

expected to show most dampness; but they have already discharged part of their moisture on the hills of Derbyshire and the West Riding.

It is to be regretted that no continuous observations have been made, in Yorkshire, on the quantities of rain brought by different winds. I have constructed an instrument for this purpose, which gives accurate indications of the direction in which rain comes, and the angle of inclination at which it falls, but too frequent absence from home has prevented more than a partial use of this method of observation. As a general result it may be stated that the greatest proportion of rain comes with southerly and south-westerly winds; but long-continued rains with northerly and north-easterly winds are not unfrequent. This last rain is often in small or even almost elementary drops, and very cold, as if generated from vapours condensing at a small height above the ground; while the rain from the southern quarter is heavier and warmer.

The great masses of cumulated cloud usually come up from the west and south-west,—this is the quarter for thunder; it is also the point from whence our most violent hurricanes blow, such as that in January 1839, by which the streets of York were strewed with fallen chimneys and roof materials, and the neighbouring country oppressed with uprooted and broken trees.

It is much to be desired that a good Anemometer were mounted at York, and its results compared with that at Liverpool. If the relative quantities of rain brought by each wind; the height of the clouds they transport; the moisture they impart to the air; and their effects on temperature, vegetation, and health, were diligently registered by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, new and valuable results might be expected to accrue to meteorology, agriculture, and medical science.

The effect of the wind on the height of mercury in the barometer is sensible when a large mass of observations are tabulated. By taking 100 observations of barometric pressure at 12 o'clock,