

SCOTTISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Observations taken at Forest of Glen Tana, County of Abertawe, in Lat. 57.2, Long. 2.52, Distance from Sea 35 miles.

Height of Cistern of the Barometer above Mean Sea-Level _____ feet, above Ground _____ feet.

During the MONTH of January 1891.

The Hours of Observation are of Greenwich Time.

ELECTRICITY.	Days of Month.	BAROMETER.				SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS. Read Daily, at 9 P.M.				HYGROMETER.				Rain.	WIND.				CLOUDS.				SUNSHINE.	THERMOMETERS under Ground.			SEA.	OZONE.		GENERAL REMARKS. As to occurrence of Thunder, Lightning, Storms, Hail, Meteors, Remarkable Depression or Elevation of Barometer, Prevalent Diseases, etc. Mention the hour at which Storms, including Thunder and Lightning, began and ended.		Days of Month.			
		9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.		Protected in Shade, 4 feet above Ground.		Exposed Black Bulbs.		9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.			9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.		9 A.M.		P.M.			9 h. A.M.				0-10.							
		Barometer. * No.	Attached Thermometer	Barometer. No.	Attached Thermometer	Max. No.	Min. No.	Max. in Sun's rays No.	Min. on Grass. No.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		No. of Hours in which it fell.	Amount in inches.	9 h. A.M.	9 h. P.M.	Readings of the H. Cup Anemometer. No.	9 h. A.M.	9 h. P.M.	Velocity (0-10), and Direction.		Amount (0-10), and Direction.	No. 3 inches.	No. 12 inches.	No. 22 inches.	Temperature of WELL at depth of feet, No.	Temperature at 1 fathom, and Density.			9 A.M.	9 P.M.		
		inches.	°	inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	No.	Direction.	Force	Direction.	Force	9 h. A.M.	0-10, and Direction.	Amount (0-10), and Direction.	Amount (0-10), and Direction.	No. 3 inches.	No. 12 inches.	No. 22 inches.	°	°	°	°	°				
	1	29.93	39	30.00	42	41	26			36.35	35	35	33		S	1	S	1	SE	8	10	1										1			
	2	30.06	39	30.12	44	46	27			36.35	35	34	32		S	1	S	1	SE	6		3										2			
	3	30.32	41	30.48	42	48	24			30.27	30	30	33		S	1	H	1	S	4		3										3			
	4	30.35	40	30.49	43	44	25			42.40	39	37	37		H	1	H	2	10		10	2										4			
	5	30.50	46	30.51	47	45	25			40.38	34	32	32		H	2	H	2	10		10	4										5			
	6	30.52	44	30.61	42	41	27			43.40	39	35	35	.15	SW	2	S	1	10		10											Shower of sleet & snow	6		
	7	30.43	39	30.49	41	40	25			34.53	30	27	27	.10	S	2	S	1	10		10												7		
	8	30.25	39	30.19	40	37	30			36.35	37	35	35	.10	SE	2	SW	2	10		10												Shower of snow	8	
	9	29.91	38	30.20	32	36	28			32.30	22	20	20		N	1	N	1	10			1											Thick mist	9	
	10	30.00	38	30.19	39	37	15			29.20	22	30	30		N	1	NW	1	10		10													10	
	11	30.16	38	30.49	36	34	29			33.33	37	36	36		H	1	SW	2	10		20													11	
	12	30.53	40	30.11	42	40	29			39.38	36	34	34		S	2	S	1	10			3												12	
	13	30.22	39	30.55	41	44	35			39.57	37	35	35		S	1	S	2	10		10	2												13	
	14	30.43	40	29.87	42	43	33			37.56	40	38	38		S	1	S	2	10		10	4												14	
	15	30.03	39	29.78	43	46	26			35.32	32	29	29		N	1	SW	2	NW	6		4												15	
	16	30.05	39	29.40	45	48	30			39.37	45	43	43		S	2	S	2	10		10	3												16	
	17	29.85	40	29.50	38	40	34			42.40	33	31	31		SW	1	S	1	10		10	3												17	
	18	30.01	40	29.40	39	56	34			39.37	32	30	30		S	1	S	1	10			2												18	
	19	29.80	40	29.19	39	40	31			36.35	42	39	39		S	1	S	1	10		10	2												19	
	20	29.15	41	29.14	40	41	29			46.40	41	39	39		S	2	S	2	10															20	
	21	29.95	39	29.31	45	46	16			43.56	39	37	37		H	1	NW	2	10			4												21	
	22	29.78	44	29.50	50	54	38			48.44	45	43	43		N	1	NW	2	SE	7		5												22	
	23	29.81	41	29.80	43	50	34			40.87	36	33	33		N	1	NW	2	10			3												23	
	24	30.12	39	29.17	43	46	30			35.31	39	37	37		H	1	NW	2	10		10	2												Slight shower of snow	24
	25	29.90	39	29.13	45	28				33.32	40	37	37		N	2	NW	1	10			3												Snow drifting	25
	26	29.59	35	29.54	45	29				32.31	29	27	27		S	2	S	3	10																26
	27	28.50	41	28.45	39	42	24			28.26	30	27	27		NW	1	NW	2	10		10													Snow drifting	27
	28	29.33	37	28.89	33	34	22			29.27	31	29	29	.60	NE	2	NW	1	10		10	2												fall of snow 6" deep	28
	29	29.05	35	28.52	34	35	19			30.28	34	32	32	.90	NW	2	NW	3	10		10													" " " 7" "	29
	30	29.47	36	28.40	36	36	30			31.30	30	28	28	.50	NW	2	NW	2	10		10													" " " 4" "	30
	31	29.54	36	29.01	35	36	27			35.34	33	31	31		NW	2	NW	2	10			2												Shower of snow	31
Sums.						12	15			196	132	168	100	213	44		51		291		180		56												
Means.						41.8	27.6			36.3	34.3	35.4	33.2		44		51		291		180		56												
+ Total Corrections for Instrumental Errors.																																			
+ Corrections for Diurnal Range.																																			
"Corrected Means."																																			
No. of Column		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				

NOTATION USED IN GENERAL REMARKS.					
a.	denotes aurora.	m.	denotes meteor.		
ci.	" cirrus.	ms.	" meteors.		
ci.-cu.	" cirro-cumulus.	n.	" nimbus.		
cl.-s.	" cirro-stratus.	r.	" rain.		
cu.	" cumulus.	c. h. r.	" heavy rain.		
cu.-s.	" cumulo-stratus.	c. h. r.	" continued heavy rain.		
d.	" dew.	s.	" stratus.		
f.	" fog.	sc.	" squall.		
fr.	" frost.	s.	" sleet.		
h.-fr.	" hoar-frost.	s.	" snow.		
h.	" haze.	so. ha.	" solar halo.		
h. d.	" heavy dew.	sq.	" squall.		
hl.	" hail.	sq.	" squalls.		
l.	" lightning.	t.	" thunder.		
li. cl.	" light clouds.	t. s.	" thunder-storm.		
li. sh.	" light showers.	w.	" wind.		
lu. co.	" lunar corona.	g.	" gale of wind.		
lu. ha.	" lunar halo.				

TABLE FOR ESTIMATING FORCE OF WIND.					
Estimated Force, 0-6.	Common Designation.	Estimated Force, 0-6.	Common Designation.	Estimated Force, 0-6.	Common Designation.
0	Calm	1-5	Light breeze	4	Blowing hard
0-5	Very light air	2-	Fresh breeze	5	Blowing a gale
1-	Light air	3-	Very fresh	6	Violent gale

NOTATION USED IN GENERAL REMARKS.

a.	denotes aurora.	m.	denotes meteor.
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cu.-s.	" cumulo-stratus.	c. h. r.	" continued heavy rain.
d.	" dew.	s.	" stratus.
f.	" fog.	sc.	" scud.
fr.	" frost.	s.	" sleet.
h.-fr.	" hoar-frost.	s. h. r.	" snow.
h.	" haze.	so. h.	" solar halo.
h. d.	" heavy dew.	sq.	" squall.
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0	Calm	1.5	Light breeze	4	Blowing hard
0.5	Very light air	2	Fresh breeze	5	Blowing a gale
1	Light air	3	Very fresh	6	Violent gale

BAROMETER, "corrected Mean" at 9 A.M., minus the Correction $\frac{1}{2}$ for Temp. (Col. 2), = _____"Corrected Mean" of Barometer at 9 P.M., minus the Correction $\frac{1}{2}$ for Temp. (Col. 4), = _____

Mean at Station, corrected, and at 32°, = _____

Correction for height, feet above Mean Sea-level, = _____

Mean, reduced to 32°, and Sea-level, = _____

Highest Reading, corrected for Index error, on the _____ th, = _____

Lowest Do. Do., on the _____ th, = _____

Difference, or Monthly Range, = _____

S.-R. THERMOMETER, (in shade, etc.), Highest in Month, (corrected for Index Errors), on the _____ th, = _____

Lowest in Month, corrected for Index errors, on the _____ th, = _____

Difference, or Monthly Range, = _____

"Corrected Mean" of all the Highest, (Col. 5), = _____

"Corrected Mean" of all the Lowest, (Col. 6), = _____

Difference, or Mean Daily Range, = _____

** Calculated Mean Temperature of Month, = _____

S.-R. THERMOMETER, Black Bulb in Sun, Highest, (corrected for Index Errors), on the _____ th, = _____

"Corrected Mean," (Col. 7), of Black Bulb, Max. in Sun, = _____

Lowest at Night, Black Bulb (corrected for Index errors), on the _____ th, = _____

"Corrected Mean," (Col. 8), of Black Bulb, Min. on grass, = _____

Difference of above means or range ("exposed"), = _____

HYGROMETER, Mean (corrected) A.M. and P.M. Reading of Dry Bulb, (Cols. 9 and 11), = _____

Mean (corrected) A.M. and P.M. Reading of Wet Bulb, (Cols. 10 and 12), = _____

Computed Temperature of Dew-Point, = _____

Do. Elastic Force of Vapour, = _____

Do. Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air, = _____

Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100), = _____

RAIN fell on _____ Days; Amount in Inches, = _____

WIND.		SUMMARY.									
Direction.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm or Variable.	Mean Force.	Mean Velocity in miles per day
A.M.	5	2		1	12	2	3			142	
P.M.	6				14	2	8	1		162	
Mean.	5	1	0	1	13	2	8	1	0	154	

OBSERVATIONS.

correct numbering of the scale or every instrument; the rejection of Thermometers the frameworks of which are not likely to stand exposure to the weather, as shown in the past by repeated and annoying breakages of Thermometers of similar construction; and as regards Maximum Thermometers, either Negretti and Zambra's, or Phillips's, whether they will act at the highest of Temperatures they may be required to register. By the laws of the Society, Members and Observers have a right to have their instruments compared by the Secretary, and to advise with him regarding the purchase of instruments.

Very great care should be bestowed on the Observations of the Wind. Wind, the accuracy of which, both as regards Direction and Force, is so essential towards the right discussion of many of the more important problems of the science.

A Wind-Vane ought to be elevated at least 12 feet above surrounding objects. When it oscillates incessantly, the true mean direction should be taken. In all cases, but especially when the Vane is stationary, and when the wind is feeble, reference may be made to the direction smoke, etc.

1. As regards Direction

in well-exposed situations. Careful observations are recommended to be made on the changes in the direction of the wind, and during storms, extra observations at every hour of Greenwich time. Such a system of simultaneous observation, pursued at different Stations, is likely to give highly valuable and important results, particularly in connection with the system of thickly-planted Stations over a limited district round Edinburgh called STORM STATIONS, in the course of being established by the Society for the systematic investigation of the relation of the force of the wind to BAROMETRIC GRADIENTS, and other points connected with storms.

The Council would recommend the Hemispherical Cup Anemometer, — a self-registering instrument which shows the amount of Wind that passes it per day : from which Velocity and Pressure can be deduced, also the mean Velocity of the Wind at the time of

observation may be ascertained. For indicating the Force of the Wind at any particular hour of observation, the Pressure Anemometer recently brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. J. A. Stevenson, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. R. Bellingham, the Secretary, has been recommended as likely to secure uniformly making observations, and the use of it is thus recommended.

Many causes conspire to produce anomalies in the temperature arising partly from the difficulty of obtaining a perfectly unobjectable situation for observing, and partly from the defective nature of the instruments used. The Rain Gauge should not be placed on a slope or terrace, but on a level piece of ground in as open a situation as the Observer can secure for it. As it is often difficult to obtain a position as free and unobstructed by surrounding objects as is desirable, care should be taken to place it at some distance from shrubs, trees, buildings, or other obstructions; at least as many feet from them as there are stories in the building. In more important directions, towards which it is most desirable to observe, a windmill or a tall tower of the order of their importance, S.W., N.E., S.E., and W. The rim of the gauge must be perfectly level, and fixed so that it will remain level in all weathers, and be at a height of one foot above ground, over grass. In such gauges as Fleming's, which are furnished

with a measuring-rod attached to a float, the rod ought to be fixed down, and the float rise to its height only at the time the instrument is read, being moved from a stem projecting above the rim of the gauge, so as not to interfere with the proper measuring of the Rain-gauge. Many instruments with the stem projecting above the rim of the gauge, and the float rising to its height, are in use at Watlington, and are quite perpendicular. The Rain Gauge ought to be read daily at 9 A.M., and the reading entered in the Returns of the previous day. If the Gauge is read once a month, the reading is to be made on the first of the month, and the amount entered for the previous month. Snow-falls may, for convenience, be registered in the rain columns, under the following conditions:—When a Snow

and the letter S annexed to the depth of water received in Gauge. The depth of the snow must be measured in some open place where no rain is observed, and registered in addition, 10, and as a check upon the observations of the Rain Gauge. For wind, rain, and snow, as marked in every column, the Observer cannot be too careful to register observations only; and nothing that partakes of the nature of deduction or inference.

Convenient abbreviations for the nomenclature of Clouds will be found on the opposite side. The amount of Cloud ought to be estimated from the angle of observation of the sky overhead (i. e. within 20° or 30° of the zenith). The strata of Clouds that appear near the horizon are viewed obliquely; and thus being unable to judge of their amount, we ought not to take them into account in the Clouds column, though their appearance and changes may be noted among the Remarks. The amount of Cloud is entered from a scale of 0 to 10; thus, when the sky overhead is free from Clouds it is entered 0; when half-covered by Clouds S, wholly covered 10, and so on.

Observations of the Clouds are made at 9 A.M. and at sunset, illustrating the condition and currents of the upper and lower regions of the atmosphere. The entries in the schedule are to be made in the following manner.—Thus in the column Velocity of Direction

6, S. W. _____ will indicate that the upper strata of Clouds traveled with
2. W. _____ extreme velocity from S.W. and those in the lower regions from
W., with one-third the speed of the former. Again, in the second
Cloud column, an entry of $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, will indicate that the higher
regions are covered to the amount of $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$ with stratus Clouds ;
and that the sky is further obscured to the extent of 2-fourths by
lower Clouds of the cumulo stratus kind.
Remarks on peculiar Clouds, accompanied with drawings, will
assist materially in the development of a more exact nomenclature
of Clouds, as well as throw light on the electrical, and other of the
more obscure phenomena of Meteorology.
The approximate number of Hours in which objects in the sun's

rays cast shadows, should be entered in the proper column.

As the germination and growth of crops and plants generally depend greatly on the temperature of the soil,—its underground temperature,—the Council recommend that Thermometers. Observations in this interesting department be made at 9 A.M., by Thermometers permanently fixed in the soil, their bulbs being sunk to depths of 3, 12, and 25 inches, and the stems exposed to the sun's rays, and shaded at sloping distances, to prevent rain-water being conveyed to the bulbs by the stems or wooden frames.

A knowledge of the Temperature of the Sea is not only in itself, but in its relations to that of our island, a most important and of the Sea. The Council therefore recommend that the Temperature of the Sea be carefully taken by a properly constructed apparatus, from boats, or, if this be impracticable, from the ends of piers and rocks round the coast, where it is not influenced by that of river water, and as this influenced as possible by currents sweeping along the coast, and thus acquiring the temperature of the land, either greatly heated by the sun or cooled by nocturnal radiation. At or near theme of high

water, in cases where the observations cannot be taken daily, the observation may be made on the 5th, 16th, and 25th of each month. When convenient, extra Sea Observations might be taken for other days and greater depths, noting always the Temperature of the Air, and the Hour of Observation. It is also very desirable that observations on the daily Maxima and Minima by Thermometers continuously immersed, be instituted at points along the coast, by the method proposed by Mr. T. Stevenson, and already commenced at Fifehead and Liverpool.

The Temperature of the water at the bottom of Wells ought, where practicable, to be taken, both the depth of the temperature of Wells. Well and of the water being noted.

Mention what Test-Papers are used, Salmeter's or Moffat's, etc.

Ozone.

The Paper is affixed by a pin to a board in the Thermometer Box, and the indications registered at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. It is desired that these indications be registered in connection with the force and direction of the wind at the time of observation, in the following manner:—thus 93° W. as an Ozone entry in the schedule will indicate that the Ozone was 93° at the time

Too much importance must be attached to the electric condition of the atmosphere in connection with terrestrial magnetism, meteorological, climatological, and Electricity. meteorological phenomena generally. A proper Electrometer is, in truth, necessary to every complete meteorological observatory.

The Remarks column is unavoidably too narrow. Some of the most valuable Observations that can be taken are Remarks, those for which no rules can be given nor hours assigned. The use of contractions ought, therefore, to be taken every advantage of, and a list of such as are in general use is given at the foot of the column. Besides special and extraordinary Observations.

vation, great prominence ought to be given in this column to Periodic Diseases, differences in character, colour, velocity, and direction between the Lower and Upper Strata of clouds, the Colour of the Sky, &c. Remarks ought to be made on the occurrence of Meteors, Aurors Boreales, thunder-storms, elevations, and fluctuations of the Barometer, Thunder-storms, and remarkable falls of Snow or Rain, the Heat of Storms of Wind commencing at various times of the day, and the winds as well as such. Notes on Storms as have been noticed in the West of Scotland, and in the vicinity of Standon, the Hebrides, and of the Shetlands, and the state of the weather at 4 A.M. and 9 A.M. should be registered, either in two columns, otherwise unoccupied, or ruled off for the purpose, from the column of Remarks.

Observations in connection with the Periodic Return of the Seasons, possess not only great scientific value, but connection with a great number of important subjects, and in connection with the Periodic Re- Agriculture, Horticulture, and Natural History. The Council would direct the special attention of Observers to the registration of such phenomena, so that the published *Stummites* may truly represent the whole of Scotland. Observations on the state of the weather, and on the seasons specified in the several squares of birds, and in the case of processes specified

The Council recommend Observers, before purchasing new instruments, and in selecting old ones, to communicate with the Secretary of the Society, who will be glad to advise them as to the best kind of instrument to be used, and they consider it necessary that he should have full power to reject any instrument which, on being presented for comparison, does not afford him satisfaction.

(By Order) A. B.

[illegible]

Disesteed of	Leaves.	CRUITS.	Sowing Plant
		Barley,	•
		Bare or Bigg,	•
		Oats,	•
		Wheat,	•
		Beans,	•
		Pease,	•
		Potatoes,	•
		Turnips,	•
		Rye Grass,	•


FOREST TREES.			
In Flower.	In Leaf Buds	In Leaf.	
			Alder,
			Beech,
			Birch,
			Elm,
			Larch,
			Oak,
			Sycamore or Plane,

To the SECRETARY

Scottish

BOOK POST.

Y
Meteorological Society,
122 George Street,




EDINBURGH.

[illegible]


Ques.	First in blossom.	Fruit ripe generally.	Altitude.
Chestnut.			
Currant.			
Honey-suckle.			
Lapland Juniper.			
Sand Cherry.			
Starling.			
Swarth.			
Rail.			

FR	First in Blossom.	BARBERRY, BOUTREE or ELDER, BROOM, HAZEL, Hawthorn, HOLLY, LABURNUM, LILAC, MEZEZEUM, Mountain Ash or Rowan, Red Flowering Currant, Rhododendron Ponticum, WHIM,
FR	First in Blossom.	Apple, Black Currant, Cherry, GEAR, Gooseberry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Strawberry



10

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.



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SCOTTISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Observations taken at *Forest of Glen Tanar, Aberdeenshire*, in Lat. *57.2'*, Long. *2.52*, Distance from Sea *55* miles.

Height of Cistern of the Barometer above Mean Sea-Level _____ feet, above Ground _____ feet.

During the MONTH of *February* 190*1*.

The Hours of Observation are of Greenwich Time.

ELECTRICITY.	Days of Month.	BAROMETER.				SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.				HYGROMETER.				Rain.	WIND.				CLOUDS.				THERMOMETERS under Ground.			SEA.	OZONE.	GENERAL REMARKS.	Days of Month.		
		9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.		Protected in Shade, 4 feet above Ground.		Exposed Black Bulbs.		9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.			9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.		9 h. A.M.		9 h. P.M.		9 h. A.M.								
		No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.		No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.	Barometer.	No.					Barometer.	
		inches.		inches.																											
	1	29.75	36	28.44	37	36	25			33	31	54	32		H	1	H	1		10	10										
	2	29.64	36	29.29	36	37	29			35	34	55	34		N	1	N	1		10	10										
	3	29.21	37	29.21	38	38	27			35	33	52	30		N	1	N	2		10	10										
	4	29.57	36	28.98	36	37	26			33	31	50	28		N	1	N	2		10	10										
	5	29.67	37	29.41	36	38	25			32	31	39	32		N	2	N	1		10	10										
	6	30.2	37	29.71	35	44	24			38	37	34	32		N	1	N	1		10	10										
	7	30.2	37	29.69	39	40	23			40	40	37	35		N	3	N	1		10	10										
	8	29.31	36	29.83	40	42	24			30	30	41	39		NW	1	N	1		10											
	9	29.33	38	29.88	40	44	25			40	37	39	36		N	2	N	2		10											
	10	29.99	39	29.99	41	43	29			33	31	29	27		N	1	N	2		10											
	11	30.52	36	29.91	39	40	20			25	20	29	26		N	2	N	1		10	10										
	12	30.42	36	29.79	35	31	20			30	29	29	27		N	1	N	1		10	10										
	13	29.79	37	29.91	34	36	26			31	30	17	15		N	1	N	1		10	10										
	14	30.58	34	30.1	37	38	27			12	10	32	30		N	1	N	2		10											
	15	30.61	36	29.99	37	38	10			30	27	39	36		N	2	N	1		8	6										
	16	30.48	40	29.85	39	40	27			38	37	37	35		N	2	N	2		10	10										
	17	29.82	39	29.89	40	41	32			41	37	40	38		NW	2	N	2		10	10										
	18	29.81	38	29.9	41	40	39			39	38	37	37		N	1	N	1		10	10										
	19	29.89	38	29.89	40	43	28			35	32	35	33		N	1	N	2		10	10										
	20	29.89	37	29.89	38	41	26			33	30	27	25		NE	1	NW	1		10	10										
	21	29.89	36	29.89	38	41	25			35	33	37	35		NW	1	N	1		10											
	22	29.87	35	29.71	40	43	24			36	34	39	37		N	1	N	2		10	10										
	23	29.61	38	29.69	41	43	29			33	32	35	32		N	1	N	1		10	10										
	24	29.4	39	29.8	40	41	28			32	30	38	31		N	2	N	1		10	10										
	25	29.21	37	29.94	40	40	30			35	35	36	34		S	2	S	2		10	10										
	26	29.51	38	28.98	40	43	31			41	40	41	39		SW	2	SW	2		10	10										
	27	28.81	38	29.9	39	43	30			39	38	32	30		N	3	NW	2		10											
	28	29.11	37	29.94	40	39	25			30	28	37	35		NW	1	S	1		10	10										
	29																														
	30																														
	31																														
Sums.						9	13			9	9	15	13							276	220	36									
Means.						05	154			104	55	122	66		168																
† Total Corrections for Instrumental Errors.																															
‡ Corrections for Diurnal Range.																															
“Corrected Means.”																															
No. of Column.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

NOTATION USED IN GENERAL REMARKS.
a. denotes aurora. m. denotes meteor.
ci. cirrus. ms. „ „
ci-cu. cirro-cumulus. n. „
ci-s. cirro-stratus. r. „
cu. cumulus. h. r. „
cu-s. cumulo-stratus. c. h. r. „
d. dew. s. „
f. fog. sc. „
fr. frost. s. „
h. fr. hoar-frost. s. „
h. haze. so. ha. „
h. d. heavy dew. sq. „
hl. hail. sqs. „
l. lightning. t. „
li. cl. light clouds. t. s. „
li. sh. light showers. w. „
lu. co. lunar corona. g. „
lu. ha. lunar halo. g. „

TABLE FOR ESTIMATING FORCE OF WIND.
Estimated Force, 0-6. Common Designation. Estimated Force, 0-6. Common Designation. Estimated Force, 0-6. Common Designation.
0 Calm
0.5 Very light air
1 Light air
1.5 Light breeze
2 Fresh breeze
3 Very fresh
4 Blowing hard
5 Blowing a gale
6 Violent gale

BAROMETER, "corrected Mean" at 9 A.M., minus the Correction †† = _____
for Temp. (Col. 2), = _____
"Corrected Mean" of Barometer at 9 P.M., minus the Correction †† = _____
for Temp. (Col. 4), = _____
Mean at Station, corrected, and at 32°, = _____
Correction for height, feet above Mean Sea-level, = _____
Mean, reduced to 32°, and Sea-level, = _____
Highest Reading, corrected for Index error, on the _____ th, = _____
Lowest Do. Do., on the _____ th, = _____
Difference, or Monthly Range, = _____

S.-R. THERMOMETER, (in shade, etc.), Highest in Month, (corrected for Index Errors), on the _____ th, = 44.0
Lowest in Month, corrected for Index errors, on the _____ th, = 9.0
Difference, or Monthly Range, = 35.0
"Corrected Mean" of all the Highest, (Col. 5), = 40.2
"Corrected Mean" of all the Lowest, (Col. 6), = 27.5
Difference, or Mean Daily Range, = 12.7
** Calculated Mean Temperature of Month, = 33.9
S.-R. THERMOMETER, Black Bulb in Sun, Highest, (corrected for Index Errors), on the _____ th, = _____
"Corrected Mean," (Col. 7), of Black Bulb, Max. in Sun, = _____
Lowest at Night, Black Bulb (corrected for Index errors), on the _____ th, = _____
"Corrected Mean," (Col. 8), of Black Bulb, Min. on grass, = _____
Difference of above means or range ("exposed"), = _____

HYGROMETER, Mean (corrected) A.M. and P.M. Reading of Dry Bulb, (Cols. 9 and 11), = 34.0
Mean (corrected) A.M. and P.M. Reading of Wet Bulb, (Cols. 10 and 12), = 32.2
†† Computed Temperature of Dew-Point, = 29.0
†† Do. Elastic Force of Vapour, = 160
†† Do. Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air, = _____
†† Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100), = 81
RAIN fell on _____ Days; Amount in Inches, = _____

WIND.		SUMMARY.				
Direction.		N	NE	E	SE	S
A.M.		15	1			1
P.M.		15				2
Mean.		15	1			2

Observations made and
Return verified by _____

(Signed) _____

Robert Warburton.

OBSERVATIONS,

zoonotic disease prevails among cat