to S.S.E., which is the *longest line* that can be drawn from York *over colder land*; and the warmest wind from a point nearly S.W.; or in other words in the *shortest line over land* that can be drawn from York to the warm basin of the Atlantic.

Generally speaking, especially at the commencement of winter, the snow arrives at York from the N.N.W.; but in seasons when winter falls on France and Germany with uncommon severity, extreme colds are sometimes accompanied by southerly or south-westerly winds. In ordinary seasons these are productive of rain, and obscure weather; the west wind is frequently fresh, delightful, and invigorating, with a clear sunny sky.

It is in the colder half of the year, especially in January, February and March, that the superior temperature imparted by the S.W. and W. winds is most manifest; in July, August, and September, the east wind gives rather the highest temperatures, a circumstance possibly attributable to the greater amount of unclouded sunshine which that dry wind allows.

From a long series of observations with the old-fashioned oat-beard hygrometer, made at Brandsby, ten miles due north of York, by Francis Cholmeley, Esq., I extract (in sequence) the following results to indicate the *comparative dampness* of each wind at that place, as it would affect the senses, or manifest itself on organic tissues.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
48·54—	54·43	52·75	62·71+	62·30	54·26	54·39	51·56

In this series the driest wind is from the north, or rather a little west of north, while the dampest winds are from the south and S.S.E.; the former being the direction of the longest tract of land, and the coldest region, which consequently sends forth air to grow warm and *gather more moisture*; the latter yielding warmer currents, which have traversed a surface of water and arrive to *deposit* moisture. The S.W. winds might have been