a great deal of dirt, even after a very moderate rain, which, in that case, is a sign of fair weather, because it indicates that evaporation has ceased. Dry earth and moist stones announce rain.

If the flame of a lamp crackles or flares, it indicates rainy weather. The case is the same when soot detaches itself from the chimney and falls down.

It is a sign of rain when the soot collected around pots or kettles takes fire, in the form of points like grains of millet, because this phenomenon denotes that the air is cold and moist.

If the coals seem hotter than usual, or if the flame is more agitated, though the weather be calm at the time, it indicates wind.

When the flame burns steady, and proceeds straight upwards, it is a sign of fine weather.

If the sound of bells be heard at a great distance, it is a sign of wind, or of a change of weather.

The hollow sounds of forests, the murmuring noise of the waves of the sea, their foaming, and green and black colour, announces a storm.

Good or bad smells, when usually strong, seeming as if they were condensed, are a sign of change of weather, either because exhalations arise and are dispersed in more abundance which is a sign of elasticity,—or because the air does not dispel or raise these exhalations, which indicates that the constitution of the atmosphere is motionless, light, and void of elasticity.

When the spider's web and the leaves of trees are agitated without any sensible wind, it is a sign of wind, and perhaps of rain, because it denotes that strong and penetrating exhalations arise from the earth. These signs are less equivocal, when the dry leaves and chaff are raised into a vortex, and carried into the air.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

How to PERRY WOOD.—Take equal quantities of rock alum, white vinegar, calx and pebble-powder. Mix all together, and when the effervescence subsides, throw in the wood or other porous substance, and let it soak for four or five days, when the petrification will be complete.