

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, 1910.

BAROMETER.			AIR TEMPERATURE.							
DAILY Mean of Readings at 9 a. m. and the 9 p. m.	RANGE.		MEAN OF		Mean of A and B. Mean Temperature.	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM.				
	Highest Reading during the Month.	Lowest Reading during the Month.	Maxima = A.	Minima = B.		Maximum.	Day of the Month.	Minimum.	Day of the Month.	
January	29-573	30-412	28-970	33-6	43-9	38-8	54°	2nd	14°	26th
February	29-303	30-154	28-300	35-8	45-0	40-4	51°	10th and 17th	27°	9th
March	29-972	30-580	29-220	38-2	49-8	44-0	57°	30th	30°	12th
April	29-688	30-450	28-856	37-9	49-7	43-8	58°	18th	32°	8th
May	29-800	30-374	29-169	44-2	58-1	51-2	73°	25th	33°	9th
June	29-804	30-372	29-294	47-4	66-0	56-7	76°	10th	41°	2nd
July	29-759	30-208	29-318	50-1	65-4	57-8	81°	13th and 14th	45°	18th and 24th
August	29-683	30-240	29-228	52-4	64-0	58-2	74°	10th	43°	23rd
September	30-139	30-504	29-784	48-6	61-2	54-9	68°	5th	42°	16th
October	29-965	30-596	29-515	45-9	56-1	51-0	65°	6th	37°	12 h, 13th and 30th
November	29-512	30-142	28-542	33-7	42-9	38-3	50°	4th	26°	21st
December	29-484	30-332	28-686	40-1	46-9	43-5	52°	23rd	27°	28th
	29-724					48-22				

	HYGROMETER.				RAINS and other forms of precipitation.				WIND DIRECTIONS.							
	MEAN AT 9 A.M. AND 9 P.M.				Number of Days.	Total Fall.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AT 9 A.M. AND 9 P.M.									
	Dry Bulb.	Depres- sion of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure. Inches of Mercury.	Humidity per cent.			N.	N.W.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.		
															Value in Fahrenheit.	
January.....	41.8	37.9	1.6	.197	87	21	5.61	6	2	5	0	3	6	19	6	15
February.....	40.2	38.7	1.4	.208	89	27	7.03	2	2	3	4	9	9	15	4	8
March.....	41.8	42.3	2.0	.223	85	19	2.54	8	0	6	1	8	8	12	6	13
April.....	43.6	42.7	2.5	.222	81	25	4.24	8	5	8	0	4	5	10	13	7
May.....	46.5	49.2	2.5	.289	83	21	3.08	3	0	23	2	2	1	16	11	4
June.....	51.9	54.3	3.1	.336	79	12	3.01	2	0	24	0	0	0	10	6	15
July.....	54.6	55.3	2.3	.372	85	17	5.03	5	0	18	1	7	3	3	6	14
August.....	55.3	56.4	1.8	.402	89	22	8.90	0	2	13	1	6	5	15	4	16
September.....	53.7	53.4	2.2	.347	85	13	2.26	5	0	6	0	4	2	15	7	21
October.....	51.7	49.8	1.9	.310	87	14	2.75	3	4	26	0	4	1	7	7	10
November.....	46.2	37.2	1.6	.191	86	19	4.10	11	1	14	5	1	0	5	10	13
December.....	43.8	43.1	2.1	.233	83	29	5.39	4	2	15	3	8	4	15	6	5
							53.94	57	18	161	17	56	44	147	86	144

WEATHER NOTES

(1910.)

BY ANDREW J. HALL, M.D.

BAROMETER.—The mean barometric pressure for the year is 29·724 inches. This is considerably below the average of past years. Max, 30·596 (14th Oct.), Min. 28·300 (20th Feb.).

THERMOMETER.—The mean temperature is 48·22°. This is ·6 above the average. Max. 81° (13th and 14th July), Min. 14° (26th Jan.).

RAIN.—The rainfall is 53·94 inches (average 48·36). The wettest month was August. The wettest days were 20th June (1·34), 20th August (1·24), 25th August (1·14), 28th August (1·24), 31st October (·99).

WIND.—Easterly wind was more prevalent than usual. If we add together the wind direction observations, N. 57, N.E. 18, and E. 161, we get 236; then S. 56, S.W. 44, and W. 147, we get 247. The totals 236 and 247 more nearly approach each other than the corresponding figures in any year for many years past.

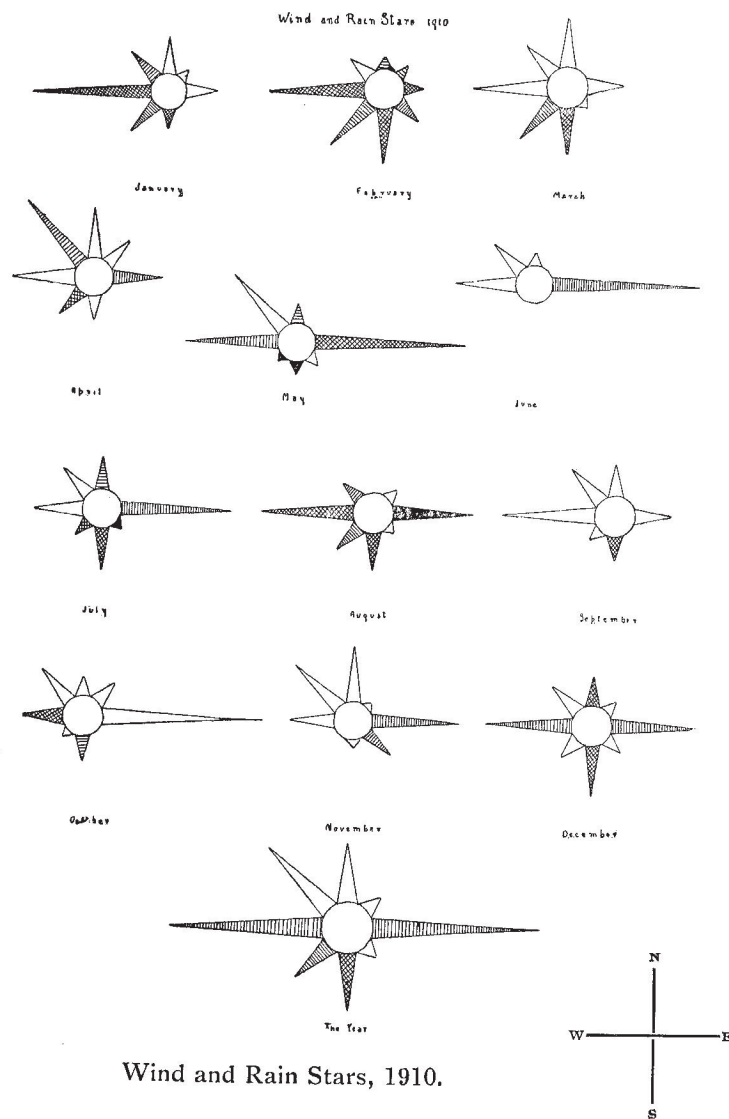
We have thus in 1910 as in 1908 a year which is slightly warmer and somewhat wetter than the average, and yet with an abnormally large amount of easterly wind. This seems to run counter to the generally held opinion that large rainfall and southerly winds go together. The explanation is that observations of easterly winds may be recorded in two very different sets of circumstances.

1st.—They may be recorded in comparatively long and uninterrupted series, when the barometer stands high and is steady. Then there is little or no rain. The weather is anticyclonic.

2nd.—Easterly wind observations may be recorded mixed up freely with observations of wind from all other directions. In this case the barometer is changing frequently up and down. The weather is cyclonic and the centres of the cyclones are passing either directly over the head of the observer or to the South of him.

During this year there have been many such observations.

ANDREW J. HALL.



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 elsewhere blowing from that quarter, the observations being taken twice daily.

The shading indicates the raininess of the wind, under 20 being white; 25 and over, black.

J. N. M.

THE COLUMNAR SANDSTONES OF KILCHATTAN BAY.

By W. J. MILLAR.

[Read 29th November, 1910.]

The Columnar Sandstones are situated a short distance (about four or five hundred yards) to the S.-E. of the Pier at Kilchattan Bay. They are first noticed on the shore, but can also be traced inwards to the rocky cliffs rising above the old sea beach terrace line. On the shore they form a bold face to the sea, as shown on the fine photograph taken by Dr Berwick, and exhibited in the Rooms of the Society.

They are also well exposed on the face of the cliff. The old sea beach is covered with grass, but underneath there is little doubt that the Columnar form exists, as, at the time of the laying of a water main, the trench ran through the Columnar structure.

The long axes of the columns are nearly vertical; the diameters vary from 4, 5 or 6 inches to about an inch. From four to five sides appear to be the usual figure of the sections. The five-sided figures are more or less irregular on the side, but some of the four-sided sections are pretty equal in the size of their sides.

This patch of Columnar form is part of the Upper Old Red Sandstone which is seen all along the shore from Craigmore to, and beyond, Kilchattan.

The colour of this rock is generally a fairly dark red with white patches at times.