

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

NOVEMBER 1900.

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

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PUBLISHED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.; JOHN MENZIES & CO., 12, HANOVER ST., EDINBURGH, and 90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; AND HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

General Summary.—The weather of November was, as a rule, mild and cloudy, with frequent rain in most districts, the latter being, however, slight in amount in the east and south. Thunder and lightning occurred at some of our northern and north-western stations on the 9th or 10th. Pressure was below, but temperature mostly above, the average; the winds varied considerably in direction, but were chiefly Southerly in the north and east; rainfall exceeded the normal at most places in the west and south, but was rather deficient over England; bright sunshine amounted to less than the average in all but a few scattered portions of our western and northern districts.

Pressure.—*Mean at 8 a.m.* ranged from 29.75 ins. and upwards over the Channel and the extreme south-east of England to 29.65 ins. and less in the north and west of Scotland. The general distribution over our islands agreed fairly with the normal, but the values were everywhere below the average,* and as the deficiency was greatest in the southern, and least in the northern, districts, the mean gradient was slighter than usual. *Highest* readings were registered on the 18th, when the barometer rose to 30.5 ins. and upwards over the greater part of Ireland, the extreme north of England, and the south and east of Scotland, and to 30.3 ins. and upwards in all other districts excepting the extreme south-east of England. *Lowest* readings were observed mostly on the 15th or 16th, when the barometer fell to about 28.9 ins. in the extreme north of Ireland, to 29.0 ins. or less in the north-western parts of the United Kingdom generally, and to 29.2 ins. or less in almost all other localities. In the south-western districts, however, the readings were equally low on the 28th, while in the extreme north of Scotland the lowest readings, 28.8 ins. to 28.9 ins., were recorded on the 8th. *Range* was moderate in the south, but rather large in the north.

Depressions were rather numerous, and moved in various directions, as will be seen from Map 2, Pl. XI. In two instances, viz., between the 5th and 7th, and between the 15th and 17th, the centre moved south-eastwards across our south-westcoasts, and afterwards travelled north-eastwards; in the former case the north-easterly movement was sudden, but in the latter case it did not commence until after the system had traversed France. The depression which skirted our northern coasts on the 8th, and that which appeared off our north-west coasts early on the 15th, were of considerable depth and occasioned gales in many places.

Anticyclones.—Two only were observed, and those were of a very transitory nature. The first extended over our islands from Northern Europe on the 2nd, but withdrew to the same region after the 3rd. The second advanced from the northern parts of the Atlantic on the 17th and 18th, but moved away to the eastward on the 20th.

Winds.—In the west and south these varied considerably in direction, but on our north and east coasts they were mainly from some Southerly point (South-east to South-west). Gales were fairly numerous (at Malin Head and Roche's Point they occurred on 9, and at Scilly on as many as 14 days), but were in no case of any great severity for the time of year.

Temperature.—*Mean at sea level* ranged from between 50° and 51° in the Scilly and Channel Islands, and from 47° and upwards on our south and south-west coasts generally, to 45° and less in inland parts of the north-east of England, to 43° and less in similar portions of the north of Ireland, and to 42° and less in some parts of northern and central Scotland. The general distribution over our islands agreed closely with the normal, but the mean values were mostly above the average,* the only regions with any deficit, and that a slight one, being some portions of Ireland, Wales, and the extreme south-west of England. *Highest* readings were recorded mostly on the 1st, but in some parts of Ireland and Scotland on the 2nd or 3rd, the thermometer at these times exceeding 60° in most districts and reaching 65° at Cheadle. At several of our northern and central stations the readings were as high as, or higher than, anything observed in November for 30 years past. *Lowest* readings occurred over the greater part of England on the 11th, but in Ireland and Scotland mostly on varying dates between the 18th and 22nd; the lowest reading reported was 23° at Lairg, Glenlee, Swarraton, and Edenfel. *Range* was moderate for the time of year. *Vapour Tension* ranged from between 0.29 in. and 0.32 in. at the English and Bristol Channel stations to 0.24 in. and less over the north-west of England and the eastern and central parts of Scotland. *Relative Humidity* varied from 94 per cent. at Parsonstown, and 90 per cent. and upwards over the northern, eastern, and central parts of England, to 84 per cent. at Holyhead, and to 81 per cent. at Jersey.

Rainfall varied greatly in amount in different places. In the western and northern districts it was, as a rule, in excess of the average*—largely so in some parts of Ireland and the south of Scotland. In the west of Scotland, however, there was a deficit. Over the eastern and central parts of England there was a rather general deficit, but in most places the difference from the average was small. The largest aggregates reported were:—8.3 ins. at Valencia, 8.1 ins. at Killarney, and 7.2 ins. at Arlington; the smallest being 1.6 in. at Cambridge and Felixstowe, and 1.7 in. at Yarmouth, Geldeston, and Oxford. The number of days with rain was mostly above the average; at several of our northern and eastern stations there were 25 or more such occasions, while at Rothamsted, as well as at Jersey, there were as many as 28. Individual falls of great weight were somewhat rare, the principal cases occurring in the south of Ireland on the 5th, and in the west and north of Scotland on the 6th, when more than an inch occurred in many places, the largest amount reported being 1.4 in. at Killarney and Glasgow.

Bright Sunshine exceeded the average* at many stations in the western and northern parts of Great Britain, but was rather deficient elsewhere. The percentage of the possible duration ranged from 37 at Falmouth, and 34 at Scilly, to 15 or less at many of our northern stations, to 12 in London, and to only 9 at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Although the amount of sunshine was below the average and the weather during the month was generally gloomy, no fog was reported in London.

* 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 "Weekly Weather Report, 1895," and preface to "Daily Weather Reports, July–December, 1896.")