that of the incumbent atmosphere. Between the latitudes of 25° and 50°, the air is rarely warmer than the surface of the sea; and in the Polar regions, it is very unusual to find the air as warm as the sea; it is in fact almost always colder, and generally very much colder.

As connected with this part of our subject, it may perhaps, before we close, be desirable to offer a few remarks upon *the temperature of natural springs*, and their relation to the mean temperature of the earth, at the places where they make their appearance.

Springs discharging large quantities of water, and thus indicating that they come from considerable depths below the surface of the earth, preserve nearly the same temperature during the whole year. In our hemisphere, what little augmentation of temperature springs undergo, is generally in the month of September, while they are coldest in the month of March; though the differences seldom exceed two or three degrees. If we compare the temperature of the springs of any place, with the mean annual temperature of that place; we find that there is a near connection between the two, all over the globe. In the torrid zone, however, the mean annual temperature of the air is usually higher by three or four degrees than that of the springs;