

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

JULY 1895.

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General Summary.—With the exception of a few days at the beginning of the month, the weather of July was exceedingly unsettled, with frequent thunderstorms and heavy rains in all districts. Pressure and temperature were low; the winds were mainly from the Westward, though rather variable in the north; rainfall was largely in excess of the normal; bright sunshine was deficient, excepting in the north of England and the Channel Islands.

Pressure.—*Mean at 8 a.m.* ranged from between 29·90 ins. and 29·95 ins. over the western parts of the English Channel, to 29·75 ins. and less, over the north of Scotland generally, and to 29·71 ins. at Sumburgh Head. The general distribution agreed, therefore, very closely with the normal, but the actual values were a little below the average,* the deficit varying from about 0·05 in. on our extreme north-west coasts to rather less than 0·10 in. in the east of England. *Highest* readings occurred on the 3rd or 4th, when the barometer rose to 30·3 ins. and upwards on our extreme south-west coasts, and to 30·2 ins. and upwards in nearly all other parts of the kingdom. *Lowest* readings were observed, as a rule, on the 21st, when the barometer fell to a little below 29·4 ins. at all but our extreme southern stations. In some of the northern districts, however, the mercury fell equally low, or even a trifle lower, on the 19th. *Range* was moderate.

Depressions were unusually frequent for the time of year, their centres travelling, as a rule, in a north-easterly direction across the more central parts of our islands and the North Sea, to the south of Scandinavia, where, in the majority of cases, the disturbances filled up. On the night of the 11th a well-marked depression travelled south-eastwards across the North Sea, but, on reaching the Danish coasts, this system altered its course, and passed, as in most other instances, north-eastwards to the south of Sweden.

Anticyclones.—The only anticyclones observed in our immediate neighbourhood were: (1.) A large system which spread over western Europe from the south-westward on the 3rd and 4th, but which moved away to the southward after the 6th; and (2.) A system of very slight intensity which extended in a similar manner on the 29th and 30th, but which was beginning to disperse at the end of the month.

Winds were chiefly from the Westward over Ireland and England, but were rather variable in Scotland, with, however, a somewhat undue predominance of breezes from the Northward (North-west to North-east). Gales were rather numerous for the time of year, there being as many as 6 at Malin Head and Jersey, and 5 at Aberdeen, Dungeness, and Holyhead. On the south coasts of Ireland, however, there were none at all.

Temperature.—*Mean at sea level* ranged from between 62° and 63° over the inland parts of the south of England to 54° or less in the Shetlands and Hebrides. The general distribution agreed very closely with the normal, but the actual values were in nearly all cases below the average, the deficit being very slight over England, but rather large (one and a half to two degrees) in many parts of Ireland and Scotland. *Highest* readings occurred in Ireland and Scotland on the 6th and 7th, but were in very few cases much above 75°. Over England they were observed on the 8th, when the thermometer rose slightly above 80° at several of the inland stations. *Lowest* readings occurred at various times in the different districts; at many of the inland stations in the west and north the thermometer fell a little below 40°. *Range* was moderate. *Vapour Tension* ranged from 0·45 in. at Spurn Head, and 0·44 in. and upwards at most of the English Channel stations to 0·37 in. and less in the north of Ireland, and to 0·36 in. and less in the east of Scotland and the Shetlands. *Relative Humidity* varied from 90 per cent. at Wick, 87 per cent. at Donaghadee, and 86 per cent. at Dungeness to 74 per cent. in London, and 73 per cent. at Aberdeen.

Rainfall was considerably in excess of the average* in nearly all places, the only district in which any general deficiency was shown being the extreme south-west of England. The largest amounts collected during the month were 8·7 ins. at Hawes Junction, 7·4 ins. at Glencarron, 6·1 ins. at Marchmont and Glenlee, and 5·9 ins. at Killarney; the smallest being 1·9 ins. at Churchstoke, 2·2 ins. at Hereford, Scilly and Prawle Point, and 2·4 ins. at Nairn. At many of the Irish and Scotch stations rain fell on 20 or more days, the largest numbers being 28 at Laudale and 25 at Hawes Junction and Killarney. The heaviest falls in a short period were: (1) On the 18th, when over an inch occurred in some parts of eastern and central England; (2) on the 24th, when a similar quantity fell at some of the Irish stations; (3) between the 25th and 27th, when a heavy and continuous fall over the south of Scotland and the north of England resulted in an aggregate for the three days of 3·2 ins. at Glenlee, and 2·6 ins. at Alnwick Castle, Shields, and Durham; and (4) between the 28th and 29th, when more than an inch was reported on some parts of our east and south-east coasts. In addition to these a fall of 1·2 ins. was registered in London on the 21st.

Bright Sunshine was rather deficient in all localities excepting the north of England and the Channel Islands. The per-centage of the possible duration ranged from 49 at Jersey, and 40 or more on our south and south-west coasts generally to 20 or less at several stations situated in the northern parts of Ireland and Scotland, and to only 10 at Fort Augustus.

* 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.