

The greatest range within twenty-four hours with a rising column took place on the 14th February, and rose from 10 p.m. of the 14th day to 6 a.m. of the 15th day, from 29.142 inches to 30.252 inches, equal to 1.110 inches of difference, and the greatest range with a falling column occurred on the 3rd of March, and fell from 30.102 inches at 6 a.m. to 29.087 inches at 10 p.m., showing a depression of 1.015 inches. A somewhat sudden depression occurred before the storm of the 24th of November, when the Barometer at 6 a.m. stood at 29.907 inches and fell to 29.135 at 2 p.m., equal to a difference of 0.772 of an inch in 8 hours. Another sudden rise also occurred on the 13th of December at 10 p.m.: the mercurial column stood at 29.889 inches, and at 10 p.m. on the 16th day it stood at 30.233 inches, showing a rise of 0.314 of an inch within 24 hours.

Temperature of the Atmosphere.—The mean temperature of the year 1860, was $43^{\circ}41$ which shows an increase of 7.32 degrees above the mean temperature of 1859, and an increase of $1^{\circ}85$ degrees over the average mean temperature of a series of years. January, November, and December, were warmer than the same months of the year 1859, so were also April, May, June, August, and September. July was colder by 0.89 of a degree than July, 1859, and is the coldest July on record here. August was the warmest month this year, and so it was in 1859; but July for a series of years has been the warmest month, and shows an average temperature of $7^{\circ}20$ degrees above the mean of July, 1860. The depression in the mean temperature was owing in a great measure to the cold terms of January and December, and to the heavy rains of July.

The following shows the mean temperature of the months:

January,.....	$13^{\circ}15$	May,.....	$59^{\circ}85$	September,.....	$56^{\circ}40$
February,.....	$15^{\circ}70$	June,.....	$68^{\circ}15$	October,.....	$45^{\circ}48$
March,.....	$30^{\circ}52$	July,.....	$66^{\circ}47$	November,.....	$37^{\circ}59$
April,.....	$40^{\circ}29$	August,.....	$69^{\circ}29$	December,.....	$18^{\circ}18$

The cold term of January, 1860, reached a minimum of $25^{\circ}4$ below zero, and the cold term of February a minimum of 25° below zero; the cold term of December indicated only 15° below zero; and the highest reading of the thermometer occurred on the 10th August, and marked $92^{\circ}2$ degrees, and the lowest reading was on the 3rd of January, and indicated $25^{\circ}4$ below zero. The great absolute range or climatic difference being 117.6 degrees, showing a difference of $25^{\circ}2$ degrees between the extreme range of 1859 and 1860. The following table shows the amount of range or climatic difference for each month of 1860:

January,.....	$71^{\circ}8$	May,.....	$61^{\circ}0$	September,.....	$58^{\circ}5$
February,.....	$74^{\circ}5$	June,.....	$46^{\circ}2$	October,.....	$44^{\circ}0$
March,.....	$52^{\circ}8$	July,.....	$45^{\circ}3$	November,.....	$59^{\circ}4$
April,.....	$66^{\circ}7$	August,.....	$52^{\circ}9$	December,.....	$47^{\circ}4$

The mean temperature of the Winter Quarter was $12^{\circ}59$, of the Spring Quarter, $45^{\circ}55$, of the Summer Quarter, $67^{\circ}63$, and of the Autumn Quarter, $46^{\circ}49$. June and July were exempt from frost, but frost occurred on the 11th of August. A thermometer sunk 18 inches in the ground, indicated in April a temperature of $42^{\circ}0$; in May, $57^{\circ}6$; in June, $66^{\circ}1$; in July, $65^{\circ}2$; in August, $67^{\circ}0$; in September, 61° ; in October, $50^{\circ}4$; in November, $43^{\circ}0$. A