

understood from the principles which have been stated. Among *mountains* also, more rain falls than on plains; the excess is indeed striking. Thus in our own country, at Kendal and at Keswick, both inclosed by mountains, the annual fall of rain amounts to  $67\frac{1}{2}$  and 54 inches respectively; while in many inland places, the quantity of rain that falls in the course of a year, hardly exceeds 25 inches. So at Paris, the annual fall of rain is only about 20 inches, but at Geneva  $42\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and on the Great St. Bernard, the highest meteorological station in Europe, upwards of 63 inches of rain fall during the twelve months.

Although more rain falls in mountainous districts than in plains; it has been completely established, that more rain falls at the foot of a mountain, than on its top. In general, too, a larger proportion of rain is separated from the air, near the *earth's surface*, than at any height above it; a discrepancy of which the present extent of our knowledge does not enable us to give a satisfactory explanation.

In most *Tropical countries*, rain falls only at particular seasons of the year, there being scarcely any rain during the other seasons. Thus at Bombay, the rainy months are June, July, August, September, and October, while the other months are almost without rain; but on the opposite side of India, along the Coro-