

May Weather.

April and May are the keys of the year.
 A windy March and a rainy April make a good May.
 Shear your sheep in May, and shear them all away.
 A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay, but a swarm in July is not worth a fly.
 A May flood never did good.
 A cold and windy May makes a barn full and findy.
 Look at your corn in May and you will come weeping away; look at the same in June and you'll come home in another tune.
 A cold May enriches no one.
 A hot May makes a fat churchyard.
 A windy May makes fair year.
 Water in May is bread all the year.
 Betwixt April and May, if there be rain, it is worth more than oxen or grain.
 A dusty March, a snowy February, a moist April and a dry May presage a good year.
 May formerly was sacred to Apollo; the ancients little thought of what would follow—that May, descending as time onward rolls, should o'er by Fate be made the fête of 'Poles.'

PROBABILITIES FOR MAY, 1882.

—May is to usher in the cool and very wet summer of 1882, already twice predicted.

—RAIN, RAIN, RAIN in nearly all sections of North America, with late snow flurries in portions of the United States and Canada; *cool, wet and stormy weather* in GREAT BRITAIN, is our prediction, and "don't you forget."

—1882 is the first of a COUPLET OF WET YEARS, by our system of forecasting. Further, the year ends in a 2, which by another theory invariably gives a wet season.

—May is likely to enter and end cold and wet.

—Saturdays and Sundays are likely to be the bad days of the week.

—Severe frosts during first week, in Canada and the United States, extending to some very southerly points.

—A warm period in most sections about the 10th and 11th of the month.

Frosts may be expected in Northern United States and Canada about the 15th and 16th of May; and again upon or close to same dates in August.

—A relapse of cool and windy weather between the 15th and 20th of month, with frosts.

—24th. Threatening storms, windy, on verge of a change. Severe wind storms in western sections.

—Hail and wind storms likely to be experienced in Texas between 25th and end of month.

—A wet and stormy month, on the whole, in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, with generally cool and backward weather—the beginning of a wet summer.

—Very late snow-falls in Northern and North-Western sections.

—Brief periods of heat; more cool and wet weather.

—There will be brief intervals of *muggy* heat and oppressive atmosphere during month.

—In the North-West and California coast the month may be altogether a more favorable one.

—Horrid weather along Maine coast and in Maritime Provinces.
 —Incessant rains, and cold foggy weather in Newfoundland most of this month.
 —There will be snow-flurries in May, in New Brunswick and Maine.
 —Winter again on Anticosti Island.
 —Wet and gloomy weather on Lower St. Lawrence.
 —Poor hay prospects generally in Province of Quebec.

DRIFT.

—Winnipeg was blizzarded both at the entry and exit of March, this year. That's a good word.
 —Weather prediction must over be based upon a comparison of averages in a period of years, for each section of country.
 —"Let us talk about the weather," is a saying which implies that, as a matter of course, everyone can talk about that. Well, perhaps they can talk of it, as people talk,—but how few understand what they are talking about. Not *the weather* is far beyond the mental grasp of all such as make the subject one of idle comment.
 —May is a busy month in Central Asia, Persia, Asia Minor, Algeria, Syria, Morocco, Texas, Florida, China and Japan.
 —April will end cold and wet; perhaps frosty at Chicago and westward.

Table for Foretelling the Weather.

This table has been compiled by Dr. Herschel and corrected by the late Dr Adam Clarke. It is the result of many years' actual observations, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions, respecting the Earth. By simple inspection, it will 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.

	In Winter.	In Summer.	If the New, First Quarter, Full Moon, or Last Quarter happens
Between midnight and 2 in the morning	Hard Frost unless Wind be S. or W.	Fair	Between midnight and 2 in the morning
Between 2 and 4 A. M.	Snowy and Stormy.	Cold with frequent showers.	Between 2 and 4 A. M.
" 4 " 6 "	Rain.	Rain.	" 4 " 6 "
" 6 " 8 "	Stormy.	Wind and Rain.	" 6 " 8 "
" 8 " 10 "	Cold Rain if Wind be W.	Changeable	" 8 " 10 "
" 10 " 12 "	Snow, if E.	Frequent Showers.	" 10 " 12 "
At Noon and 2 P. M.	Cold and High Wind.	Very Rainy	At Noon and 2 P. M.
Between 2 and 4 P. M.	Snow or Rain.	Changeable.	Between 2 and 4 P. M.
" 4 " 6 "	Fair and Mild.	Fair	" 4 " 6 "
" 6 " 8 "	Fair and Frosty if Wind be N. or N. E.	Fair, if Wind N. W.	" 6 " 8 "
" 8 " 10 "	Rain or Snow if S. or S. W.	Rainy, if S. or S. W.	" 8 " 10 "
" 10 " 12 "	Ditto.	Ditto	" 10 " 12 "
	Fair and Frosty.	Fair and Frosty	

These remarks also apply to the following observations.

- No. 1—The nearer the Moon's changes—first quarter, full and last quarter—are at midmonth the fairer will it be during the next seven days.
- 2nd—The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.
- 3rd—The nearer to MID DAY or NOON, the phases of the Moon happen, the more foul a wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.
- 4th—The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon.

The observations refer principally to the summer months, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

Our Experience.

As regards the foregoing Weather Table goes in favor of its usefulness and truthfulness for the general requirements of the Farmer, Horticulturist, and ordinary pleasure-seeking individuals—its study involves observation, persevered in, leads to a general acquaintance with the laws regulating the weather. In other words, this table is an aid to the study of the weather—not always a sure key to its solution. Altogether, perhaps, it is right three times out of five. But the ordinary or average individual had better content himself with the Government probabilities, issued daily for the twenty four hours, and accessible to nearly everyone through the newspapers of the day. Or, better still, find in the pages of this little monthly paper the probable period of change and disturbance for the month to come. Our predictions are now *proved* to be more than two-thirds correct, for the main disturbances of the respective months; and we profess to be able to forewarn the people generally, over the North American Continent, of approaching "storm periods," from six to seven days prior to their arrival—and this we have done, and are doing repeatedly. Watch the BULLETIN and see for yourselves.—Ed.

SPRING.

Sunshine streaming gaily;
 Skies of deeper blue—
 Crimson-budded woodlands;
 Fields of greener hue—
 Tell the winter wears
 Spring returns anew.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

When bull-frogs pipe nocturnal lays
 Where erst the boys were skating;
 When genial sunshine warms the days,
 And chattering birds are mating;
 When lovers no more parlor stoves
 Hug, as in wintry weather,
 But wander through the budding groves,
 And hug, instead, each other;
 When goats no more on old shoes feed,
 Tin cans and kindred diet,
 But gleeful crop the verdant mead
 And forage on the quiet;
 When buttercups are all in bloom
 Among the growing grasses,
 When flies are found in every room,
 Likewise in the molasses;
 When housewives make their homes a—well,
 You can't mistake my meaning—
 Make misery more than tongue can tell,
 And call the thing "Spring cleaning";
 When early crocuses appear,
 And honey-bees are humming,
 Then you can bet spring is here,
 And warmer summer's coming.