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

JUNE 1900.

(Issued as a Supplement to the Weekly Weather Report, 1900.)

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**General Summary.**—The weather of June was extremely changeable, with frequent thunderstorms, accompanied in some instances by very heavy falls of rain. Pressure was below the average; temperature varied greatly from time to time, and in different places, but was as a rule above the normal; the winds were rather variable in Scotland, but chiefly from the Southward or Westward in England and Ireland; rainfall was mostly in excess of the average, the amount being very large in Ireland and the north of England; bright sunshine was rather deficient, excepting at a few isolated places in the west and south.

**Pressure.**—*Mean at 8 a.m.* ranged from a little above 30·00 ins. at Jersey, and from 29·95 ins. and upwards over the Channel and a considerable portion of the south of England, to 29·85 ins., and less in the north-west of Ireland. The distribution over our islands was favourable for winds from a more southerly quarter than is usual in June, and the mean values were everywhere below the average,\* the deficit being slight over Great Britain, but larger (0·10 in. to 0·12 in.) in the west and north of Ireland. *Highest* readings were recorded on the 1st, when the barometer rose to 30·4 ins. and upwards over the northern parts of the United Kingdom generally, and to 30·2 ins. and upwards in all other districts excepting the extreme south-east of Ireland. *Lowest* readings were registered either between the 24th and 25th, or on the 30th. On the former dates the barometer fell to 29·5 ins. and less in the north of Ireland and in most parts of England; on the latter date it fell to 29·4 ins. and less in the north of Scotland, and to 29·5 ins. and less over Scotland and Ireland generally. *Range* agreed closely with the normal for the time of year.

**Depressions.**—During the first week a large and complex area of low pressure extended slowly northwards from Southern Europe over France and the English Channel, the system ultimately travelling away to the eastward; its movements were too irregular to be shown on Map 2 Pl. VI. Later on a series of depressions skirted our western coasts, while shallow secondary systems moved northwards over Spain, France, and Great Britain. The only well-marked depression which advanced directly over our islands was that of the 24th and 25th, the centre appearing off the west of Ireland early on the 24th, and afterwards moving firstly in an east-north-easterly direction to the north of that country, secondly in a south-easterly direction across England, and finally eastwards across the Netherlands and North Germany to the Baltic, where the system gradually dispersed.

**Anticyclones.**—The anticyclone which extended over Western Europe at the close of May was still in existence at the commencement of this month, but was gradually drifting northwards; after the 5th it passed away towards the Arctic Ocean, and apparently broke up. For the remainder of the month no definite anticyclone was observed over our islands or their immediate neighbourhood, the highest pressures being reported:—(1) between the 10th and 13th over Northern and Central Europe; (2) between the 14th and 24th mostly over the central and southern part of the Continent; and (3) temporarily between the 25th and 27th over the Bay of Biscay, and to the westward of our islands.

**Winds.**—Over England and Ireland the winds were chiefly from between South and West, but in the west of Scotland they were rather variable, while in the north and east of that country they were mainly from points between North and East. No gales were reported on our northern coasts, but in the south and south-east the wind blew very hard in the rear of the depression of the 24th and 25th, and reached the force of a gale in places.

**Temperature.**—*Mean at sea level* ranged from 60° and upwards at several stations in the central and south-eastern parts of England to between 53° and 55° on the north and east coasts of Scotland, and to 50° and less in the Shetlands. The general distribution over our islands agreed very fairly with the normal, but the mean values were as a rule in excess of the average.\* The amount of excess varied greatly, however, in different places, and at some stations, chiefly in the west and north, there was a slight deficit. *Highest* readings occurred mostly between the 3rd and 6th in Ireland, and between the 10th and 12th over Great Britain; in the former country the thermometer did not rise much above 70°, but in the inland parts of England it exceeded 80°, the highest readings reported being 88° in London and at Cambridge, and 87° at Bawtry. *Lowest* readings occurred on varying dates, mostly between the 1st and 6th, when the thermometer fell below 45° in most parts of the United Kingdom, and below 40° at several of the northern stations, the lowest reading of all being 35° at Glenlee. *Range* was about equal to the normal for the time of year. *Vapour Tension* ranged from 0·40 in. and upwards on our southern and some parts of our eastern coasts, to 0·37 in. and less over the central and southern parts of the United Kingdom generally, and to 0·35 and less on the north-east coasts of Scotland. *Relative Humidity* varied from 94 per cent. at Spurn Head, 92 per cent. at Sumburgh Head, and 91 per cent. at Portland Bill, to 80 per cent. at several of the inland stations, and to 76 per cent. in London.

**Rainfall** was in excess of the average\* over the United Kingdom generally,—largely so in Ireland and the north of England, where the total fall amounted in several instances to more than twice as much as the normal. At some stations in the western and central parts of England and also in the northern and central parts of Scotland the amount was less than the average. The largest aggregates reported were 5·9 ins. at Killarney, 5·7 ins. at Blacksod Point, and 5·6 ins. at Valencia; the smallest being 1·1 in. at Sumburgh Head, 1·4 in. at Bawtry and Hereford, and 1·5 in. at Llandudno and Dungeness. The number of days with rain was large in the west, but fairly normal elsewhere. Amounts exceeding an inch in 24 hours were recorded in several places, the most general of such cases occurring over the south of Scotland and the northern parts of England and Ireland on the 24th, when 2·1 ins. fell at Glenlee, 1·8 in. at Alnwick Castle, and 1·4 in. at Glasgow.

**Bright Sunshine** was deficient in most places, but was slightly in excess of the average\* at a few stations in the west and south. The percentage of the possible duration ranged from 49 at Brighton, and 45 and upwards on many parts of our south and east coasts, to 25 or less at several of the northern stations in Great Britain, and to only 16 at Deerness.

\* The averages employed are—*Pressure and Temperature* for the 25 years, 1871–95; *Rainfall* for the 30 years, 1866–95; and *Bright Sunshine* for the 15 years, 1881–95.—See Preface to the *Weekly Weather Report*, 1895