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M.O. 306.

AIR MINISTRY

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METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

NOTES ON THE  
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE IN

BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

IN

1926

AND

Summarised in the Annual Reports of Colonial Governments.



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## 1. HANDBOOKS, TEXTBOOKS, TABLES

**Barometer Manual** for the use of Seamen. A Textbook of Marine Meteorology. 10th edition. 1925. (No. 61.) (8vo.) 1s. 6d. Postage 2½d.

**Cloud Forms** according to the International Classification, with Atlas of Photographs. (No. 233.) (8vo.) :—  
1st edition, 1918. 6d. Postage 1d.  
2nd edition, 1921 (including Photographs of Cloud-sheets from Aeroplanes.) (*Out of print*).

**Codes of Signals** adopted and recommended by the International Meteorological Committee, 1910-13, for Storm Warnings, together with a List of the Maritime Weather Signals at present in use in the various Countries of the Globe. (No. 206.) 4th edition, 1913. (8vo.) 4d. Postage 1d.

**Computer's Handbook.** Issued in Sections. (No. 223.) (8vo.) :—

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Subsection IV. Tables for the Estimation of Geostrophic Winds.

Subsections II, III and IV in one cover. (*Out of print*.)

**Section V, Subsections 1 and 2.** Computations related to the Theory of Probabilities. Errors of Observations and Correlation. (*Out of print*.)

Subsection 3. A Collection of Correlation Coefficients from Meteorological Papers and a Note on the Partial Correlation Co-efficient. 1919. 4s. Postage 1½d.

**Hygrometric Tables** for the Computation of Relative Humidity, Vapour Pressure and Dew Point from Readings of Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers exposed in Stevenson Screens. 2nd edition, 1927. (No. 265.) (8vo.) 2s. Postage 1d.

**International Codex of Resolutions** adopted at Congresses, Conferences, and at Meetings of the Permanent International Meteorological Committee. 1872-1907. (No. 200. 1909.) (8vo.) 1s. 3d. Postage 1½d.

**Marine Observer's Handbook.** (No. 218.) 3rd edition, 1922. (8vo.) 5s. Postage 2d.

**Meteorological Corrections for the use of Gunners.** Notes on. By D. Brunt, M.A., and J. Durward, M.A. (No. 241. 1921.) (8vo.) 3d. Postage ½d.

## 1. HANDBOOKS, TEXTBOOKS, TABLES—*contd.*

**Meteorological Glossary** (continuation of the *Weather Map, q.v.*). 4th issue. 1918. (No. 225ii.) (Royal 16mo.) (*Out of print. New edition in course of preparation.*)

**Meteorological Observer's Handbook.** Approved for the use of Meteorological Observers by the Meteorological Office and the Royal Meteorological Society. 1926 edition. (No. 191.) (8vo.) 5s. Postage 3½d.

**Supplement No. 1.** Instructions for Meteorological Telegraphy. (No. 191/1. 1926.) (8vo.) 2s. Postage 1½d.

**Supplement No. 2.** Instructions to Observers at Auxiliary Climatological Stations. (No. 191/2. 1927.) (8vo.) 3d. Postage ½d.

**Supplement No. 3.** Instructions to Observers at Normal Climatological Stations. (No. 191/3. 1927.) (8vo.) 4d. Postage 1d.

**Supplement No. 4.** Instructions to Observers at Climatological Stations at Health Resorts. (No. 191/4. 1927.) (8vo.) 4d. Postage 1d.

**Meteorological Reports issued by Wireless Telegraphy** in Great Britain and by the Countries of Europe and North Africa. 5th edition, 1927. (No. 252.) (8vo.) 4s. Postage 2½d. (*Supplements issued as necessary and priced separately.*)

**Meteorology, Elementary.** A Short Course in. By W. H. Pick, B.Sc. 2nd edition, 1926. (No. 247.) (8vo.) 1s. 6d. Postage 2½d.

**New International Code for Meteorological Messages.** Reprint of Section IV of No. 252. (No. 253. 1922.) (8vo.) 4d. Postage ½d.

**Observer's Primer,** being Short Instructions in the Method of Taking and Reporting Readings of Temperature and Rainfall, specially prepared for Meteorological Observers in the British Colonies. (No. 266. 1924.) (8vo.) 6d. Postage ½d.

**Priced Vocabulary of Meteorological Stores.** (No. 268. 1924.) (*Not on sale.*)

**Seaman's Handbook of Meteorology.** A companion to the Barometer Manual for the use of Seamen. 3rd edition, 1917. (No. 215.) (8vo.) 3s. 6d. Postage 2d.

**Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations.** Published by the Indian Meteorological Department. Includes Tables for finding the Absolute and Relative Humidities from Readings of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers. (4to.) 2s. Postage 5d.

**Tropical Africa.** Hints to Meteorological Observers in. With Instructions for taking Observations, and Notes on Methods of recording Lake Levels. 2nd edition. Revised 1907. (No. 162.) (8vo.) 9d. Postage 1d.

**Weather Forecasting for Seamen,** in the Eastern North Atlantic and Home Waters. By Commander L. A. Brooke-Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (No. 246. 1921.) (8vo.) 6d. Postage 1d.

**Weather Forecasts Transmitted by Telegraphy or Radio-telegraphy.** Forecast Code for the Abbreviation of. (No. 244. 1922.) (8vo.) 1s. Postage 1d.

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## NOTES ON THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE IN BRITISH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES IN 1926,

### And Summarized in the Annual Reports of Colonial Governments

Regular meteorological observations have been made for many years past in the British Colonies and Protectorates at the request of the Home Government and since 1907 summaries of these observations on a form drawn up in the Meteorological Office, have been included in the Annual Reports of the Colonial Governments. In order to render the valuable material thus accumulated more readily available, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested the Colonial Governments to forward reprints of these tables to the Meteorological Office, London, for distribution among the meteorological institutions in the Empire and in foreign countries with which it maintains an exchange of publications. This scheme has now been in operation since 1910 and through it valuable meteorological information has been rendered accessible.

The observations are in most cases taken under the supervision of officers who are engaged in scientific work but who have not received special training in meteorological work. The procedure adopted in the different Colonies has varied and the tables do not always contain all the information required for full use of the material. A questionnaire requesting further information as to the observations, was therefore prepared in the Meteorological Office and circulated through the Colonial Office to the Governors of the Colonies and Protectorates concerned. From the replies received and from a scrutiny of the printed summaries, and also of the daily observations when available, a series of "Notes" were prepared and issued with the summaries for 1923. Supplementary notes were issued with the summaries for 1924 and 1925. Owing to the inclusion of summaries from several Colonies and Protectorates not previously represented, and also to a number of changes in the methods of procedure and in the form of publication which have been made in the past two years a new complete edition of the "Notes" is now called for. Changes which have been introduced since 1923 are marked by the date of the change in square brackets. For ready reference it is suggested that they may be bound or filed with the meteorological observations for the year 1926 with which they are circulated.

The "Notes" include a statement as to the hours of observations, the standard of time in use, and a brief reference to the exposure of the instruments. The exposure for thermometers recommended in the *Observer's Handbook* of the Meteorological Office, is in a Stevenson screen, freely exposed to sun and wind and not shaded by trees or buildings. The site prescribed for the exposure of the rain-gauge is a level grass plot, the rim of the gauge being one foot above the ground. The sheltering effect of trees, bushes, buildings, &c., must be avoided and the regulations adopted by the Meteorological Office specify that the distance between the gauge and any object should be at least twice the height of that object. When the site and exposure of the instrument appear to satisfy these conditions they are described as "conventional." Until recently the thermometers at stations of the Meteorological Service of the Government of India were exposed in wire cages, placed in huts with open sides, freely exposed to wind and sun. That form of exposure was regarded as generally appropriate for tropical conditions and was described in *Hints to Observers in Tropical Africa* issued by the Meteorological Office in 1907. It has been adopted at many tropical stations outside the Indian system. Instances are given in these notes. Experiments in India\* have shown that Stevenson screens, if freely exposed, afford as much protection against solarisation as the other form of exposure, even under tropical conditions, and it is understood that Stevenson screens are being introduced at the Indian stations. In many tropical countries it is not possible to

\* *Indian Meteorological Memoirs*. Vol. 24, Part III, 1922.



## Ceylon

Hours of observation 9½h. and 15½h., time of meridian 82½°E., 5½ hours fast on G.M.T.

The thermometers are exposed in wire cages under shelters with open sides. Pressure—½ (9½ + 15½h.); readings are reduced to 32°F., lat. 45°, M.S.L.

Temperature—mean .. .. ½ (max. + min.).

The mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures (both dry bulb and wet bulb) are not given separately as such, but the "Average Daily Range" is given (i.e., the difference between the mean maximum and mean minimum) and from this table and the ½ (max. + min.) values, the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures can be computed. The maximum is read and set at 15½h. and the minimum at 9½h.

Relative Humidity—Computed from "Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations," published by the Government of India Meteorological Department, 1910. Two sets of relative humidity values are published:—

(1) Mean of 9½h. and 15½h.

(2) Values computed from ½ (max. + min.) dry bulb and ½ (max. + min.) wet bulb. These values are considered to give an approximation to the average humidity during the 24 hours.

Rainfall—Heights of rims of rain-gauges above ground are:—

Colombo .. ..	1 ft. 6 in.*	Ratnapura .. ..	2 ft. 2 in.
Puttalam .. ..	2 ft. 2 in.	Anuradhapura ..	3 ft. 3 in.
Mannar .. ..	1 ft. 0½ in.	Kurunegala .. ..	1 ft. 1 in.
Jaffna .. ..	1 ft. 9 in.	Kandy .. ..	1 ft. 6 in.
Trincomalee ..	3 ft. 7 in.	Badulla .. ..	2 ft. 0 in.
Batticaloa ..	1 ft. 0½ in.	Diyatalawa .. ..	2 ft. 0 in.
Hambantota ..	1 ft. 9 in.	Hakgala .. ..	1 ft. 5 in.
Gallé .. ..	2 ft. 2 in.	Nuwara Eliya ..	1 ft. 1 in.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9½h.

Definition of—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

Wind—Robinson cup anemometers are in use. The heights of the cups above the ground are as follows:—

Colombo .. 18½ ft.	Batticaloa .. 35 ft. above the ramparts,
Puttalam .. 21 ft.	which are 15 ft.
Mannar .. 13½ ft.	above ground.
Jaffna .. 14 ft.	Hambantota 11½ ft.
Trincomalee 14 ft. 9 in.	Gallé .. 12½ ft.
	Ratnapura .. 15 ft.
	Diyatalawa .. 12 ft. 10 in.

## Federated Malay States

There are two sets of tables for the Federated Malay States. The first contains Taiping, Kuala Lumpur (Lake Gardens), Seremban and Raub. The second contains Kuala Lumpur (Lake Gardens) in greater detail, Cameron's Highlands (Tanah Rata and Rhododendron Hill) and Fraser's Hill. The following information refers to both sets unless otherwise stated.

The height of the station at Kuala Lumpur is given incorrectly in the first report and should be 320 feet.

Hours of observation—9h., 15h., 21h., zone time, 7 hours fast on G.M.T. (9h. and 15h. only at Rhododendron Hill).

Kuala Lumpur. The station at Lake Gardens was established on 1st December, 1924, to replace the station at the General Hospital where the exposure had gradually become vitiated owing to the erection of new buildings in close proximity, and to the growth of shade trees. At the Lake Gardens station the thermometers are exposed in a standard screen, instead of a wire cage under thatched shelter as at the General Hospital station. During 1925 both the old and new stations were in use for purposes of comparison (see the two separate reports from F.M.S. for that year). It is found that at the new (Lake Gardens) station the mean daily maximum temperature is 0.8°F. higher, the mean daily minimum temperature 1.5°F. lower and the rainfall 4 per cent less than at the old (General Hospital station).

At Fraser's Hill, the thermometers are exposed in a standard screen. At Taiping, Seremban and Raub, the thermometers are exposed in wire cages under thatched shelters.

\* There is in addition a pluviograph with its rim at 5 ft. 3 in. the catch of which differs very little from that of the standard gauge.

The exposures of the stations at Cameron's Highlands are not stated.

Temperature—At Taiping and the other stations in the first set of tables the mean is .. .. ½ (9 + 15 + 21h.).

At the Museums stations the mean is ½ (max. + min.).

Maximum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to previous day.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to day of reading.

Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity—Computed from "Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations," published by the Government of India Meteorological Department, 1910.

Rainfall—Heights of rims of rain-gauges above ground are:

Taiping .. ..	1 ft. 2 in.
Kuala Lumpur ..	1 ft. 3 in.
Seremban .. ..	1 ft.
Raub .. ..	1 ft. 6 in.
Fraser's Hill ..	1 ft.
Tanah Rata .. ..	1 ft. 10 in.
Rhododendron Hill ..	1 ft.

Definition of—Day with rain .. .. 0.2 mm. or more.

Day with clear sky .. .. mean cloud amount less than 2 tenths.

Day with overcast sky .. .. mean cloud amount greater than 8 tenths.

Sunshine—Campbell-Stokes recorders are in use at Kuala Lumpur and Fraser's Hill, and the two stations at Cameron's Highlands.

## Straits Settlements

Station	Lat.	Long.	Height of Barometer above M.S.L.	Standard of Time.
Singapore ..	1° 18' N.	103° 51' E.	36 feet	105th meridian, 7 hrs. fast on G.M.T.
Malacca (Durian Daun).	2° 13' N.	102° 14' E.	23 feet	Local time, 6 hrs. 49 mins. fast on G.M.T.
Labuan ..	5° 15' N.	115° 15' E.	55½ feet	Local time, 7 hrs. 41 mins. fast on G.M.T.
Penang ..	3° 34' N.	100° 20' E.	16½ feet	Local time, 6 hrs. 41 mins. fast on G.M.T.

Hours of observation 9h., 15h., 21h.

The instruments are exposed in a screen with single-louvred walls and a double top at Singapore, and in cages beneath thatched shelters at Penang and Malacca. No information is given regarding the exposure at Labuan.

Pressure—½ (9 + 15 + 21h.); readings are reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° at station level.

Temperature—The following are the hours at which the maximum and minimum thermometers are set and read:—

Station	Set	Maximum Read	Entered to previous day	Minimum Set	Read
Singapore ..	21h.	21h.	—	21h.	21h.
Malacca ..	9h.	15h.	—	9h.	9h.
Penang ..	9h.	9h.	yes	9h.	9h.
Labuan ..	9h.	9h.	not stated	9h.	9h.

Rainfall—Heights of rims of rain-gauges above ground are:—

Singapore 12 in., Malacca 16 in., Penang 25½ in.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

Definition of—Day with rain—Singapore 0.2 mm. or more. Penang—The rain-days are entered under "overcast days"; the criteria of days of clear sky and overcast days stated at the foot of the table do not apply. [1925]. Labuan—not stated.

Day with clear sky and overcast sky—mean cloud amount less than 2 tenths or more than 8 tenths respectively, at Singapore, Labuan and Malacca.

Wind—At Singapore the wind observations refer to "magnetic" north; at Penang and Malacca to true north. This information is not available for Labuan.



*Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables."

*Rainfall*—For heights of rims of rain-gauges above ground see above. Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

### Sierra Leone

Hours of observation 9h., 17h., Freetown local time, 53 minutes slow on G.M.T.

The heights of the stations (where known) are as follows:—

Freetown (barometer) 224 ft.; rain-gauges:—Batkanu 300 ft., Kisi 350 ft., Bo 320 ft., Bonthe, Sherbro 11 ft., Daru 600 ft., Hill Station 650 ft.

The thermometers are exposed in wire cages under shelters.

*Pressure*— $\frac{1}{2}$  (9 + 17h.); readings are reduced to 32° F., lat. 45° and M.S.L. [1924].

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  (9 + 17h.). [1925].

Maximum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to previous day.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to day of reading.

*Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables," from January to May, and from "Hygrometric Tables" published by the Meteorological Office, London, 1924 (M.O. 265), from June 1, 1926.

*Rainfall*—Heights of rims of rain-gauges above ground are:—

Freetown .. ..	1 ft. 3 in.	Kabala .. ..	1 ft. 10½ in.
Batkanu .. ..	0 ft. 9½ in.	Kisi .. ..	1 ft.
Bo .. ..	1 ft. 10 in.	Makeni .. ..	1 ft. 6 in.
Bonthe, Sherbro ..	1 ft.	Moiamba .. ..	1 ft. 4 in.
Daru .. ..	1 ft. 10 in.	Njala .. ..	1 ft.
Hill Station.. ..	2 ft. 6 in.	Pujehun .. ..	2 ft.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. Day with some precipitation, whether measurable or not. [1925].

Day with clear sky .. .. mean cloud amount less than 2 tenths. [1924].

Day with overcast sky .. .. mean cloud amount more than 8 tenths. [1924].

Day with gale .. .. force 8 or more.

*Wind*—The winds are observed to 16 points at 9h. and 17h. See table of corrections.

### Nyasaland—Zomba

Hours of observation 9h., and 21h. local time, 2h. 21m. fast on G.M.T. The thermometers are exposed in a wire cage under a thatched shelter.

*Pressure*— $\frac{1}{2}$  (9 + 21h.); readings are reduced to 32° F., at station latitude and level.

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  (9 + 21h.).

Maximum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to previous day

Minimum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to day of reading.

*Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity*—Computed from the "Smithsonian Physical Tables," 1897, from January to June, and from "Hygrometric Tables" published by the Meteorological Office, London 1924, (M.O. 265), from July 1, 1926.

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 15 in. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain—a day with some precipitation, whether measurable or not.

Day with clear sky and overcast sky—The observations of cloud amount made at 9h. and 21h. are classified either as "clear" or as "overcast," but the special definitions of these terms are not given.

Day of gale, day of strong wind—The numbers in these columns are derived from observations of the bending of eucalyptus trees in the wind and not from estimates of the wind force on a numerical scale.

### Tanganyika

Hour of observation 9h., Dar-es-Salaam local time, 2 hours 39 minutes fast on G.M.T.

No information is available as to the stations and observations at Amani, Kilwa, Manyoni and Moshi beyond that given in the report.

The site and exposure of the instruments at Dar-es-Salaam are "conventional." At Arusha and Mwanza, the thermometers are exposed under thatched shelters.

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  (max. + min.).

Maximum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to previous day.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to day of reading.

*Rainfall*—Heights of rims of rain-gauges above ground are: Dar-es-Salaam, 1 ft. 8 in.; Arusha, 3 ft. 3 in.; Mwanza, 10 in.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain—Dar-es-Salaam, a day with some precipitation whether measurable or not; at Arusha, 0.1 mm. or more.

### Uganda

Standard of Time adopted is that of longitude 37½° E., 2½ hours fast on G.M.T.

*Notes on Exposures*:—

Entebbe, Kampala: in a Sudan pattern screen.

Jinja: in a Sudan pattern screen under a thatched shelter.

Masaka: in a standard screen under thatched shelter.

Arua: single louvred screen.

Bukalasa: in a cage under wood and iron roof until June 1926; from July 1926 in a Sudan pattern screen.

Bombo, Fort Portal, Gulu, Mbarara: in a cage under thatched shelter.

Masindi, Mbale, Mubendi, Serere, Simsa: in a cage under verandah.

Nagichot, Dwoli, Kamuli, Ngetta: exposure not stated.

*Pressure*—Entebbe: readings are reduced to 32° F. at station latitude and level.  
Jinja: readings are reduced to 32° F. at station latitude and level.  
[1924].

*Temperature*—The following are the hours at which the maximum and minimum thermometers are set and read:—

	Set	Read	Maximum		Minimum	Set	Read
			Entered to	previous day			
Entebbe .. ..	21h.	21h.	—		21h.	7h.	7h.
Jinja, Mbale .. ..	7h.	7h.	yes		7h.	7h.	7h.
Arua, Bombo .. ..	9h.	9h.	yes		9h.	9h.	9h.
Bukalasa .. ..	7h.	†18h.	—		18h.	7h.	7h.
Fort Portal .. ..	14h.	14h.	—		14h.	14h.	14h.
Gulu, Masindi .. ..	8h.	8h.	yes		8h.	8h.	8h.
Kampala .. ..	7h.	7h.	yes		14h.	14h.	14h.
Masaka .. ..	21h.	21h.	—		21h.	21h.	21h.
Mbarara .. ..	16h.	14h.	—		16h.	14h.	14h.
Mubendi .. ..	7h.	21h.	—		21h.	7h.	7h.
*Serere, *Simsa .. ..	7h.	7h.	yes		7h.	7h.	7h.

\* Minimum readings also entered to previous day.

† 21h. from July, 1926.



**Rainfall**—Heights of rims of rain-gauges are 4 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 8½h.

**Definition of**—Day of rain . . . . . 0.005 in. or more.

Day of clear sky and overcast sky. . . criteria not stated.

Day of gale . . . no. of observations at 8½h. when wind is force 7 or more on Beaufort scale.

### Bahamas—Nassau

Lat. 25° 5' N. Long. 77° 21' W. Height of the barometer cistern above M.S.L. 23.9 ft.

Hours of observation 8h. and 15h., 75th meridian time, 5 hours slow on G.M.T.

The instruments are exposed on the roof of a building.

**Pressure**—Readings are reduced to 32° F., M.S.L. It appears probable, though it is not stated, that the correction for gravity has also been applied.

**Temperature**—Maximum . . . read and set at 15h.

Minimum . . . . . read and set at 8h., and entered to day of reading.

The values given under the headings of "Temperature. Max. and Min." refer to mean daily maximum and minimum.

**Relative Humidity**—The tables used for the computation are not stated.

**Rainfall**—Rim of rain-gauge is 50 ft. above the ground and 1 ft. 3 in. above roof of Central Public Building.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 8h.

**Wind**—The values given as "Wind Force" apparently refer to velocity in miles per hour. A cup anemometer is in use, but the type is not stated. The cups are 66.3 ft. above the ground.

### Jamaica

	Kingston	Negril Point	Morant Point
Standard of time . . . . .	75th meridian	75th meridian	75th meridian
Hours slow on G.M.T. . . . .	5 hours	5 hours	5 hours
<b>Pressure</b> —			
Readings are reduced to . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}(7 + 15h.)$	$\frac{1}{2}(7 + 15h.)$	$\frac{1}{2}(7 + 15h.)$
	32°F., lat. 45°, M.S.L.	32°F., lat. 45°, M.S.L.	32°F., lat. 45°, M.S.L.
<b>Temperature</b> —Mean . . . . .	*	*	*
Maximum . . . . .	read and set at 7h., entered to previous day.	set at 7h. and read at 15h.	set at 7h. and read at 15h.
Minimum . . . . .	read and set at 15h.	set at 15h. and read at 7h.	set at 15h. and read at 7h.
(entered to day of reading)			
Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity—"Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables," 1915 edition.			
<b>Rainfall</b> —			
Rim above ground . . . . .	51 ft.	6½ ft.	3 ft.
For 24 hours beginning . . . . .	7h.	7h.	7h.
<b>Definition of</b> —			
Day with rain . . . . .	0.01 in. or more	0.01 in. or more	0.01 in. or more
Day with gale . . . . .	40 mi/hr or more	40 mi/hr or more	40 mi/hr or more
<b>Wind</b> —			
Anemometer in use . . . . .	U.S. Weather Bureau pattern.	Robinson's	not stated
Cups above ground . . . . .	69 ft.	94 ft.	18 ft.

\* The mean temperature is obtained by the following formula devised by the late Maxwell Hall:  
 $\frac{1}{2}(7 + 15h + \text{Max.} + \text{Min.}) - 0.5^\circ\text{F.}$

### Leeward Islands

	Antigua	St. Kitts	Dominica	Montserrat	Tortola
Latitude . . . . .	17° 5' N.	17° 18' N.	15° 30' N.	16° 45' N.	18° 25' N.
Longitude . . . . .	61° 45' W.	62° 48' W.	61° 20' W.	62° 5' W.	64° 36' W.
Height of barometer above M.S.L.	24 ft.	157 ft.	50 ft.	130 ft.	20 ft.
Hours of observation	9h., 15h.	9h., 15h.	9h., 15h.	9h., 15h.	9h.
Standard of time . . . . .	local	local	probably local	local	60th meridian
Hours slow on G.M.T.	4h. 7m.	4h. 11m.	4h. 5m.	4h. 8m.	4h.
<b>Pressure</b> —	$\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$ reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° M.S.L.	$\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$ reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° M.S.L.	aneroid barometer	$\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$ reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° M.S.L.	9h. reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° M.S.L.
<b>Temperature</b> —					
Mean . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$	$\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$	$\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$	$\frac{1}{2}(\text{max.} + \text{min.})$	—
Maximum . . . . .	read and set at 9h. entered to previous day.	read and set at 9h. entered to previous day.	set at 9h. and read at 15h.	read and set at 9h. entered to previous day.	read and set at 9h. entered to previous day.
Minimum . . . . .	read and set at 9h.	read and set at 9h.	set at 15h. and read at 9h.	read and set at 9h.	read and set at 9h.
(entered to day of reading)					
<b>Rainfall</b> —					
Rim above ground.	4 ft.	1 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	3 ft.	1 ft. 7 in.
Day with rain	0.01 in. or more.	0.01 in. or more.	Not stated.	0.01 in. or more.	Not stated.
Day with clear sky.	mean cloud less than 2/10 [1925]	criterion indefinite.	—	criterion indefinite.	—
Day with overcast sky.	mean cloud more than 8/10 [1925].	criterion indefinite.	—	criterion indefinite [1924]	—

Totals of rainfall refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

### Special Notes—

St. Kitts—The screen containing the thermometers is 10½ ft. to the west of the laboratory, 20 ft. high. The site of the rain-gauge is not stated.

Montserrat—**Wind**—the summary appears to be unreliable chiefly owing to the number of missing observations.

Dominica—The thermometers are exposed in a wire cage suspended in a shed with open sides. The rain-gauge is on Morne Bruce, 400 ft. above M.S.L.

### Grenada—Richmond Hill

Hours of observation 9h. and 18h., local time, 4 hours 7 minutes slow on G.M.T.

Site and exposure of the barometer and thermometers "conventional." The rain-gauge is 2 ft. 3 in. distant from a wall 1 ft. 2 in. high, which is surmounted by an iron fence 6 ft. high composed of bars 1 in. wide set 8 in. apart.

**Pressure**—Mean . . . . .  $\frac{1}{2}(9 + 18h.)$ ; values as read, no corrections have been applied. (See below for attached thermometer.)

The height of the barometer cistern above M.S.L. is 509 ft.

**Temperature**—The figures under 9 a.m., 6 p.m. and Mean refer to readings of the attached thermometer.

Maximum . . . read and set at 9h., and entered to previous day.

Minimum . . . read and set at 9h., and entered to day of reading.

The mean daily maxima are entered under the heading "Means of Min," and the mean daily minima under the heading "Means of Max."



*Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables" from January to June, and from "Hygrometric Tables" published by the Meteorological Office, London, 1924 (M.O. 265), from July 1, 1926.

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 2 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain—0.01 in. or more.

Day with clear sky .. mean cloud amount less than 2 tenths.

Day with overcast sky .. mean cloud amount more than 8 tenths.

Day with gale .. .. total number of observations at 9h. and 18h. when the wind force exceeds 4 on the Beaufort Scale.

*Wind*—The wind direction refers to "magnetic" north.

#### St. Lucia—Reunion Experiment Station

Hours of observation 7h., 12h., 17h., 60th meridian time, 4 hours slow on G.M.T.

Thermometers are in a wire cage under a thatched roof.

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{3}(7 + 12 + 17h.)$

Maximum .. .. read and set at 17h.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 7h., and entered to day of reading.

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 1 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 7h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

#### St. Vincent—Agricultural Experiment Station

Hours of observation 9h. and 15h., local time, 4 hours 5 minutes slow on G.M.T.

Thermometers are exposed in a single-louvred screen; the rain-gauge is of an obsolete pattern.

*Pressure*—In inches— $\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$ ; readings are reduced to 32°F., lat. 45°, and M.S.L.

*Temperature*—In °F. Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$

Maximum .. .. read and set at 9h. and entered to previous day.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 9h. and entered to previous day.

*Vapour Pressure (in inches) and Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables."

*Rainfall*—In inches. Rim of rain-gauge is 13 in. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

Day with clear sky .. .. no cloud at either hour of observation.

Day with overcast sky .. .. overcast at both hours of observation.

#### Barbados

Latitude 13° 8' N. Longitude 59° 36' W.

Hours of observation January to June 9h. and 15h. (except for rainfall), 60th meridian time, 4 hours slow on G.M.T. During July to December the pressure and attached thermometer readings continued to be taken at 9h. and 15h., but the other observations were taken at 8h. and 17h. The hour of observation for rainfall was 6h. throughout the year.

The site and the exposure of the instruments are "conventional."

*Pressure*—In inches— $\frac{1}{2}(9 + 15h.)$ ; readings are reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° and M.S.L.

*Temperature*—In °F. Mean .. The figures under 9, 3 and Mean refer to readings of the attached thermometer.

Maximum .. .. January to June, set at 9h. and read at 15h.; July to December, read and set at 17h., and entered to day of reading.

Minimum .. .. January to June, set at 15h. and read at 9h., and entered to day of reading. July to December, read at 17h. each day and at 8h. on the following day, the lower reading being taken as the minimum temperature of the day on which the 17h. reading is made.

*Vapour Pressure (in inches) and Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Hints to Meteorological Observers" by W. Marriott, 7th Ed., 1911.

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 1 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 6h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

Day with clear sky .. mean cloud amount less than 2 tenths.

Day with overcast sky .. mean cloud amount greater than 8 tenths.

*Wind*—Wind directions refer to "magnetic" north.

#### Trinidad—St. Clair, Port of Spain

Hours of observation 7h. and 15h., 60th meridian time, 4 hours slow on G.M.T.

Site and exposure "conventional."

*Pressure*—Values appear to be unreliable.

*Temperature*—in °F. Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}(7 + 15h.)$

Maximum .. .. read and set at 15h.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 15h.

*Vapour Pressure (in inches) and Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables."

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 2 ft. 8 in. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 7h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

#### Falkland Isles—Port Stanley

Hour of observation: until February 20, 1926, at 10h., from February 21, 1926, at 9h. local time, 3 hours 51 minutes slow on G.M.T.

The site and the exposure of the instruments are "conventional."

*Pressure*—readings are reduced to 32°F., lat. 45° and M.S.L. [1924].

Height of the barometer above M.S.L. 6 feet.

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{max.} + \text{min.})$ . May and June 1926, 9h.

Maximum .. .. read and set at 9h. and entered to previous day.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 9h., and entered to day of reading.

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 1 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 9h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain—a day with some precipitation, whether measurable or not. [1926].

Day with clear sky .. .. cloud amount 1 tenth or less.

Day with overcast sky .. .. cloud amount 9 tenths or more.

#### Mauritius—Royal Alfred Observatory

The site and the exposure of the instruments are "conventional."

*Pressure*—Mean of 24 hours; readings are reduced to 32°F., lat. 45°, at station level. Height of barometer cistern above M.S.L. 181 ft.

*Temperature*—Mean is mean of 24 hours.

Maximum and minimum values refer to the civil day 0h. to 24h.

*Dew Point, Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity*—The mean temperature of the dew-point, the degree of humidity and the elastic force of vapour are derived from the mean daily temperature of the air and of evaporation, by means of tables based on "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables," and are not the means of 24-hourly values.

*Rainfall*—Totals refer to the civil day, 0h. to 24h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain—0.1 mm. or more.



*Evaporation*—The amount of evaporation is obtained from the readings of a Negretti and Zambra evaporimeter which consists of a cylindrical brass vessel 8 in. in diameter and 4 in. deep. The amount of water in the vessel is measured at midnight.

*Sunshine*—A Campbell-Stokes recorder is in use.

*Wind*—A Robinson cup anemometer is in use.

### Seychelles

Hours of observation 10h. and 16h., 60th meridian time, 4 hours fast on G.M.T.

The thermometers are exposed in a wire cage under a thatched shelter.

The rain-gauge is of an obsolete pattern.

The site is "conventional."

*Pressure*— $\frac{1}{2}$  (10 + 16h.); values are corrected for index error only.

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{2}$  (10 + 16h.).

Maximum—read and set at 10h. and 16h. and the highest value entered to the day of reading.

Minimum—read and set at 10h. and 16h. and the lowest value entered to the day of reading.

*Cloudiness*—The column under "Rainfall, Mean," refers to mean cloudiness,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (10 + 16h.).

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 1 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning 10h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. a day with some precipitation whether measurable or not.

Day with clear sky .. .. mean cloud amount 5 tenths or less.

Day with overcast sky .. .. mean cloud amount 8 tenths or more.

### Fiji—Suva

Hours of observation, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ h., zone time, 12 hours fast on G.M.T.

The site and the exposure of the instruments are "conventional."

*Pressure*—Readings are reduced to 32° F., M.S.L., at station latitude.

*Temperature*—

Maximum .. .. read and set at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. and entered to previous day.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h., and entered to day of reading.

*Vapour Pressure and Relative Humidity*—Computed from "Glaisher's Hygrometric Tables," from January to June, and from "Hygrometric Tables," published by the Meteorological Office, London, 1924 (M.O. 265), from July 1, 1926.

*Rainfall*—Rim of rain-gauge is 1 ft. above the ground.

Totals refer to the 24 hours beginning at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain .. .. 0.01 in. or more.

Day with clear sky .. .. cloud amount less than 2 tenths.

Day with overcast sky .. .. cloud amount greater than 8 tenths.

[1926].

*Wind*—A Dines electric cup anemometer is in use.

*Sunshine*—A Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder is in use.

### South Georgia—Cumberland Bay

Hours of observation—8h., 14h., 20h., local time, 2 hours 26 minutes slow on G.M.T.

*Pressure*—values in millibars are inaccurate.

Values in inches are  $\frac{1}{3}$  (8 + 14 + 20h.) reduced to 32°F., and M.S.L. at station latitude. The highest and lowest values are given in millimetres, reduced to 32°F.

The height of the barometer above M.S.L. is 4 metres.

*Temperature*—Mean .. ..  $\frac{1}{3}$  (8 + 14 + 20h.).

Maximum .. .. read and set at 20h.

Minimum .. .. read and set at 8h.

Both values are entered to the day of reading.

*Rainfall*—in inches.

The figures are obtained by conversion from readings in millimetres and tenths.

Totals refer to the 24 hours ending at 20h.

*Definition of*—Day with rain—a day with some rain whether measurable or not.

Days with snow are not included under "rain-days" unless rain also fell on that day.

Day with snow .. .. a day with some snow whether measurable or not.

Day with clear sky .. .. cloud amount of 0 or 1 at all three hours of observation.

Day with overcast sky .. .. cloud amount of 9 or 10 at all three hours of observation.

### ERRATUM, 1924.

#### Bahamas—Nassau

*Temperature*—Mean maximum, January, 75.5.

### ERRATA, 1926.

#### Gibraltar

*Vapour Pressure*—21h., July, 19.6; Year, 15.9; Mean, July, 19.5.

*Relative Humidity*—21h., July, 72; Mean, July, 69.

*Rainfall*—Total, November, 6.03; Year, 26.18.

*Number of Days of Fog*—May, 0; Year, 5.

#### Malta

*Mean Pressure*—January, 30.023; Year, 29.991.

*Temperature*—19h., May, 64.7; Year, 65.8. Mean, May, 65.8; Year, 66.6.

Absolute minimum, February, 52.0, on several dates. Absolute maximum, February, 66.3, on 2nd; August, 86 on 18th.

*Vapour Pressure*—December, 12.8.

*Cloud Amount*—March, 6.

*Rainfall*—Total, April, 1.16; May, 0.65; July, 0.03; December, 3.35. Max. fall, April, 0.40 on 15th; July, 0.03 on 8th; September, 0.74 on 30th; December, 0.76 on 2nd.

*Number of Days of Rain*—April, 5; May, 1; June, 2; July, 1; Year, 59.

*Hail*, March, 1; Year, 5. *Thunderstorms*, June, 1; July, 1; September, 1; November, 3; December, 2; Year, 8.

#### Gambia—Cape St. Mary

*Temperature*—Year: absolute maximum 105 March 9th; absolute minimum 61 December 11th.

#### Gold Coast—Accra

*Temperature*—Absolute min., March, 70 on 3rd; April, 67 on 4th; October, 70 on 5th; Year, 67 on January 11th and April 4th

*Relative Humidity*—August, 83.0.

*Number of Days—Thunderstorms*, January, 1; February, 1; March, 3; May, 0.

*Clear Sky*, January, 14; Year, 57.

*Wind*—March, SW. 25, W. 6; April, SW. 27, W. 2. Year, SW. 205, W. 84.

#### Nigeria—Hadeija

*Temperature*—9h., April, 93.4. Mean, July, 76.3; September, 77.6; December 64.0; Year, 74.7. Mean maximum, September, 94.4; December, 88.9;

Year, 95.7. Mean minimum, July, 62.5; Year, 53.6.

*Relative Humidity*—February, delete.

*Rainfall*—Maximum, May and Year, 2.10 on May 1st.

#### Kaduna Capital

*Pressure*—January to May, delete; October, 28.091; Year, delete.

*Temperature*—Mean, October, 75.9; November, 75.6; Year, 76.7. Mean Maximum, October, 89.1; November, 90.4.

*Relative Humidity*—January to March, delete; November, 45; December, 37.

*Number of Days of rain*—May, 17.



**Lagos**

*Relative Humidity*—January, 77 ; June, 87 ; December, 83 ; Year, 81.

**Maiduguri**

*Temperature*—Mean, October, 76·1. Mean maximum, October, 103·5 ; Year, 98·5. Absolute maximum, January, 97.

*Relative Humidity*—January, delete.

**Sokoto**

*Temperature*—9h., June, 82·8 ; September, 82·8.

**Yola**

*Temperature*—9h., November, 81·8. Mean, April, 90·0 ; September and Year, delete. Mean maximum, June, 90·0. Mean minimum, September and Year, delete. Absolute minimum, April, 69 ; September, delete.

**Sierra Leone—Freetown**

*Pressure*—April, 1011·6 ; Year, 1012·0.

*Rainfall*—Date of max. in March, 29th.

*Number of Days*—*Clear sky*, January, 11. *Overcast sky*, December, 6.

*Wind*—the following figures should be substituted for those given in the Annual Report :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
N ..	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	12
NE ..	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	10	8	4	10	40
E ..	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	7	7	22
SE ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
S ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	6
SW ..	21	32	40	23	15	10	14	24	15	10	21	11	236
W ..	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	10	27
NW ..	4	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	23
Calm ..	31	23	12	30	44	47	46	33	31	41	18	5	361

**Nyasaland—Zomba**

*Mean Pressure*—June, 27·007 ; November, 26·850.

*Temperature*—9h., February, 75. 21h., August, 61. Mean, February, 73 ; June, 61 ; July, 61. Mean minimum, April, 61 ; July, 53 ; November, December and Year, delete. Mean maximum, August, 76. Absolute minimum, February, 61 on 10th ; November and December, delete. Absolute maximum, December, on the 7th.

*Relative Humidity*—9h., February, 88. Mean, December, 85.

*Earth Temperature*—heading should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  (9 a.m. + 9 p.m.) for both columns.

*Amount of Cloud*—9h., February, 9.

*Rainfall*—total, February, 12·85 ; Year, 78·11. Maximum fall, February, 2·51 on 5th ; June, 0·09 on 15th.

**Uganda—Entebbe**

*Pressure*—7h., April, 26·257 ; July, 26·247, November, 26·160 ; Year, 26·214 ; 21h., May, 26·212 ; September, 26·188.

*Temperature*—Dry Bulb—14h., January, 77·6 ; February, 78·0 ; June, 76·1 ; November, 76·7 ; Year, 76·5 ; 21h., January, 69·4 ; March, 71·9 ; May, 68·4 ; June, 67·9 ; July, 70·0 ; December, 67·4 ; Year, 68·6.

Wet Bulb—7h., March, 67·3 ; November, 64·8 ; 14h., September, 69·6 ; 21h., October, 64·7.

Mean maximum—July, 78·1 ; Year, 79·3.

Mean minimum—April, 63·9 ; October, 63·5.

**Northern Rhodesia**—Livingstone, July, 1925–June, 1926, at 8h. only.

*Pressure*—Mean, July, 27·032 ; October, 26·879 ; April, 26·946 ; May, 26·953 ; Year, 26·908.

*Rainfall*—Total, September, 0·50 ; March, 7·39. Days, November, 9 ; Year, 82.

**Bahamas—Nassau**

*Temperature*—February, April, July, Year, delete minimum : September, Year, delete maximum.

**Leeward Islands—Antigua**

*Temperature*—15h., July, 84·3.

*Relative Humidity*—9h., January, 71·4. 15h., October, 75·3 ; Year, 69·0. Mean, January, 69·5 ; October, 75·8 ; Year, 70·7.

*Amount of Cloud*—9h., January, 6·5 ; Year, 5·8. 15h., July, 6·0. Mean, January, 6·3 ; July, 5·7 ; Year, 6·0.

*Wind*—N., September, 2 ; Year, 3. NE., April, 34 ; Year, 371. SE., April, 22 ; Year, 277. NW., September, 2 ; Year, 2.

**Montserrat**

*Pressure*—January, 30·000.

*Temperature*—9h., August, 82·3 ; November, 79·9. 15h., February, 79·6 ; August, 84·3 ; October, 83·3. Mean, August, 83·3. Mean maximum, February, 82·6.

*Relative Humidity*—May, 9h., 65·0 ; 15h., 62·6.

*Amount of Cloud*—9h., October, 5·8 ; November, 6·0 ; December, 4·9. 15h., October, 6·3 ; December, 4·4. Mean, October, 6·1 ; November, 5·7 ; December, 4·5.

*Rainfall*—Maximum February, 0·60 on 19th. ; June, 0·83 on 27th. July, 2·17 on 22nd.

*Number of Days* with rain, November, 18.

**Windward Islands—Grenada**

*Pressure*—April, 29·681 ; July, 29·637 ; December, 29·587 ; Year, 29·628.

*Temperature*—Attached thermometer at 9h., April, 79 ; May, 81 ; June, 80 ; August, 81 ; Year, 79. 18h., February, 83 ; April, 85 ; May, 86 ; June, 84 ; July, 85 ; October, 84. Mean, February, 80 ; April, 82 ; May, 83 ; June, 82 ; July, 83 ; August, 83 ; October, 82 ; Year, 82. Mean maximum (under column headed minimum) February, 84. Mean minimum (under column headed maximum). February, 72. Absolute minimum, August, 73 on 19th ; Year, 70 in several months. Absolute maximum, Year, 92 on September 9th.

*Vapour Tension*—In inches, January to June. In millibars July to December. Delete year.

*Rainfall*—Total for year 59·37 in. Maximum fall for year, 2·78 on July 22nd.

*Number of Days* with rain, year, 199.

with thunderstorms, June, 0 ; Year, 27.

with clear sky, July, 1 ; Year, 44.

with overcast sky, Year, 58.

with gale (force 4–7) Year 6.

*Wind*—December, N., 1 ; E., 22. Year, N., 4 ; NE., 62 ; E., 354 ; SE., 130 ; W., 1 ; Calm, 179.



**St. Lucia**

*Temperature*—Absolute maximum, July, probably 92.

**Trinidad**

*Temperature*—Absolute maximum, Year, 95, April 29 and 30, May 13 and 28.  
Absolute minimum, Year, 61, January 26th.

**Falkland Isles—Port Stanley**

*Pressure*—Mean, February, 1007·7; April, 1008·8; August, 1009·9; October, 1005·1; November, 996·3; December, 1000·6.

*Temperature*—Mean, February, 50·5; March, 46·5; April, 41·0; October, 40·1. Absolute maximum, January, 66; October, date, 30th; November, date, 22nd. Absolute minimum, April, 27 on 11th; October, 25 on 2nd; November, 30 on 9th.

*Rainfall*—Total. September, 2·32; October, 2·45; November, 2·40. Greatest fall. April, ·63; June, ·38; July, ·55; October, ·45; November, ·38.

*Number of Days*—Rain. April, 24; May, 28; June, 22; July, 21; August, 19; September, 27; October, 22

*Wind Direction and Force*—Values for October and November should be transposed.

**Fiji—Suva**

*Rainfall*—Total, July, 9·18; Year, 104·38.

**South Georgia—Cumberland Bay**

*Temperature*—Absolute minimum date, January, 2nd, 9th.

*Rainfall*—Total, June, 1·646; July, 3·669; Year, 35·042.

**Abridged List of Publications published by the Authority of the Meteorological Committee****1. HANDBOOKS, TEXTBOOKS, TABLES—contd.**

**Weather Map.** An introduction to Modern Meteorology. By Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S. 6th issue. 1925. (No. 225i.) (Royal 16mo.) 1s. 3d. Postage 1½d. (See also **Meteorological Glossary**, in continuation of the Weather Map.)

**Weather of the British Coasts.** (No. 230. 1918.) (8vo.) 4s. 6d. Postage 4d.

**Wireless Weather Manual**, being a Guide to the Reception and Interpretation of Weather Reports and Forecasts distributed by Wireless Telegraphy in Great Britain. (No. 255. 1922.) (8vo.) 9d. Postage ½d. (Supplements issued as necessary and priced separately.)

**2. JOURNALS**

**Marine Observer.** Commencing January, 1924, in substitution for the monthly issues of Meteorological Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean and East Indian Seas. (No. 262.) (12½ in. by 9½ in.) Published monthly. 2s. Postage 2d. (Annual subscription, 25s. post free.)

**Meteorological Magazine.** Symons's Meteorological Magazine, incorporated with the Meteorological Office Circular. (8vo.) Published monthly. 6d. Postage ½d. (Annual subscription, from February to January, 6s. 6d. post free.)

**3. PUBLICATIONS OF DATA (CURRENT PERIODICAL ISSUES).**

**The Observatories' Year Book**, commencing 1922. (4to.) In continuation of Parts III (2) and IV of the British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book. Volumes for 1922 and 1923, each 63s.; 1924, 57d. 6d.; 1925, 63s.

**British Rainfall.** (8vo.) A Report upon the progress of Rainfall Investigations and full records of the Rainfall of each year, with Maps and Illustrations:—  
1865 to 1879, each 5s.  
1880 to 1918, each 10s.  
1919 to 1921, each 12s. 6d.  
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(Volumes for 1876, 1881, 1911, 1917 and 1918, out of print.)

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