

the axis of the Gulf-stream, and is about 170 miles wide. This is followed by a second minimum of $25^{\circ}5$ C., and this by a third maximum, when the bands become indistinct. It is singular that the minimum bands correspond with valley-like depressions in the bottom, which follow in succession the outline of the coast and lodge deep southward extensions of the polar indraught.

The last section of the Gulf-stream surveyed by the American Hydrographers extends in a southeasterly direction from Cape Cod, lat. 41° N., and traces the Gulf-stream, still broken up by its bands of unequal temperature, spreading directly eastward across the Atlantic; its velocity has, however, now become inconsiderable, and its limits are best traced by the thermometer.

The course of the Gulf-stream beyond this point has given rise to much discussion. I again quote Professor Buff for what may be regarded as the view most generally received among Physical Geographers:—

“A great part of the warm water is carried partly by its own motion, but chiefly by the prevailing west and north-west winds, towards the coasts of Europe and even beyond Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; and thus a part of the heat of the south reaches far into the Arctic Ocean. Hence, on the north coast of the old Continent, we always find driftwood from the southern regions, and on this side the Arctic Ocean remains free from ice during a great part of the year, even as far up as 80° north latitude; while on the opposite coast (of Greenland) the ice is not quite thawed even in summer.” The two forces invoked