

the fall is about the same, but at Beddgelert in 1870 it amounted to 101·58 inches, and in the Pass of Llanberis to 76·67, while at Caernarvon close by the sea the rainfall was only 38·02 inches. In Anglesea the average fall is about $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In Staffordshire, further from the west coast and from the mountains, the average rainfall is about 23 inches, in Leicestershire about 19 inches, in Bedfordshire about 16 inches, and in Norfolk about 24 to 25 inches. In this southern half of England the rainfall therefore evidently decreases from west to east. Lancashire is a rainy county. At Manchester the rainfall varies from 32·59 to 36·77 inches, at Bolton 44·21 to 49, and at Coniston it is as high as 64 inches, but that is in the Cumbrian region of Lancashire. In Cumberland the annual rainfall varies from about 22 at Cockermouth, on the low ground near the coast, to 154 inches at Seathwaite, in the heart of the mountains, and in 1871 it is stated to have been still higher, and perhaps the average rainfall of the whole of that mountain region may amount to about 70 inches annually. As we pass eastward it decreases, but on the highest grounds of Yorkshire and Northumberland there are places where it rises from 51 to 56 inches, while in the lower ground at Holbeck, Leeds, it falls to about 22·85, at Newcastle to about 24, and at North Shields on the coast to about 26 inches.

In Scotland the same kind of observation holds good with regard to the rainy character of the west. In Argyleshire the lowest rainfall in 1870 was 42 inches at Inverary, and the highest 109·20 inches at Lochgoilhead. The average rainfall for the whole county, and in the islands, may perhaps be estimated at from 55 to 60 inches. At Portree in Skye, in 1871, it amounted