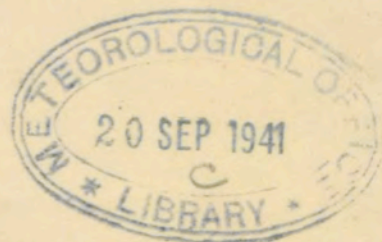


September 1941.



THE AMERICAN DAILY WEATHER MAP.

A specimen copy of a modernized form of U.S. Daily Weather Map has been received. It is to be produced earlier in the day, to incorporate information as to air masses and fronts and to give fuller particulars as to weather at individual stations. To achieve this it will be based upon observations at 1.30 a.m. instead of 7.30 a.m. and will not contain tabulated data. The latter will doubtless be missed more especially as maximum and minimum temperature are thus omitted. The data plotted beside the individual stations include in addition to wind direction and velocity: (a) on the left:- the visibility in miles (if less than 12), state of the weather, height of cloud in 100 ft. (if below 10,000 ft.); (b) in the centre:- types of high and middle cloud, direction of latter, cloud amount, type of low cloud, direction and velocity (in m.p.h) of maximum wind during past 6 hours; (c) on the right:- dry bulb temperature and dew point, pressure, barometric tendency and characteristic amount of precipitation during the last 24 hours and approximate time of occurrence.

In an accompanying letter the Chief of the Weather Bureau invites recipients of the new maps to send him their opinions after a month's experience in their use.

FGS

ST 27



September 1941.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Session 1941-42

The meetings of the Society will be held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2, on the dates given below. Meetings will commence at 2.15 p.m. Light refreshments will be served at 4.15 p.m. Visitors will be welcomed.

20th ORDINARY MEETING. Joint Discussion with members of the Library Association and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.

The preparation of indexes to volumes of periodicals.

Opener: S.C. Bradford, Esq., D.Sc., F.L.A.

Listing titles of periodical publications.

Opener: E. Lancaster-Jones, Esq.

THURSDAY, 23rd October.

21st ORDINARY MEETING. Papers.

The classification of photographs of buildings.

By J. Summerson, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

The registration of individual documents in an abstracting bureau. By Miss M.J. Cahill.

1942. THURSDAY, 5th MARCH.

22nd ORDINARY MEETING. Papers

Documentation in an industrial library.

By Miss M. Shaw, B.Sc.

The classification and survey of English archives.

By Hilary Jenkinson, Esq.

THURSDAY, 23rd APRIL.

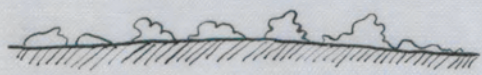
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

23rd ORDINARY MEETING.

Presidential Address.

Symposium with demonstrations on the photographic reproduction of documents.





Ground

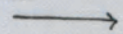
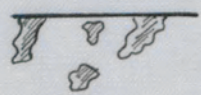


Cloud pendant observed to South

Cloud pendant observed to West

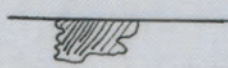
Diagram to illustrate method of formation

BASE OF  
CLOUD

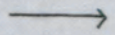


fragments  
coagulating

1

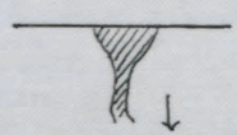
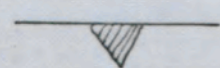


2



Conical shape  
assumed almost  
immediately

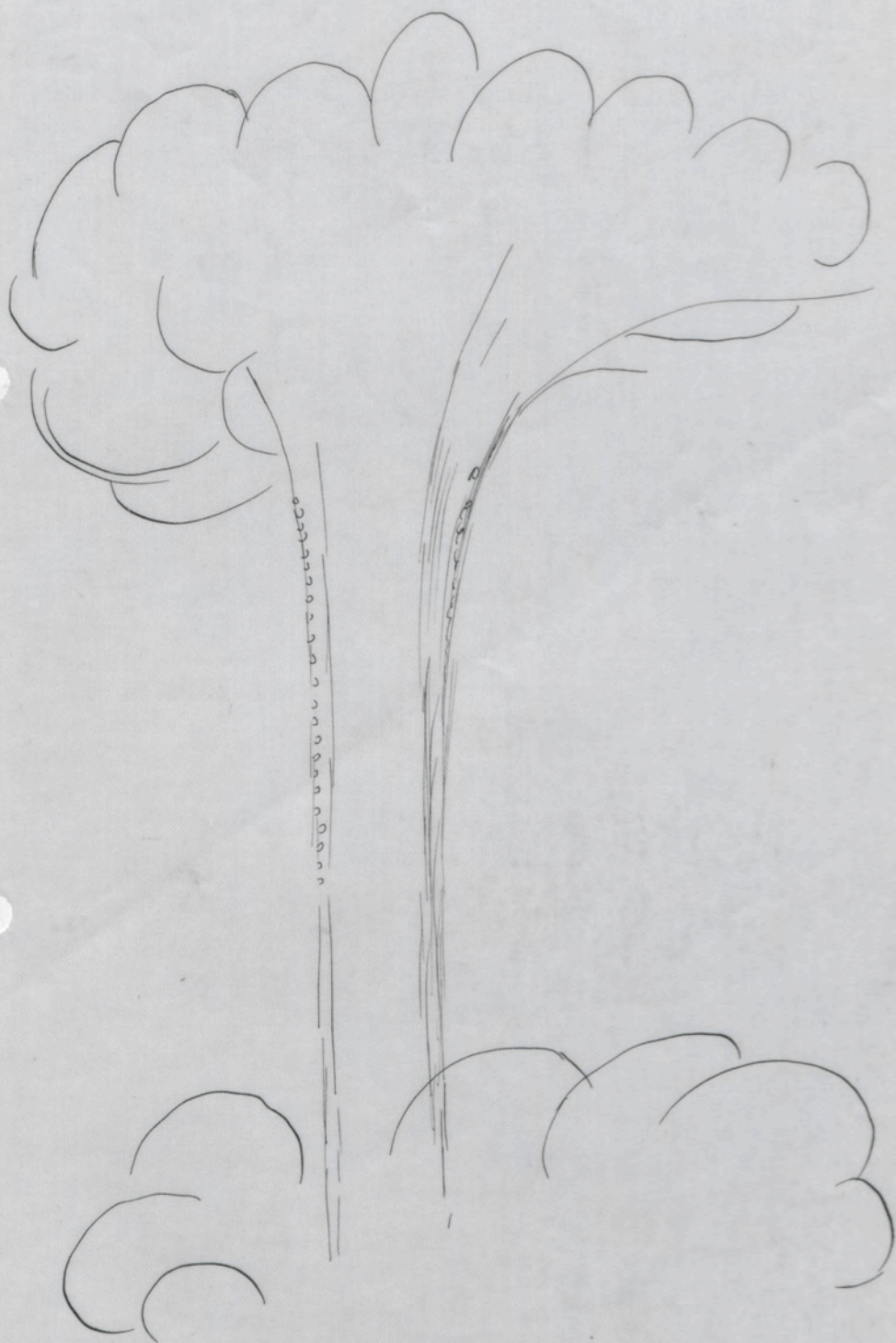
3



Spreads downwards

4





CLOUD COLUMN SEEN AT EARLS COLNE , AUGUST 24<sup>th</sup> , 1941



CLOUD PENDANTS AT BINBROOK ON JULY 30th, 1941.

At 1333 G.M.T. a slight shower occurred with cumulo-nimbus cloud. At 1340 a cloud pendant was observed extending from the base of the low cloud and estimated as stretching to below 500 ft. from the ground level.

In the south and west the sky had all the characteristics of a "cold front" sky - cumulo-nimbus with ragged base and a roll effect. On this base several fragments were seen to coagulate and take the shape of an inverted cone. From the tip of this cone a pendant grew downwards. At times the rate of growth was very rapid and at other times almost inappreciable. (The effect of the growth was rather like a vapour trail being left by an aeroplane). Occasionally the pendant would suddenly "die" (from tail upwards) extremely rapidly. The life of a pendant was about 10 minutes during which its length varied considerably. At 1408 thunder and lightning were observed and at 1420 the rain started and the thunderstorm continued overhead until 1440 and then passed away eastwards. The rain was heavy (occasionally moderate) until 1730.

A REMARKABLE CLOUD COLUMN.

An unusual cloud form was seen at Earls Colne in northern Essex about 7.30 p.m. on August 24th 1941. According to a sketch which we have received, there were a number of detached low cumulus clouds separated by clear blue sky with bright sunlight. From one of these rose an enormous hollow column of vapour, with an expanded head, taking the form shown in the illustration. The elevation of the summit of the column was apparently nearly twice that of the base of the parent cloud, and probably reached a height of several thousand feet. The diameter of the column appeared to be about a hundred feet.



WEATHER IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BISHOPS STORTFORD, ESSEX  
DURING THE PERIOD 15h.30m - 19h.30m. B.S.T. ON  
JULY 8th 1941.

At 15h.30m. (double summer time) surface wind was calm and the sky was nine-tenths covered with medium cloud with large cumulo-nimbus to the south. Thunder was then heard; this thunderstorm was not very violent and intermittent moderate rain fell. It had passed by 16h.50m; medium cloud persisted with small breaks, large cumulo-nimbus being observed all around.

At 17h.45m. large cumulo-nimbus began to cover the sky and thunder and lightning occurred. The storm developed into a severe one with heavy rain for a short while, some buildings being struck. It moved away to the west-north-west giving thunder and lightning for a long period although there was no precipitation. The wind again became calm, then at 18h.50m. convection cloud was noticed to be forming extremely quickly and passed over to the south-south-east the wind increasing to 10 m.p.h.

At 19h.3m from west-north-west a large cumulo-nimbus was observed to be approaching with a very strong wind blowing the cloud to the surface although it was nearly calm at the observation post. Within 30 seconds the wind had increased to an estimate of 50 m.p.h. with very heavy rain and gusts that must have been between 60-70 m.p.h. This continued for about five minutes, with thunder and lightning but not of the severity of the previous storm; at times it was impossible to hear the thunder owing to the howling of the wind. Then heavy hail fell, many large trees were uprooted and branches were broken down and flooding took place in the area. At 19h.11m. the storm nearly ceased and the wind backed to the south and blew in this direction for a few minutes at about 20 miles per hour and then became calm again at 19h.25m. with the sky starting to break.

The difference between minimum and maximum pressures during this period was 4.9 mb.

J.C. Lawrence.



A Lunar Rainbow observed on September 8th, 1940.

I wish to report having observed a Lunar Rainbow, the third I have experienced, and I consider myself fortunate in having witnessed this beautiful phenomenon once more. In many parts of Britain one may easily pass a lifetime without ever seeing a lunar rainbow, but in North Wales, as I pointed out in my last observation (Met. Mag. 74, No. 888, 1940, 294), it cannot be termed an extremely rare phenomenon. This one was observed from Caeo, 2 miles NW from Wrexham, on September 8th. As far as I am able to judge without having information about the synoptic situation, there was an inflow of cold polar air over the district, accompanied by fall of temperature, unusual visibility, and short showers of moderate intensity with wind rising to moderate. One of these showers commenced at 20h.12m. and immediately the primary bow became visible owing to the rays of the moon, which was about half an hour past first quarter. The phenomenon lasted about ten minutes. It was not of such intensity as the previous two I have observed, and would have passed unnoticed except by those expecting it.

Observations were not by Mr. A. E. Ashmore, of John Watkin's School, at present evacuated to Harrogate, to continue the records for the duration of the war.

S.E. Ashmore.

Observations at Logic Goldstone have terminated but the equipment sent to Farland.  
METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.  
Public School where Mr. A. Davis is the new observer.  
GORLESTON.

With reference to the note in the August Magazine the following letter from the Senior Coastguardman is of interest:-

"Sir, I had a suspicion that the anemometer was not giving the correct wind force so I examined it and found a little water in bottom tap of Tube but not enough to affect the record so I inserted my finger in the hole and found this fragment of shell or bomb in the bottom. It had pierced the copper tube about 2 thirds of the way up, which I have now bound up with canvas and Insulation tape. At once wind force jumped from 6 to 14 miles per hour. Probably this was from the same bombing, as the water in bottom of tube about 2 teaspoonsfull was very rusty in colour.

J.H. Matts. S.C."



The health resort stations at Lossiemouth and Montrose have  
closed until further notice.

A new climatological station was opened in March 1941 at Roslin, Midlothian by Lt. Col. J. L. Wood.

At Peebles, instruments which were used on the Golf Course until February 1939, have recently been transferred to Kingmeadows about a mile south-east of the old station and on the opposite bank of the Tweed. The observations are being made by Mr. D.C. Eaglesham.

At Marchmont difficulties regarding maintenance of the observations were met by Mr. A.M. Crawford, of John Watson's School, at present evacuated to Marchmont, undertaking to continue the records for the duration of the war.

Observations at Logie Coldstone have terminated but the equipment has been moved three miles east to Tarland Public School where Mr. A. Davie is the new observer.

With reference to the note in the August Magazine the following letter from the Senior Constabulary is of interest:-



NINETY NOT OUT!

Mr. J. Edmund Clark of Street (Portway) who was born in 1850 is still a keen rainfall observer and compiled his own return for 1940.

Mr. Clark has forwarded rainfall records to this Office from Croydon (1900-1904) Purley (1906-1929) and from Street since 1930. He was responsible for the Phenological Reports of the Royal Meteorological Society for several years and takes a lively interest in general meteorology.

Readers will recall especially his various papers on the climate and rainfall of York which appeared in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society and in the Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society.

In a recent letter Mr. Clark remarked that his record tallied well with that at Street (Millfield) and recalled that he well remembered the gauge being set up at Millfield in 1857. The Millfield record is still continued, the present observer being Dr. Hilda Clark.

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O B I T U A R Y.

Mr. F. L. BLAND of Copdock, Ipswich died on August 26th 1941. Mr. Bland took a great interest in meteorology and maintained an excellent climatological station which was set up in 1901. His rainfall observations have been included in "British Rainfall" since 1902 and climatological summaries have appeared in the "Monthly Weather Report" since 1913.

His son, Captain T. Bland is arranging for the records to be continued until the end of the year so that a complete record for 40 years is available. The instrument will then, in accordance with Mr. Bland's wishes, be transferred to Belstead Hall, Ipswich and the observations will be continued by Mr. Richard Wilson a young and enthusiastic meteorologist who has been trained by Mr. Bland.

/Mr. Bland



RECENT WORK

Mr. Bland took a prominent part in the life and work of Suffolk; he was a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society and of the Royal Zoological Society and was President of the Institute of Bankers for some years.

Mr. Clark has forwarded rainfall records to this Office from Gropson (1900-1904) Purley (1905-1909) and from Street since 1910. He was responsible for the Phenological Reports of the Royal Meteorological Society for several years and takes a lively interest in general meteorology.

Readers will recall especially his various papers on the climate and rainfall of York which appeared in the Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society and in the Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society.

In a recent letter Mr. Clark remarked that his record tallied well with that at Street (Miffeld) and recalled that he well remembered the gauge being set up at Miffeld in 1887. The Miffeld record is still continued, the present observer being Mr. Elide Clark.

OBITUARY

Mr. F. L. BLAND of Gropson, Ipswich died on August 28th 1941. Mr. Bland took a great interest in meteorology and maintained an excellent climatological station which was set up in 1901. His rainfall observations have been included in "British Rainfall" since 1902 and climatological summaries have appeared in the "Monthly Weather Report" since 1915.

His son, Captain F. Bland is arranging for the records to be continued until the end of the year so that a complete record for 40 years is available. The instrument will then, in accordance with Mr. Bland's wishes, be transferred to Belstead Hall, Ipswich and the observations will be continued by Mr. Richard Wilson a young and enthusiastic meteorologist who has been trained by Mr. Bland.