from NNE to SW. The same rule also holds (within a point) in summer and winter separately, and is true also with respect to the changes in the pressure of dry air. The pressure of vapour increases with a wind between E N E to SW b S and diminishes with a wind between SW and NE.

On the average of the year, and during the winter half-year, both the rise and fall have an uninterrupted progression; and the same is true in every case where the change is an increase; but in the summer half-year, besides the maximum rate of barometric fall which occurs with a wind from E, there is a second inferior maximum fall when the wind is from S b W. There are also two maxima in the rate with which the pressure of dry air diminishes during the summer. They are of equal magnitude — ·0131 and also occur with winds from E and S b W.

The most rapid changes, together with the winds that accompany them, are shewn in the following tables:

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

	SUMMER.		WINTER.		YEAR.	
	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.
Most rapid rise	+·0162	WNW	+.0214	NWbW	+·0194	NWbW½W
Most rapid fall	—·0113	E	—·0343	EbS	—·0218	E
	—·0093	SbW				

PRESSURE OF DRY AIR.

	SUMMER.		WINTER.		YEAR.	
	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.
Most rapid rise	+·0237	WNW	+·0247	NWbW	+·0239	NWbW½W
Most rapid fall	—·0131	E	—·0379	EbS	—·0244	E
	—·0131	SbW				

PRESSURE OF VAPOUR.

	SUMMER.		WINTER.		YEAR.	
	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.	Change in 2 hours.	Wind.
Most rapid rise	+·0042	S	+·0037	EbS½S	+·0037	SSE½E
Most rapid fall	—·0079	WbN½N	—·0038	NW½W	—·0054	NWbW½W