

It may, also, be fairly anticipated that similar beneficial results will ensue from the establishment of these barometers at its life-boat stations.

We subjoin a synopsis of Admiral FITZ-ROY'S Instructions on the use of Barometers. These instructions will be printed on large placards for use on the coast, wherever the barometers of the NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION are placed, and elsewhere:—

“The barometer should be set regularly by a duly-authorized person, about sunrise, noon, and sunset.

“The words on *old* scales of barometers should not be so much regarded for weather indications as the *rising* or *falling* of the mercury; for if it stand at *changeable*, and then rise towards *fair*, it presages a change of wind or weather, though not so great as if the mercury had risen higher; and, on the contrary, if the mercury stand above *fair* and then fall, it presages a change, though not to so great a degree as if it had stood lower: besides which, the direction and force of wind are not therein noticed.

“It is not from the point at which the mercury may stand that we are alone to form a judgment of the state of the weather, but from its *rising* or *falling*; and from the movements of immediately *preceding* days as well as hours—keeping in mind effects of change of *direction*, and dryness, or moisture, as well as alteration of force or strength of wind.

“It should always be remembered that the state of the air *foretells coming* weather, rather than shows the weather that is *present*—(an invaluable fact too often overlooked)—that the longer the time between the signs and the change foretold by them, the longer such altered weather will last; and, on the contrary, the less the time between the warning and the change, the shorter will be the continuance of such foretold weather.

“If the barometer has been about its ordinary height, say near thirty inches at the sea-level, and is steady or rising, while the thermometer falls, and dampness becomes less,—north-westerly, northerly, or north-

easterly wind, or less wind, less rain or snow may be expected.

“On the contrary, if a fall takes place with a rising thermometer and increased dampness, wind and rain may be expected from the south-eastward, southward, or south-westward.

“A fall with low thermometer foretells snow.

“When the barometer is rather below its ordinary height, say down to near twenty-nine inches and a half (at sea-level), a rise foretells less wind, or a change in its direction towards the northward—or less wet; but when it has been very low, about twenty-nine inches, the first rising usually precedes or indicates strong wind—at times heavy squalls—from the north-westward, northward, or north-eastward; *after* which violence a gradually-rising glass foretells improving weather, if the thermometer falls; but if the warmth continue, probably the wind will back (shift against the sun's course), and more southerly or south-westerly wind will follow, especially if the barometer's rise is sudden.

“The most dangerous shifts of wind, or the *heaviest* northerly gales, happen *soon* after the barometer *first* rises from a very low point; or if the wind veers *gradually*, at some time afterwards.

“Indications of approaching changes of weather, and the direction and force of winds, are shown less by the height of the barometer than by its falling or rising. Nevertheless, a height of more than thirty (30.0) inches (at the level of the sea) is indicative of fine weather and moderate winds; except from east or north, *occasionally*.

“A rapid rise of the barometer indicates unsettled weather; a slow movement, the contrary; as, likewise, a *steady* barometer, which, when continued, and with dryness, foretells very fine weather.

“A rapid and considerable fall is a sign of stormy weather, and rain or snow. Alternate rising and sinking indicates unsettled and threatening weather.

“The greatest depressions of the barometer are with gales from S.E., S., or S.W.; the greatest elevations, with wind from N.W., N., or N.E., or with calm.