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

SEPTEMBER 1894.

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General Summary.—In the western and northern parts of the United Kingdom the weather was mostly fair and dry, the absence of rain in the west of Scotland and the north of Ireland being quite remarkable. Over the eastern, central, and southern districts, however, cloud and mist were very prevalent, with occasional thunderstorms, and with one or two heavy falls of rain locally. Pressure was high, especially in the north; temperature was below the average; the winds were Northerly or North-easterly; rainfall was very deficient at all but the eastern and southern stations; bright sunshine was fairly abundant in the western districts, but less than the average in the east.

Pressure.—*Mean* at 8 a.m. ranged from 30·20 ins. and upwards over Scotland and the greater part of Ireland to about 30·10 ins. on the coasts of Norfolk and Kent, and also in the Channel Islands. The general distribution was anticyclonic, and the mean values were above the average,* the excess being comparatively slight (0·10 in. to 0·15 in.) in the east and south of England, but very considerable (0·30 in. and more) in Scotland and the north of Ireland. *Highest* readings were observed in most places on the 30th, when the barometer rose to 30·5 ins. and upwards in the northern parts of Great Britain, and to 30·4 ins. and upwards in all other parts of the kingdom. In the south of Ireland, however, the mercury was highest (30·5 ins. and upwards) on the 10th. *Lowest* readings occurred on the 25th, when the barometer ranged from a little below 29·6 ins. in the extreme south of England to about 29·85 ins. over the northern parts of Great Britain. *Range* was moderate in the south, but very slight in the north.

Depressions were of little importance, and were confined almost exclusively to the southern parts of our area. The only disturbance of any note was formed over the south of Norway on the 6th, whence it passed southwards to Holland and eastwards to North Germany, where it gradually dispersed. On the night of the 7th a small secondary depression appeared off the north of Ireland and travelled quickly south-eastwards, across our islands, but filled up on reaching the Straits of Dover.

Anticyclones.—The two principal systems observed were:—(1.) A large area which lay off our western coasts early in the month, but which afterwards spread eastwards over nearly the whole Continent, its influence being felt over our islands until about the 20th; (2.) a system which advanced over the northern parts of our islands on the 27th, and which also extended over the whole of north-western and northern Europe.

Winds were mainly Northerly over the northern and eastern parts of the kingdom, and North-easterly in the west and south, the proportion of breezes from the latter quarter being exceptionally large for the time of year. Over the country generally there was an entire absence of gales, but in the north-east of Scotland a slight one from the North-westward was experienced on the night of the 11th.

Temperature.—*Mean* at sea-level ranged from 59° and upwards in the Channel Islands and from 56° and upwards on the south coast of England to 52° and less over central Ireland, and to 51° and less in the Shetlands, the Hebrides, and some parts of central Scotland. The general distribution showed a distinct tendency towards the wintry type, and the actual values were everywhere below the average,* the deficit being greatest (two and a half to three and a half degrees) over the central parts of England and Ireland. *Highest* readings were observed over England on the 1st, but in Ireland and Scotland they occurred at various times, mostly about the middle of the month. With the exception of a few English stations the absolute maxima were below 70°, and in the north of Scotland and the north-west of England they were below 65°. *Lowest* readings occurred between the 28th and 30th, when slight frost was experienced at several of the most central stations. *Range* was moderate generally, but amounted to 40° at Loughborough, Markree Castle, and Brookeborough, and to 44° at Llandoverly. *Vapour Tension* ranged from 0·40 in. or more in the Scilly and Channel Islands to between 0·30 in. and 0·32 in. over central Ireland, the north-west of England, and the east of Scotland. *Relative Humidity* exceeded 90 per cent. at several of the central and southern stations in England and also over central Ireland, the highest value of all being 95 per cent. at Cambridge. The lowest per-centages were 78 at Liverpool and 80 at Aberdeen, Leith, Holyhead, and Valencia.

Rainfall was considerably less than the normal at all stations excepting one or two in the extreme south of England, the deficit being especially marked in the west of Scotland, the north-west of England, and the northern and central parts of Ireland. In the first and last-named regions the total fall amounted to but a mere fraction of the average,* and in some places it was the smallest observed, not only in September, but in any other month, for very many years past. The largest aggregates reported during the month were 3·7 ins. at Hastings, 3·4 ins. at Bristol, and 3·3 ins. at Cirencester, the smallest being 0·08 in. at Glasgow and 0·10 in. at Armagh and Edgeworthstown (several other stations in the west of Scotland and the north of Ireland had less than a quarter of an inch). Over the southern parts of England one or two extremely heavy falls were experienced locally: thus, at Eastbourne 2 ins. were measured between 2 and 9 a.m. on the 8th, while at High Wycombe the newspapers report that 2½ inches fell on the 23rd in the space of an hour and a half.

Bright Sunshine was deficient in all the more eastern and central parts of the kingdom, but was in excess of the average* in the western and south-western districts. The per-centage of the possible amount ranged from 51 at Scilly and from 45 or more at several other south-western stations to 24 at Stornoway, Fort Augustus, Edinburgh, and in London, and to only 21 at Manchester (Oldham Road).

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