Two tin vessels of cylindrical form, whose diameters were equal, but whose heights, and therefore capacities, were to each other as 10 to 1, the height of the former being equal to its diameter, were placed on a stove equably heated. During the time the water evaporated from the vessel which was as 10, the vessel 1, was emptied 18 times; so that, in the same time, about half the quantity of water only was carried off from the deeper vessel, that was carried off from the other.

Two tin vessels of equal capacities, but whose depths were to each other as 2 to 1, were placed as above. The vessel which was but half the depth of the other, but which nevertheless contained an equal quantity of water, was emptied in a decidedly less time.

Since, then, by these simple experiments it appears, the degree of heat being the same, evaporation diminishes with the increase of the volume of a liquid, and the more collected its form; it is concluded that, in such enormously extensive bodies of water as the oceans are, evaporation must almost cease.

This conclusion is farther supported by facts. It may be generally stated, the more remote from land, the more serene the sky. Mariners going to sea, look for good weather; approaching land, they expect foul. The Pacific Ocean, the longest uninterrupted body of water, is unobscured by a cloud for months together, and from this circumstance derives its name. The atmosphere is generally clear over the Atlantic Ocean, even during seasons when the neighbouring countries are enveloped