The same result is given by the table of *Rainfall departure of Northwest India:* [1]

Year.	January.	February.	Period December to March.
1900	+ 0.23	— 0.21	— 0.43
1901	+ 0.53	+ 0.21	+ 1.21
1902	— 0.41	— 0.36	— 1.11
1903	— 0.22	— 0.39	— 0.63
1904	+ 0.01	— 0.22	+ 0.73
1905	+ 0.21	+ 0.27	+ 0.87
1906	— 0.41	+ 1.53	+ 1.39
1907	— 0.14	+ 1.33	+ 1.46
1908	+ 0.40	— 0.19	— 0.37
1909	— 0.26	— 0.07	— 0.80
1910	+ 0.18	— 0.33	+ 0.10
1911	+ 0.81	— 0.40	+ 1.66
1912	+ 0.25	— 0.27	— 0.47

The last column shows that during the period 1904 to 1907 N.W. India got a greater amount of rain than usual during the cold weather. It may be regarded as probable that during the same period more snow than usual fell in the N.W. Himalaya and round the Manasarovar. The snow masses thus accumulated in the mountains forced the lake to rise in 1909 to 1911, in spite of the negative departure which entered in 1908 and 1909. The latter fact also indicates that an accumulation of snow does not show its effect immediately, but only some three or four years afterwards. Thus, for instance, the lake stood unusually low in the years 1906 and 1907, when the positive departure was at its maximum with + 1.39 and + 1.46.

The above figures indicate a certain parallelism between the precipitation in N.W. India and Western Himalaya, — and the outflow or isolation of the Manasarovar, a parallelism which, of course, *must* exist. But the data we possess regarding the behaviour of the lake are too meagre to allow us to draw absolutely reliable conclusions, and at our present state of knowledge, it would probably be impossible to say whether the monsoon rains or the cold weather storms in N.W. India are the most important factor affecting the rise and fall of the lakes, and the volume of water in the rivers.

[1] These two Tables were put at my disposal by Dr. Gilbert T. Walker, before they were printed.