tending in the least to coincide with the parallels of latitude, run up into a series of long loops, some of them continued into the Arctic Sea.

The temperature of the bordering land is not affected to any perceptible degree by direct radiation from the sea; but it is greatly affected by the temperature of the prevailing winds. Setting aside the still more important point of the equalization of summer and winter temperature, the mean annual temperature of Bergen, lat. 60° 24′ N., subject to the ameliorating influence of the prevailing south-west wind blowing over the temperate water of the North Atlantic, is 6°·7 C.; while that of Tobolsk, lat. 58° 13′ N., is — 2°·4 C.

But the temperature of the North Atlantic and its bordering lands is not only raised above that of places on the same parallel of latitude having a 'continental' climate, but it is greatly higher than that of places apparently similarly circumstanced to itself in the southern hemisphere. Thus the mean annual temperature of the Færoe Islands, lat. 62° 2′ N., is 7°·1 C., nearly equal to that of the Falkland Islands, lat. 52° S., which is 8°·2 C.; and the temperature of Dublin, lat. 53° 21′ N., is 9°·6 C., while that of Port Famine, lat. 53° 8′ S., is 5°·3 C. Again, the high temperature of the North Atlantic is not equally distributed, but is very marked in its determination to the north-east coast. Thus the mean annual temperature of Halifax (Nova Scotia), lat. 44° 39′ N., is 6°·2 C., while that of Dublin, lat. 53° 21′ N., is 9°·6 C.; and the temperature of Boston (Mass.), lat. 42° 21′ N., is exactly the same as that of Dublin.