

the force and the direction of the winds, and such like conditions.

It has been stated that the higher we ascend the greater the amount of Ozone found present in the atmosphere. For many years past observations were taken at the Isle Jesus observatory, with an ozonometer hoisted nearly 80 feet high, but the observations at that altitude yielded no different results from those taken at five feet from the surface of the soil. [I might mention, the height five feet is now considered a standard one for observation; it is, probably, at that distance, removed far enough, from the earth, to prevent the action of moisture which is emitted at the surface]. At very high altitudes, as it would appear from Glaisher's balloon experiments, a very trifling difference was apparent, much of course depending upon the wind and its direction; and if it is to be received as a general law that there is always a westerly current of wind in the higher regions of the atmosphere produced by the rotation of the earth on its axis, it is not probable that any great increase in amount would be found, as westerly are not generally known as ozonic winds.

Captain Jansen, of the Dutch Navy, in a voyage to Australia, confirms the assertion as to the ozonic winds, he says:—That in the Northern hemisphere those winds which have a southing in them are more abundant in Ozone, and that in the Southern hemisphere, those winds which have a northing in them are those more abundant in Ozone; and he further says:—That the Equatorial calm belts, with their thunder and lightning, constant rain and moisture, may well be said to be its birth-place.

So far as there is any connection between the amount of Ozone coinciding with the variations in the amount and kind of atmospheric electricity, I would beg leave to state, that from some 6000 observations taken at the Isle Jesus observatory simultaneously with the various electrometers and other apparatus connected with the investigation of atmospheric electricity, no apparent connection was evident between the amount of Ozone and the changes in the tension and kind of electricity.

In passing to the next part of the subject—its influence on some epidemics—it might be observed that epidemics generally are said to be generated by miasmata, a term used for designating a highly important class of febrific agents of a gaseous form, which act on the animal system through the medium of the atmosphere. This class of agents is generally divided into two orders: First, infectious—comprehending those febrile effluvia which are