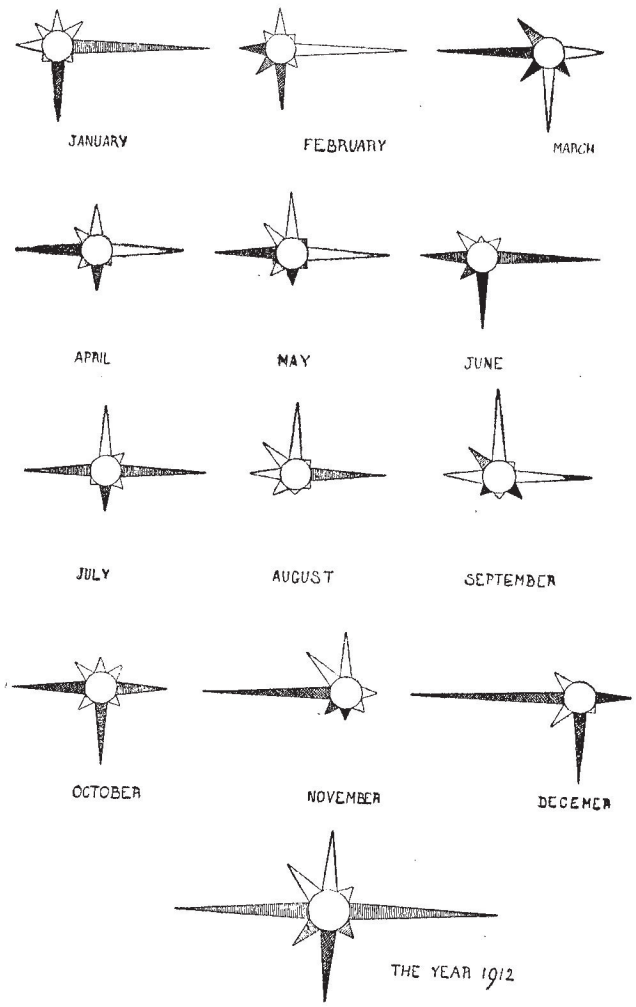
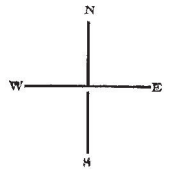


WIND AND RAIN STARS, 1912.



The wind stars are intended to show the amount of rain and wind which belong to each point of the compass in each month of the year.

The length of the ray indicates the number of times that the wind has been blowing from that quarter, the observations being taken twice daily.

The shading indicates the raininess of the wind, under ·06 being white; ·25 and over, black.

J. N. M.

ABSTRACT

OF

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT

GLENBURN, ROTHESAY

(Latitude, 55° 49′ 50″ N.; Longitude, 5° 4′ 5″ W.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 76 feet),

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

	BAROMETER.			AIR TEMPERATURE.							
		RANGE.		MEAN OF				ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.			
	DAILY Mean of Readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.	Highest Reading during the Month.	Lowest Reading during the Month.	Maxima = A.	Minima = B.	Mean of A and B. Mean Temperature.	Difference from Average.	Maximum.	Day of the Month.	Minimum.	Day of the Month.
January	29·813	30·284	28·966	42·9	35	39	—0·5	52°	1st	25°	30th
February	29·500	30·014	28·814	44·9	37	41	+1·2	51°	17th, 22nd, and 29th	22°	4th
March	29·452	30·056	28·842	48·2	38 9	43 6	+2·2	55°	25th	30°	23rd
April	39·058	30·544	29·204	55·4	41.4	48·4	+2 8	69°	24th	29°	12th
May	29·879	30·344	29·462	58·8	44·4	51 6	+1 6	66°	28th	37°	13th, 19th, and 20th
June	29·684	29·958	29·422	61·4	49·1	55·3	—0·6	69°	7th	39°	17th
July	29·860	30·300	29·074	67·	51·3	59·2	+1·5	77°	16th	46°	11th and 19th
August	29·612	30·036	29·176	60·9	47·4	54·2	—3·1	66°	16th	40°	27th and 28th
September	30·100	30·500	29·414	59·2	45·7	52·5	—1·4	65°	18th	38°	9th
October	29·736	30·411	29·034	53·1	41 7	47·4	— 0·4	59°	6th, 8th & 13th	32°	20th and 22nd
November	29·816	30·296	28·608	48·3	39·5	43·9	+0·6	56°	22nd	20°	30th
December	29·522	30·304	28·900	47·5	38·5	43·0	+3·0	54°	13th and 14th	24°	1st
	29·753					48·26					

	Underground Temperature 4 feet depth. Mean of Daily Readings.	HYGROMETER.								CLOUD (0—10).		RAIN AND OTHER FORMS OF PRECIPITATION.			
		MEAN AT 9 A.M. AND 9 P.M.								MEAN AMOUNT.				MOST IN A DAY.	
		Dry Bulb.		Depression of Wet Bulb.		Vapour Pressure.		Percentage of Humidity.		9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Total Fall.	Difference from Average.	Amount.	Day.
January	43·2	38·5	38	1·9	1·5	.196	·199	85	87	8	6·2	4·83	+0·23	1·01	16th
February	40·6	39·9	40·5	2·1	2	·205	·212	83	84	7·2	6·3	4·58	+0·95	0·81	27th
March	43·4	43·1	41·9	2·3	1·8	·229	·228	82	87	7·7	6·8	6·11	+2·74	0·49	30th
April	45·5	47 7	45·6	3·1	2·7	·259	·246	79	81	5·5	3·8	2·36	— 0·28	1·12	4th
May	49 2	52·5	48.4	4·2	2·5	·289	·280	73	83	6 8	7·0	2·83	+ 0·10	0·77	8th
June	51·9	54·7	52·1	2·4	1·4	·360	·361	84	95	8 5	7·6	7·04	+3·80	1·06	21st
July	55·3	59	55 4	4·0	2 3	·380	·374	76	86	6·0	5·9	3·39	— 0 62	0·74	20th
August	55·0	54·2	51·6	2·4	1·5	·353	·343	84	90	7 9	7·7	3·78	— 1·09	0·76	31st
September	52·8	51·9	50·7	3·0	2·5	·311	·307	80	83	7·0	8·7	3·70	— 0·79	1·61	3rd
October	49 7	47 6	45·7	2 4	2 6	·273	·249	83	82	7·2	4·7	5·30	+0 54	1·27	15th
November	47·2	43·5	42·8	1·3	1.5	·253	·243	90	88	7·3	5·9	5·79	+0·84	0·96	24th
December	44·1	43·2	42·2	1·9	1·9	·238	·229	85	86	9·0	5·7	8·93	+4·04	0.82	27th
												58·64			

	WEATHER. Number of Days of											WIND. Number of Observations Reduced to a Total of Three per Day.													
	Precipitation.	Precipitation — .04 in.	Snow.	Snow Lying.	Hail.	Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.	Force 0 — 12.		Direction.											
												Force 4 — 7.	Calm.	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW.				
January	21	18	5	—	1	0	2	16	8	5	0	23	5	4	6	39	3	21	2	7	6				
February	19	15	1	—	0	0	4	15	4	—	2	27	12	8	2	31	3	15	6	7	3				
March	28	26	0	—	3	1	0	13	2	—	2	27	9	0	0	15	4	19	8	29	9				
April	13	12	0	—	1	0	9	9	4	—	2	22	24	9	0	21	2	7	3	19	5				
May	17	10	0	—	0	2	1	14	0	—	0	29	18	10	2	24	2	3	6	18	10				
June	26	23	0	—	0	1	0	18	0	—	0	21	15	2	5	28	0	13	7	14	6				
July	17	9	0	—	0	2	4	11	3	—	0	24	18	14	3	25	3	7	4	17	2				
August	22	16	0	—	0	0	0	16	5	—	1	37	27	16	2	22	2	2	4	9	9				
September	10	9	0	—	0	0	5	11	6	—	3	24	16	18	2	20	7	2	3	13	9				
October	24	20	0	—	0	0	4	10	5	—	2	26	16	3	4	15	3	17	6	23	6				
November	24	18	2	—	3	0	2	14	1	—	6	26	13	14	0	4	2	3	4	33	17				
December	31	29	5	—	2	0	0	13	4	—	6	39	2	0	0	10	2	21	7	45	6				

WEATHER NOTES.

By Andrew J. Hall, M.D.

The tabular statement of the observations given on the three preceding pages is more comprehensive than that given in former years, and helps us to form some idea of the arduous work which Mr Penny performs for the Society every day of the year. Except for the want of a record of the sunshine, the observations taken at Glenburn are as complete as at most ordinary meteorological stations. It would greatly lighten the picture of the weather presented, if before another year passes, we were able to get as faithful a record of our sunshine as we get of our storms of wind and rain.

Judging from his own experience, anyone of us would say that the weather of 1912 was wet, cold and uncomfortable. The figures on the foregoing pages partly confirm that impression, when they show that the raiufall was 58·64 inches. This is about 10 inches above the average, yet July, August and September yielded less rain than usual.

The mean temperature of the year was decidedly above the average 48·26 F. This statement, however, merely serves to prove that 'averages' are not always a reliable criterion of the real state of affairs. It was cold when it should have been warm, and warm when cold would have been more desirable. With the exception of July the months from June to October were all colder than ordinary, and with the exception of January all the winter and spring months were abnormally warm. The absolute maximum (77°F) and minimum (22°F) for the year show that the extremes of temperature were not great.

We complained of the discomfort and want of geniality of the weather, yet 1912 was a year in which the public

health was good and the death-rate was low—a year in which nature afforded an abundance of the fruits of the earth. June, with its 7 inches of rain (double the normal amount), gave force to the adage "that a dripping June sets all in tune," while December, with its abnormally high temperature and large rainfall, gave the lie to the old saying that "a green yule makes a fat kirk yaird."

The weather of the latter part of summer and of autumn, though somewhat dry, was not so dry as to prevent the complete filling of the grain, and though it was somewhat cold and dull, there was still sufficient bright sunshine to ripen the crops and yield an abundant if a late harvest.

But, it may be asked, why is there lessened disease and death in a year such as this? Why do we thrive so well in the rain? Why was it, that in the glorious sunshine of 1911 we had 171 deaths in Rothesay, while in 1912 we had only 127. We fear that, unpalatable as the truth may be, the main reason is that in the former year the food we ate, the water we drank, and the air we breathed were all more liable to contamination than in the latter. The moderate temperature of 1912 helped to prevent our food from change or decay, and the frequently recurring rains washed the diseased organisms out of the air, and ensured an abundance of pure water. So is it that we must thank God for our cyclones.

The mean barometer pressure for the year (29·753 inches) was below the average, and this points to frequent cyclones and unsettled weather. During the first three months the conditions were very unstable. April as a whole was fine, but stormy from the 3rd to the 9th. On the 8th a strong NW. gale blew from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. and wrought much havoc. The last quarter of the year was characterized by the passing of a succession of cyclones with high winds from between S. and W. The stormiest month was November. On the 26th November the wind blew all day with the force of a gale, and again many trees were blown down and other damage done.

PLACE-NAMES OF BUTE.

By Rev. Peter Dewar.

[Read 4th March, 1913].

In the interesting lecture given to the members of this Society on the Pre-History of Bute by Professor Bryce* he showed how the archives of the soil proved that Bute must have been inhabited by at least three different races. The earliest people corresponded to the men of the Danish Kitchen Middens, and vestiges of their occupation are to be seen on the old sea beach near Glecknabae underlying a chambered cairn. What language this race spoke we know not, but it is possible that corrupted relics of it may be found here and there in our Bute place-names. Dr Bryce suggests that this early race survives in the type of the so-called Celt, who represents the Caledonians of Tacitus, and is characterized by tall stature, red hair, a long, narrow head and prominent cheek bones. The Kitchen Midden people were followed by what has been called the Mediterranean race, or the Eurafrican race, from the fact that the basin of the Mediterranean was the chief centre of movement whence the African migrations reached the centre and the north of Europe. This race has also been variously called the Iverian or Iberian or Silurian or Basque race.

Professor Bryce showed us that in Buteshire this Iberian or Basque race left monuments of their existence, and that the vessels found in their chambered cairns here are exactly similar to those found in the dolmens of France and the Pyrenees. Have they left on any of the Bute place-names the impress of their language?—for they must have given

* Transactions of this Society, Vol. III., p. 11.