

Baltic ($52^{\circ} 30'$ lat.), where a wine is produced that can scarcely be considered potable, these numbers are as follows : $47^{\circ}\cdot 5$, 31° , $63^{\circ}\cdot 7$, and $47^{\circ}\cdot 5$. If it should appear strange that the great differences indicated by the influence of climate on the production of wine should not be more clearly manifested by our thermometers, the circumstance will appear less singular when we remember that a thermometer standing in the shade, and protected from the effect of direct insolation and nocturnal radiation can not, at all seasons of the year, and during all periodic changes of heat, indicate the true superficial temperature of the ground exposed to the whole effect of the sun's rays.

The same relations which exist between the equable littoral climate of the peninsula of Brittany, and the lower winter and

Places.	Latitude.	Elevation.	Mean of the Year.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Number of the Years of the Observation.
	$^{\circ}$ /	Eng. ft.	Fahr.					
Bordeaux . . .	44 50	25·6	57·0	43·0	56·0	71·0	58·0	10
Strasbourg. . .	48 35	479·0	49·6	34·5	50·0	64·6	50·0	35
Heidelberg. . .	49 24	333·5	49·5	34·0	50·0	64·3	49·7	20
Manheim . . .	49 29	300·5	50·6	34·6	50·8	67·1	49·5	12
Würzburg. . .	49 48	562·5	50·2	35·5	50·5	65·7	49·4	27
Frankfort on Maine.	50 7	388·5	49·5	33·3	50·0	64·4	49·4	19
Berlin	52 31	102·3	47·5	31·0	46·6	63·6	47·5	23
Cherbourg (no wine)	49 39	52·1	41·5	50·8	61·7	54·3	3
Dublin (ditto)	53 23	49·1	40·2	47·1	59·6	49·7	13

The great accordance in the distribution of the annual temperature through the different seasons, as presented by the results obtained for the valleys of the Rhine and Maine, tends to confirm the accuracy of these meteorological observations. The months of December, January, and February are reckoned as winter months. When the different qualities of the wines produced in Franconia, and in the countries around the Baltic, are compared with the mean summer and autumn temperature of Würzburg and Berlin, we are almost surprised to find a difference of only about two degrees. The difference in the spring is about four degrees. The influence of late May frosts on the flowering season, and after a correspondingly cold winter, is almost as important an element as the time of the subsequent ripening of the grape, and the influence of direct, not diffused, light of the unclouded sun. The difference alluded to in the text between the true temperature of the surface of the ground and the indications of a thermometer suspended in the shade and protected from extraneous influences, is inferred by Dove from a consideration of the results of fifteen years' observations made at the Chiswick Gardens. See Dove, in *Bericht über die Verhandl. der Berl. Akad. der Wiss.*, August, 1844, s. 285.