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mandel coast, the time of the occurrence of the rainy season is reversed: facts strikingly illustrative of the effect of the intervention of the high table land that separates the two coasts; and which probably, by influencing the atmospheric currents, gives rise to this singular alternation of weather.

In temperate climates, though the total quantity of rain that falls be much less than within the Tropics, there is no protracted dry season; and the rainy days in the year are more numerous, the nearer we go to the Poles. Still in general, more rain seems to fall in temperate climates during the last six, than during the first six months of the year.

Among the circumstances which influence the quantity of rain in the same locality, the most remarkable are diminution of temperature, and the unusual prevalence of certain winds.

With respect to diminution of temperature, it has been observed that almost all wet seasons, or at least wet summers, in temperate climates, are unusually cold. Now, from the principles formerly advanced it will be easily understood, how a depression of the temperature below the general standard in any locality, may give rise to a greater precipitation of moisture in that locality. The locality which has become colder than those around it, acts as a refrigeratory, and not only condenses and thus deprives of their