

Mr. Crowe says:—"When I crossed it, I observed the fishermen in their small boats in the midst of the Malström, with their long sea-lines overboard, quietly following their daily labors, which will be rather at variance with other reports concerning it. The inhabitants of the Lofodens, who call it simply by the name of the Ström, know very little, and think still less, about it." There is, however, a whirlpool of great danger on the coast of that country, called *Salten Fiord or Salten Strom*.

The third whirlpool is a small one, on the west side of Scotland, between the islands of Scarba and Jura, called *Coryvrechan*. It is caused by a conical rock rising abruptly from the bottom, where the depth is 600 feet, and reaching to within 90 feet of the surface of the water. When the tide sets in, with a fresh breeze in an opposite direction, the eddying waters rise in short, heavy waves, which are very dangerous.

WHIRLWINDS—Whirlwinds sometimes arise from winds blowing among lofty and precipitous mountains, the form of which influences their direction, and occasions gusts to descend with a spiral or whirling motion. They are frequently, however, caused by two winds meeting each other at an angle, and then turning upon a centre. When winds thus encounter one another, any cloud which happens to be between them is of course condensed, and turned rapidly round; and all substances sufficiently light are carried up into the air by the whirling motion which ensues. The action of a whirlwind at sea, occasions the curious phenomenon called a water-spout; which see.

The following account of the **WHIRLWINDS OF EGYPT**, is from Belzoni's Narrative:—"A strong wind which arose this day leads me to mention some particulars of the phenomena that often happen in Egypt. The first I shall notice is the whirlwinds, which occur all the year round, but especially at the time of the kamseen wind, which begins in April, and lasts fifty days. Hence the name of *kamseen*, which in Arabic signifies fifty. It generally blows from the south-west, and lasts four, five, or six days without varying, so very strong that it raises the sand to a great height, forming a general cloud, so thick that it is impossible to keep the eyes open, if not under cover. It is troublesome, even to the Arabs; it forces the sand into the houses through every cranny, and fills everything with it. The whole is like a chaos. Often a quantity of sand and small