

the winter that the sea and mountain masses act on the temperature. The sea in particular moderates the summer heat, and softens the winter cold; and in a less degree tends to equalize the temperature of day and night. Hence arises the most remarkable character of the climate on the sea-coast—viz. the comparative equability of its temperature, a circumstance everywhere observable round the British coasts, and more favourable in winter to our islands and the coast of Norway than along any other band of longitude in the northern parts of the globe, because they are continually bathed in tides and currents flowing northward from the warm latitudes of the Atlantic.

The same considerations apply exactly to the hour of greatest daily warmth, which in all countries follows after some interval the hour of greatest solar elevation. At Plymouth the warmest epoch of the day (in the shade) is at 1 P.M., or rather a little after that hour*; at Brussels 1.25. At York it is about 2 P.M.; at Leith 2.40 P.M.†

The highest observed temperature in the shade at York, previous to 1825, is:—

Degrees observed.	Year.	Month and Day.	Observer.	Wind.
84°.....	1800	Aug. 2.....	J. Gray ...	W.
	1807	July 10 ...	J. Gray ...	S.W.

On the 5th of July, 1852, the thermometer in the shade, at York, reached 87°.5, 88° and 88°.5.

In 1825, a temperature of 90° in the shade was registered at Brandsby, a point north of York, and more elevated above the sea.

The extreme difference between the highest and lowest temperature observed in the shade in twenty-five years is 83°.5.

* Sir W. Harris, in Rep. of Brit. Assoc. 1839.

† Sir D. Brewster, in Edinb. Phil. Trans.