1850, we find the greatest quantity in a year to be 57·49 (1848), and the least (27·44) in 1844 (Mr. Tatham's Observations).

The distribution of rain in the different months at York appears in the following tables of average results by Mr. Gray and Mr. Ford.

	Mr. Gray. 1811 to 1824.	Mr. Ford. 1831 to 1840.	Mr. Ford. 1841 to 1850.
	inches.	inches.	inches.
January......	1·64	1·717	1·612
February ...	1·50	1·706	1·496—
March	1·48—	1·711	1·530
April	1·62	1·551	1·738
May	2·19	1·467—	1·843
June	1·90	2·385	2·520
July	2·66	2·579	2·859
August	2·19	2·456	2·747
September...	1·88	2·144	1·913
October......	2·82+	1·981	2·911+
November ...	1·86	2·591+	2·038
December ...	2·01	1·727	1·627
Annual fall ..	23·75	24·015	24·834

On regarding this table with attention, we perceive that most rain falls in the latter half of the year, as long since pointed out by Dr. Dalton in his 'Essays on the Meteorology of Kendal' (1793).

In each series the maximum, marked by +, occurs in the latter half of the year, the minimum, marked by —, in the earlier months. The maximum, 2·911, occurs in October; the minimum, 1·467, in May, the proportions being nearly 2 to 1.

Collecting into one average the rain observed from 1811 to 1824, and from 1831 to 1853 (thirty-seven years), we find the quantity in the first six months 10·44, in the latter 13·62,—the inequality being rather less at York than at London (10·15 to 14·60), much less than at Manchester (14·45 to 21·74), and very much less than at Edinburgh (8·29 to 15·21).

By taking the average of the thirty-seven years, we find the numbers placed in the first column of the following table; those in the second being given by Howard for London (Reports,