

SUMMARY of the OBSERVATIONS made at the STATIONS included  
in the DAILY and WEEKLY WEATHER REPORTS, for the  
CALENDAR MONTH,

NOVEMBER 1892.

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ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, 63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON; R. H. SCOTT, F.R.S., SECRETARY.  
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**General Summary.**—The weather of November was mostly dull and gloomy, with a good deal of mist and fog, especially over England; at the close of the month snow fell in the north of Scotland. Pressure and temperature were in excess of the average; the winds were chiefly from the Southward; rainfall was less than the normal in all localities excepting Ireland and the west and north of Scotland; the amount of bright sunshine was generally deficient, although a slight excess was shown at some of our western stations.

**Pressure.**—*Mean for the month at 8 a.m.* ranged from a little above 30·05 ins. on the south-east of England and the central parts of the Channel to about 29·75 ins. in the Hebrides, the gradient being favourable for winds from a more Southerly point than usual. The actual values were everywhere in excess of the average,\* the difference being very slight in the extreme west and north-west, but large (0·14 in. to 0·16 in.) in the eastern and south-eastern parts of Great Britain. *Highest* readings were recorded mostly on the 21st and 22nd, when the barometer rose to between 30·3 ins. and 30·5 ins. in all but the south-western parts of the kingdom. In the latter regions equally high readings were observed on the 27th. *Lowest* readings were registered on the 14th, when the barometer fell to 29·1 ins. or less on our extreme western and northern coasts, and to 29·5 ins. or less in all but the eastern and southern parts of England, where it did not go below 29·7 ins. *Range* was moderate in the west and north, slight elsewhere.

**Depressions.**—The tracks of the Atlantic depressions lay, as a rule, well to the north-westward or northward of our Islands, the only system of importance which approached our coasts being that of the 14–15. In one or two cases shallow “V-shaped” secondary systems advanced directly over us, but these usually dispersed before reaching our eastern or south-eastern districts.

**Anticyclones** were rarely observed in our immediate neighbourhood, their usual position being either to the eastward or the southward of the United Kingdom. On the 7th, however, a small system passed north-eastwards across England, while from the 21st to the 25th the greater part of Western Europe was covered by a large high-pressure area which spread over from the northward and north-eastward, but subsequently moved away to the southward.

**Winds** were mostly from some southerly point, with a large proportion of calms at many of the English stations. Gales were rare excepting on our extreme western and northern coasts, where the number was fully equal to the average. At Stornoway there were 8, at Mullaghmore and Roches Point 9, and at Aberdeen as many as 10.

**Temperature.**—*Mean at sea level* ranged from about 51° in the Scilly and Channel Islands, to a little below 45° over the inland part of the northern half of Ireland, and to 43° or less over the east and south of Scotland and some portions of the northern English counties. The general distribution showed no marked divergence from the normal, but the actual values were in nearly all cases above the average,\* the excess being greatest (2° to 3°) over the west and north of Scotland and the south of England, and least (0°·5 or less) over the south of Scotland, the north of England, and the south-east of Ireland. *Highest* readings were recorded on various dates; over Ireland they occurred mainly on the 4th, but in England they were observed on the 14th or 15th, while in Scotland the warmest weather was experienced either on the 4th, the 11th, or the 28th. *Lowest* readings were observed at still more irregular times in the different districts, sharp frost being, however, experienced in most places. At Durham, Bawtry, Loughborough, and Llandoverly, the sheltered thermometer fell to 24°, and at Nairn and Braemar to 21°. *Range* was moderate, under 30° in many places, but amounting to 33° at Bawtry and Oxford, to 35° at Loughborough, 36° at Llandoverly, and to 39° at Nairn. *Vapour Tension* ranged from 0·24 in. or less over the east of Scotland, and many of the northern and central parts of England to 0·32 in. or more on our south-west coasts. *Relative Humidity* amounted to between 90 and 95 per cent. in most places, and was as high as 97 per cent. at Spurn Head and Donaghadee. In the east of Scotland and the north-east of England, however, the values were as a rule below 90 per cent.

**Rainfall** was in excess of the average\* in Ireland and the west and north of Scotland, but less than the normal in almost all other localities. At several of our eastern and central stations the fall amounted to less than half the average. The largest aggregates for the month were 9·4 ins. at Fort William and Killarney, 8·9 ins. at Valencia, and 8·6 ins. at Glencarron; the smallest were 0·6 in. at Spurn Head, 0·9 in. at Stamford, and 1 in. at Leith and Loughborough. The number of rainy days ranged from 11 in London and 12 at Shields, Geldeston, Cambridge, and the North Foreland to 25 or more at several of the Irish stations, and to as many as 30 at Valencia and Killarney.

**Bright Sunshine** was rather deficient at all but a few of our western stations, where the amount was slightly in excess of the average.\* The per-centage of the possible duration was below 20 in nearly all the more northern, eastern, and central districts, the lowest values of all being 6 per cent. at Fort Augustus and Glasgow, 10 at Fort William, Blackpool, and in London. The highest per-centages were 32 at Dublin and 26 at Llandudno.

\* The averages employed are—*Pressure* and *Temperature* for the 20 years, 1871–90; *Rainfall* for the 25 years, 1866–90; and *Bright Sunshine* for the 10 years, 1881–90.