

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, 1903.

BAROMETER.			AIR TEMPERATURE.			
DAILY Mean of Readings at 9 a.m. and 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.	Maximum = A.	Minimum = B.		
January.....	30.516	29.200	44.4	35.9	40.1	Maximum. 53 Day of the Month. 16th Minimum. 22 Day of the Month. 4th and 5th
February.....	30.684	28.858	46.89	38.79	42.84	50 8th, 20th, 22nd and 25th 31 27th and 28th
March.....	30.232	28.750	46.07	35.16	40.61	54 23rd 29 13th
April.....	30.548	29.358	50.53	37.07	43.8	55 7th and 27th 24 24th
May.....	30.560	29.190	59.90	45.29	52.59	77 28th 39 22nd and 23rd
June.....	30.460	29.434	63.60	48.7	56.15	79 28th 41 20th
July.....	30.422	29.234	65.5	51.6	58.5	83 2nd and 3rd 45 7th, 8th and 19th
August.....	30.400	29.142	64.7	50.3	57.5	75 2nd 42 12th
September.....	30.150	29.210	59.7	50.0	54.9	64 17th, 19th, 20th and 26th 36 12th
October.....	30.504	29.680	58.9	49.6	54.25	69 1st and 4th 36 25th
November.....	30.866	29.002	51.2	42.3	46.73	57 15th 31 30th
December.....	30.318	28.700	45.7	37.2	41.45	53 20th 26 29th
	29.92				49.12	

	HYGROMETER.				RAIN, 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.				Humidity per cent.	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW. Variable Calm or	
			Inches of Mercury.	—												
January.....	39.5	2	.204	84	19	5.38	5	2	10	2	12	7	19	1	4	
February.....	42.2	2.2	.220	84	28	4.59	7	0	1	1	2	1	28	17	2	
March.....	39.6	2.1	.203	84	20	6.05	9	3	12	3	5	10	6	5	9	
April.....	43.4	4	.200	72	16	2.29	7	4	25	1	3	1	3	7	9	
May.....	51.4	3	.305	80	23	2.72	0	1	16	3	3	11	14	5	9	
June.....	55.2	2.5	.365	84	15	3.73	8	1	14	0	0	5	15	9	8	
July.....	57.1	2.6	.390	83	19	4.25	3	2	13	1	5	4	13	7	14	
August.....	56.1	2.5	.379	83	18	4.15	3	1	8	1	1	3	16	14	15	
September.....	54.1	1.6	.373	88	26	8.45	8	0	11	1	9	10	8	5	8	
October.....	53.1	1.8	.352	87	15	2.20	0	2	15	7	7	9	5	0	17	
November.....	46.2	2	.267	86	20	5.22	3	1	14	6	3	9	15	4	5	
December.....	41.4	1.4	.232	89	24	7.13	3	1	12	3	7	14	15	0	7	
					243	56.16	56	18	151	29	57	84	157	74	107	

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1908.

One of the severest snowstorms experienced in Bute for 15 years has just disappeared, although its duration was short, causing the roads to be blocked, more so in the outlying districts, where some of the roads were level with the hedges on either side, made it impossible for not a few milk carts to get to town, causing a scarcity of that commodity for a time. It looked threatening on Saturday evening, 26th, there being occasional slight showers of sleet and snow, thermometer in screen being about freezing point, but not till 7.30 p.m. on Monday, 28th, did it begin properly. At 9 p.m. the snow measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and where drifted about 1 foot—thermometer in screen 6° of frost. The blizzard continued through the night, and all the following day (Tuesday), though the snow had lightened somewhat at 9 a.m. snow lay to the depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and where drifted 1 to 3 feet—thermometer in screen 6° of frost.

At 9 p.m. snow measured 9 inches, and from 1 to 4 feet where drifted—thermometer 5° frost.

Wednesday morning found it dull and threatening, with occasional showers of snow; towards noon the wind veered to S.S.E., when the snow began to soften, and heavy rain beginning to fall at 5 p.m., soon had the snow in a slush.

9 p.m.—thermometer in screen 41° , or 9 degrees above freezing; snow softened down to 6 inches; wind, S.

Thursday, 9 a.m.—Snow all gone, fair; wind, W.S.W.

WEATHER NOTES.

By ANDREW J. HALL, M.D.

BAROMETER.—The mean barometric pressure for the year by our observations is 29.92 inches. [According to the Meteorological Office, the pressure adjusted to 32° F. at the level of the station is 29.84 inches.] The average pressure during the three years, 1905-7, is 29.89, so that this year's pressure is higher by .03 inches.

It is worthy of notice that this year's barometric pressure over the whole field of observation of the Meteorological Office is on an average .05 inches higher than the normal for 35 years.

THERMOMETER.—The mean temperature for the year is 49.12° F. This is about $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the average.

The lowest temperature reached was 22° , on January 4th and 5th.

The highest temperature reached was 83° on July 2nd and 3rd.

RAINFALL.—The total rainfall for the year was 56.16 inches—about 8 inches above the average.

The wettest day was September 7th, when 1.91 inches fell. Other days on which more than 1 inch fell were, March 8th, August 26th, September 17th, November 21st, and December 5th. The wettest month was September, with 8.45 inches. The driest months were October, with 2.2 inches, and April, 2.29 inches.

WIND DIRECTION.—From the tabular statement it will be seen that the proportion of easterly winds during the year was greater than usual. There were 151 occasions when the wind was observed to come from the east, against 157 when it came from the west.

PATHS OF CYCLONIC DEPRESSIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON OUR WEATHER.—The more we can trace connection between the various meteorological phenomena the more interesting and instructive does their study become.

We know that a main factor in the production of our weather is the more or less regular procession of cyclonic systems caused by atmospheric depressions passing from the Atlantic, eastwards, towards Europe. According as the storm centres pass to the *north* or to the *south* of us, we have the sequence of south, south-west, and west winds on the one hand, or south-east, east, and north-east on the other.

Though we have not exact data before the reader, we think that it will be generally acknowledged that, as a rule, the great majority of these cyclones pass to the *north* of us, and for this reason we have in most years the frequent recurrence of the sequence of south, south-west, and west winds. If reference is made to the Annual Summary of the Weather, which is drawn up by the Meteorological Office, and a copy of which lies in the reading-room of our own Society at the Museum, it will be seen on Map No. 2, page cxxvii., that, while nine storm centres passed from west to east almost directly over Rothesay, the number of cyclones which passed to the south of us, within striking distance, was larger than the number which passed to the north of us. This, we think, beautifully explains why in Rothesay we should have had weather somewhat wetter and somewhat warmer than usual, and with an unusual predominance of easterly winds.

If, by any means, we could throw light on the question of what causes these cyclones to move sometimes along a higher latitude and sometimes along a lower, we might get a

little nearer being able to forecast the weather in a coming year or season.

If any reader should undertake such an investigation, we think it would be well for him to bear in mind the circumstance that in this year, 1908, throughout the whole area of the London Meteorological observations, the barometer stood 1-20th of an inch higher than the normal.

The year has not been characterised by many outstanding meteorological phenomena. On two occasions Mr Penney has marked the force of the wind as being 10 in the scale of 0-12. On the first occasion—January 27th—the storm seems to have been comparatively local. The second occasion—February 22nd—was in connection with the greatest storm of the year. The storm centre took a most unusual course. First observed near Iceland, it passed Shetland and travelled down the North Sea, East of Scotland and England and reached the North of France.

A notable snowstorm occurred between December 27th and 30th, about which Mr Penney appends a note. This storm was of even greater severity in the South of England.

ANDREW J. HALL.