

These experiments, which require great care in the arrangements, can only be made satisfactorily in open ground. They confirm the general view already presented, though the differences are less.

WINDS.

The wind, itself originating in the inequality of temperature, which is derived from solar action on the unequal surface of land and water, is one of the principal determining elements of local climate and weather. The wind, if it blows long from the cold quarter, may bring the chill of winter over the roses of July; if it set in long from the warmer quarter, the lassitude of summer may surprise us even in January. The powerful influence of wind on temperature is very manifest, in every trustworthy set of observations. The relative prevalence of winds at York will be seen in the following summary of ten years' daily observations (1800 to 1809).

	N	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
January ...	23	17	29	55	46	59+	42	32
February ..	37	17	20	21	36	65	48	37
March.....	33	58+	34	36	35	34	47	30
April	38	51	20	23	23	57+	59+	34
May	23	47	40	37	32	58	36	36
June	31	34	13	24	23	48	76+	51
July	21	35	28	26	25	75	79+	31
August ...	12	10	14	19	23	81	98+	37
September.	34	18	16	17	33	81+	55	38
October ...	27	18	24	22	33	65+	52	37
November.	40	32	20	26	36	59+	38	48
December .	22	24	15	36	31	85+	47	44
Totals ...	341	361	273	342	376	767	677	455
	1317				2275			

On considering this table with attention, we perceive a decided superiority of westerly over easterly winds. Of the eight points here tabulated, the S.W. is that from which the wind most frequently blows; and this is the most prevalent wind in seven out