

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

NOVEMBER 1889.

(Issued as a Supplement to the Weekly Weather Report, 1889.)

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PUBLISHED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; AND HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

General Summary.—The weather of November was upon the whole fair, dry, and quiet, but mists and fog were of frequent occurrence, especially at the inland stations. Snow and hail showers were experienced towards the close of the month. Pressure and temperature were everywhere in excess of the average, but the amount of rainfall was considerably less than the normal; in many parts of Great Britain the aggregate fall was less than an inch. Bright sunshine was somewhat deficient, especially in the extreme north, where, as well as in London, the per-centage of the possible duration was 10 or less.

Pressure.—*Mean for the Month at 8 a.m.* varied from a little below 29·90 ins. in the Shetlands to a little above 30·20 ins. over the southern parts of England, and a little above 30·25 ins. in the Channel Islands. The distribution was fairly normal, but readings were everywhere in excess of the average, the difference varying from about 0·15 in. in the extreme north to 0·30 in. or a little more in the south. The mean gradient over the United Kingdom was twice as steep as is usual in November. *Highest values*, 30·4 ins. to 30·6 ins. and upwards, were recorded between the 17th and 20th. *Lowest*, which ranged from 28·9 ins. or a little less in the north to about 29·7 ins. in the south, were recorded as a rule on the 1st, but pressure was almost as low on the 25th. Range was somewhat large (1·5 ins. or more) in the north, moderate in the south.

Depressions were few in number, and moved as a rule outside the limits of our Islands. On the 1st, however, a deep disturbance travelled north-eastwards across the northern parts of the kingdom.

Anticyclones.—Between the 10th and the 14th a large anticyclone, which had previously advanced from the southward, moved slowly to the eastward across the country, while from the 16th to the 21st another large system extended from Central Europe over the greater part of our Islands. On the 28th an anticyclone extended over us, temporarily, from the westward.

Wind was chiefly from a South-westerly or Westerly quarter, but on our south-west coasts there was a somewhat large admixture of breezes from the South-eastward. Strong gales from the Westward were experienced pretty generally on the 1st, and also between the 24th and 25th, while on the 27th a slight gale from the Northward was reported on exposed parts of our coasts.

Temperature.—*Mean at Sea Level* ranged from a little below 43° at Aberdeen and a little below 44° in nearly all the more eastern parts of Great Britain, to 50° or more in the extreme south-west of England. The distribution was fairly normal, but the values were everywhere in excess of the average,* the difference in most cases being about 2°. In the south-west of Scotland, however, the excess amounted to more than 3°. *Highest readings* were recorded mostly on the 7th and 8th, but at some of the eastern stations the 10th was the warmest day, while in the north-west of England the actual maxima were registered on varying dates. *Lowest readings* were recorded between the 27th and 30th. Range was moderate generally, but large (47°) at Llandovery, where intense frost was reported on the morning of the 27th. *Vapour Tension* ranged from 0·22 in. at Aberdeen, 0·26 in. in the north-west of England, and 0·26 in. in Central Ireland, to 0·30 in. or more in the south-western parts of the kingdom. *Relative Humidity* was above 90 per cent. in most places, and as high as 96 at Stornoway and Donaghadee, but in the north-east of Scotland it did not exceed 85 per cent.

Rainfall varied from less than an inch in the south-east of Scotland and many parts of England (only 0·41 in. at Bawtry) to 3 ins. or more on the south-west coasts of Ireland and England, to 6·3 ins. at Laudale, and to 9·2 ins. at Glencarron. The values were considerably less than the average in all places; at Bawtry the amount was less than one fifth of the normal quantity.

Bright Sunshine.—The amount was in most cases less than 20 per cent. of the possible duration; in London and the north of Scotland it was as low as 10 per cent. or less. At Hillington, however, the per-centage was 27, at Dublin 28, and at Aberdeen 30.

* The averages employed are—*Pressure and Temperature* for 20 years, 1861–80; *Rainfall* for 20 years, 1866–85.