

it cannot acquire sufficient firmness to bear the frost. The Americans have two prognostics of winter which are founded in nature: the migration of wild geese shows that the northern waters are freezing, and that they may expect severe north-westerly winds: abundance of rain, by cooling the air and wetting the earth, prepares both for the impression of the frosts; increasing number of partridges, pheasants, and other ground birds in the populous parts, with the appearance of bears, doth also indicate that the western woods are already covered with snow. Mild winters are always succeeded by cold springs. Early thunder is a sure token of immediate cold weather for a week or two. The progress of the vernal season would most probably appear from an accurate *Calendarium Flora*; the bloom and foliation of some trees being unfolded, not by an occasional warmth of the air, but by a gradual penetration of the heat to their deep roots, proves at least an ascendancy of the vernal temperature not easily overcome by the northerly gales.

The sudden alterations of cold and heat throughout the year, would often be less injurious to health, by foreseeing them: general rules are these, excessive warmth for the season seldom continues above a few days, and quickly changes into the opposite extreme: fine days in winter, spring, and latter part of autumn, are immediately succeeded by cold and wet, rain or snow, according to season and latitude; wherefore they are called weather breeders.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.