the pews, and one of great interest, being a copy of the Terrier, which we think of sufficient interest to append.

TERRIER.

A True copy of a Terrier of the Tithes belonging to the Rectory of West-Kirby made in the year one thousand seven hundred and twelve according to the articles of the Right Rev. Father in God Wm Ld. Bp of Chester.

Corn every eleventh hattock
Hay the same
No aftermarth nor Agistment. Mortuaries
for forty pounds, if debtless 0 10 0
For twenty pounds 6 8
For ten pounds 3 4

Oblations

Husband and wife 5
Servants if more than one 2
Eggs for each old House 3
ditto Cottage 1½
Each garden one penny
Each cow one penny (no milk)
Calves, not more than four, for each ¼
Do, if more than four for each 4
Lambs, not more than four, for each 1
For five ditto 10
From six to ten for each one penny or the Lamb wool of the sheep, only
Every tenth fleece
Hemp and Flax every tenth bundle
Geese every tenth
A colt twopence
Pigs every farth—if more than two, one pig
But the second farth free
Tythe Herbage, if no parishioner twopence per pound
There are no impropriations which we know of
There are no augmentations wh we, &c.
Copyed from the Cathedral Register, December the seventh in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty eight.

18*th January*, 1855. SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

HENRY DAWSON, ESQ., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Donations were laid upon the table:—

From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. Proceedings, during the forty-third session, 1853-54: including within the same covers, as an "Appendix," the Fauna of Liverpool, by Isaac Byerley, Esq.

From the Statistical Society. Journal of the Society, eleven volumes, vi to xvi inclusive.
Index to the first fifteen volumes.
Part 4 of vol. xvii, (1854.)

Mr. Sansom exhibited several interesting varieties of Ferns from the Azores.

Dr. Hume exhibited a silver brooch ornamented in niello, of the kind usually known as Rob Roy's brooch. It is the property of Mrs. Kirkland, Everton.

In drawing attention to the rapid rise of Melbourne in Australia, Mr. Stonehouse exhibited an original map of the town and neighbourhood.

Mr. Poole exhibited and explained the revolving rifle, lately patented by Mr. Bentley of this town. The objects secured by it are unusual rapidity in the discharge of its five barrels, and greater steadiness of aim. Mr. Poole also exhibited a model, showing the working machinery of the Lock.

The following Papers were then read:—

Description of Plans for Temporary Houses, for Encampment, &c., by G. W. Stephenson, Esq.; and—

REMARKS ON THE RAINFALL AT WARRINGTON, DURING A PERIOD OF ELEVEN YEARS. *By Tho. Glazebrook Rylands, Esq.*

The observations of the rain-fall at Warrington extended over eleven years (1844-1854). The results compared were observed by Mr. Sharp during the three years (1844-46); by Mr. Rylands during six years (1847-52); and at the Museum and Library during two years (1853-54). The gauges were compared with each other, and gave the same results.

The following table shows the yearly rain-fall, the gauge being on the ground:—

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1844.	23·73.	1848.	33·75.	1852.	41·46.
1845.	30·12.	1849.	33·98.	1853.	28·25.
1846.	30·29.	1850.	27·79.	1854.	27·18.
1847.	36·71.	1851.	31·48.		

Mean yearly fall, 31·338 inches. Mean defect of a gauge elevated 31½ feet, 14 per cent. (2 years.) Greatest fall in twenty-four hours, 2·16 inches, on September 6, 1844, and July 9, 1853.

The distribution of the mean annual fall throughout the year is contained in the following:—

Distribution of the Mean Annual Fall through the year.

Month.	Extreme falls recorded in each month.		Mean fall of each.		
	Greatest.	Least.	Month.	Quarter.	Half-year.
January..	4·40 (1852)	1·75 (1848)	2·841.		
February..	4·58 (1848)	0·68 (1845)	2·021.	6·300	
March	2·76 (1851)	0·45 (1849)	1·438.		12·560
April	4·42 (1843)*	0·35 (1852)	1·620.		
May	3·93 (1847)	0·02 (1844)	1·863.	6·260	[10 : 15]
June	4·47 (1851)	1·00 (1850)	2·777.		
July	4·84 (1849)	1·64 (1847)	3·315.		
August ..	5·02 (1845)	2·11 (1854)	3·780.	9·902	
September	5·23 (1847)	0·64 (1843)*	2·807.		18·778
October ..	6·56 (1843)*	1·90 (1842)*	3·310.		
November.	5·58 (1852)	1·50 (1844)	2·879.	8·876	
December.	5·07 (1852)	0·18 (1844)	2·657.		

* The record during 1842-43 was not complete, these years are therefore not used in obtaining the means.

The mean for September is less than that for either August or October; and the same fact is shown even more strikingly in Mr. Hartnup's tables from the Liverpool Observatory, extending over seven years.

Those years are 1846-1852, and if we extract the same years from the Warrington tables we are able to institute a comparison. Assuming that Spring commences on the 1st of March, and the other quarters at regular intervals of three months, we have the following:—

	Warrington.	Liverpool.
Spring (March, April, May)	5·42	4·95
Summer (June, July, August)	10·55	8·55
Autumn (Sept., Oct., Nov.)	9·67	8·92
Winter (Dec., Jan., Feb.)	7·98	6·16
	33·62	28·38

This is interesting in so far as it shows the range of maxima and minima, and the times of their occurrence; but it cannot be regarded as a correct comparison of the total rain-fall at the two places. For this purpose the gauges ought to be at the same elevation above the ground, or their difference of elevation should be known, and accurate allowance made for it. The position of the Liverpool gauge is unfortunate in this respect, being such as to isolate the results obtained by it from other observations. The probability is that the true rain-fall at Liverpool is rather *greater* than that at Warrington.