

## **Daily Rainfall form versions - Backs**

"10000 12/24"	"500 12/24" [mm]	"1000 2/25"	"11,500 12/25"
"1000 12/25" [mm]	"13000 9-26"	"1625 11-26" [mm]	"13000 9-27"
"1000 11-27" [mm]	"13,000 2/28"	"14,000 5/29"	"1,000 10/29" [mm]
"14,000 6/30"	"15,000 2/31"	"1,000 2/31" [mm]	"16000 8/32"
"15000 3/33"	"16,000 5/34"	"1000 5/34" [mm]	"15,000 2/35"
"1000 8/35" [mm]	"26,000 4/36"	"1,000 4/36" [mm]	"25,500 12/37"
"21,000 10/38"	"1,000 1/39" [mm]	"1,500 10/39" [mm]	"10,000 4/41"
"10,000 7/42"	"10,000 4/43"	"1,000 12/43" [mm]	"10,000 3/44"
"10,000 10/45"	"1,000 6/46" [mm]	"15,000 10/46"	"7,000 10/47"
"625 7/48" [mm]	"10,000 8/48"	"10,000 9/49"	"2/50"
"1,375 5/50" [mm]	"2/51"	"800 7/51" [mm]	"2/52"
"800 9/52" [mm]	"10/53" [mm]	"11/53"	"9/54"
"11/55"	"11/55" [mm]	"10/56"	"6/58"
"4/60"	"2/61"		

**REGISTER OF RAINFALL.****INSTRUCTIONS.**

1. Advice as to the selection of the site for a raingauge, particulars of the gauge recommended for use and other information is given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C. 2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 10, Rothesay Place, Edinburgh.

## 2. In filling up Form 1090 the following rules should be observed :

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.
- (b) The raingauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
  - (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted below.
  - (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.
- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as '01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (f) The "total number of days with '01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace."
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

3. Short notes on exceptional rainfall may be entered below ; also the names and addresses of any observers whose records (it is thought) have not been communicated to the Meteorological Office previously.

In the notes on falls of unusual intensity (exceeding for example  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in 20 minutes or 1 inch in 1 hour) the following details should be stated :

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this rainfall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**NOTES.**

10 <sup>th</sup> January	3" of Snow
11 do	4" do do
19 do	4" do do
14 do	1½" do do
4 March	1½" do do
10 April	2" do do
4 May	Slight Fall
31 December	Terrific Storm of Wind From the South West

**LONDON :**

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Astra House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1 ;  
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1924.

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(\*651) Wt. 1658—11112 10 000. 12/24. T.S. 128.

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## 2. In filling up Form 1091 the following rules should be observed :

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st ; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. (Observers who measure their rainfall more than once daily, should add together the amounts for the separate periods, to get the total amount for the 24-hour period ending at the morning observation, in transcribing from their original register of measurements to this Form A note should also be made on this form stating what the hours of measurement are).
- (b) The raingauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0·0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
  - (A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted below.
  - (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.
- (c) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 3·6 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3·6 mm.
- (d) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (e) The "total number of days with 2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or "1 mm."
- (f) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (g) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

## 3. Short notes on exceptional rainfall may be entered below ; also the names and addresses of any observers whose records (it is thought) have not been communicated to the Meteorological Office previously.

In the notes on falls of unusual intensity (exceeding for example 10 millimetres in 15 minutes or 25 millimetres in 1 hour) the following details should be stated :

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall ?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this rainfall ?
- (c) When was the measurement made ?

**NOTES.**

*The gauge was moved from Belvoir  
on the 27th April 1931 + the height changed  
from 82 to 20 ft + no overlap in the readings  
occurred. Telephone message from Mr. Neunhauser*

*2/3/32*

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(652) Wt. 16659—11113 500. 12/24. T.S. 128.

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## 2. In filling up Form 1090 the following rules should be observed.

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.
- (b) The raingauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
  - (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted below.
  - (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.
- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as '01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17]-14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was '14 in.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (f) The "total number of days with '01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace."
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

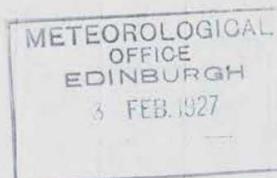
## 3. Short notes on exceptional rainfall may be entered below; also the names and addresses of any observers whose records (it is thought) have not been communicated to the Meteorological Office previously.

In the notes on falls of unusual intensity (exceeding for example  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in 20 minutes or 1 inch in 1 hour) the following details should be stated:

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this rainfall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**NOTES.**

3/2/27



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 (\*651) Wt. 23917—1681 1,000 925 T.S. 128.

FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* \* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is required if daily or weekly values cannot be given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1925

NOTE.—Records taken in millimetres should be entered on Form 1091.

At Gartmore House Gardens

In the County of Dumbartonshire

Diameter of Funnel 5 in.

Rain Gauge Height of Top above Ground 1 ft — in.

Height of Ground above Sea Level 160 ft

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with .01 in. or more .04 in. or more	
		Inches.	Date.		
JAN.	8.00	1.22	28	24	20
FEB.	4.22	1.02	8	24	22
MAR.	2.24	.94	31	16	12
APR.	6.44	1.23	14	24	14
MAY	9.53	1.29	30	26	24
JUNE	.89	.24	3	8	5
JULY	2.00	.68	17	16	10
AUG.	5.46	1.46	20	20	15
SEPT.	3.96	.59	25	21	16
OCT.	4.03	.69	26	18	15
NOV.	.92	.32	15	11	4
DEC.	4.36	.59	8	21	14
Total	55.65	14.14	229	177	

Signature H.B. Matheson**C** Particulars of Station.

\* Every observer is requested to fill in this section (especially if a change has been made in the position of the gauge or in its exposure), and also the space for notes as far as possible:

Name and Address to which any correspondence relating to this register should be sent:—

H.B. Matheson  
The Gartmore Gardens, Stirling

Latitude of Station 56° 9' N. Longitude 4° 22' W. Hour of observation 5.30 am

Nearest Railway Station Gartmore Distance 1/2 mile Direction S.E.

Nearest Parish Church Gartmore Distance 3/4 mile Direction S.W.

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move... Distance... Direction...

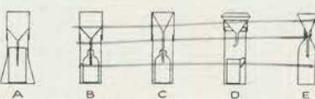
Nature of objects nearest to gauge Range of Glass Houses

Heights of objects 12 ft

Distances ... 34 ft

Directions... S.E. and S.W.

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE  
EDINBURGH  
26 JAN. 1926

M.C.  
29 APR 1926

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

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2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

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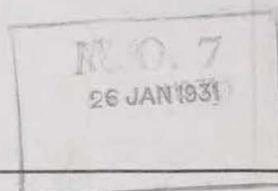
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(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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4890	FORM 1091.	<b>AB</b>	Monthly Summary.																																																																																																																				
<p><i>* The following register of monthly totals, &amp;c., is required if daily or weekly values cannot be given on the other side.</i></p> <p><b>RAINFALL IN 192...</b></p> <p><b>NOTE.</b>—Records taken in inches should be entered on Form 1090.</p> <p>At ..... <b>RENFREW</b> <small>W.C. 2</small> <b>SCOTLAND</b></p> <p>In the County of ..... <b>RENFREW</b></p> <p>Diameter of Funnel ..... <b>8</b> in.</p> <p>Height of Top above Ground ..... <b>1 ft. 0 in.</b></p> <p>Height of Ground above Sea Level ..... <b>36</b> ft.</p>																																																																																																																							
<p><b>C</b> Particulars of Station.</p> <p><i>* Every observer is requested to fill in this section (especially if a change has been made in the position of the gauge or in its exposure), and also the space for notes as far as possible:—</i></p> <p>Name and Address to which any correspondence relating to this register should be sent:— <b>THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICER RENFREW AERODROME</b></p> <p>Latitude of Station ..... <b>56° 5' N</b> Longitude ..... <b>4° 24' W</b> Hour of observation ..... <b>7-18 G.M.T.</b></p> <p>Nearest Railway Station ..... <b>RENFREW</b> Distance ..... <b>1½ miles</b> Direction ..... <b>N.E.</b></p> <p>Nearest Parish Church ..... <b>RENFREW</b> Distance ..... <b>1½ miles</b> Direction ..... <b>S.E.</b></p> <p>If gauge has been moved during the year state—</p> <p>Date of move ..... Distance ..... Direction ..... <b>.....</b></p>																																																																																																																							
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<p>London: Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. To be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; or 120, George Street, Edinburgh; or through any Bookseller. Price 2d. net.</p> <p>Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by JAS. TRUSCOTT &amp; SON, LTD., Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</p> <p>(*451) Wt. 10147 12325/72. 11/25. T.S. 128. (*51) Wt. 1837-13043. 1,000. 14/25. T.S. 128.</p>																																																																																																																							



FORM 1090.

**B**Monthly  
Summary.**C**

Particulars of Station.

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is required if daily or weekly values cannot be given on the other side.

**RAINFALL IN 1927**

NOTE.—Records taken in millimetres should be entered on Form 1091.

At ..... *Fordfoot N.*

In the County of ..... *Moray*

Diameter of Funnel ..... *5* in.

Height of Top above Ground ..... ft. *9*

Rain Gauge Height of Ground above Sea Level *2 ft 6 ins. 5 ft*

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with '01 in. or more or more
		Inches.	Inches.	
JAN.				
FEB.				
MAR.				
APR.				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.	<i>4.34</i>	<i>.90</i>	<i>3<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>- 17</i>
NOV.	<i>1.91</i>	<i>.46</i>	<i>6<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>- 15</i>
DEC.	<i>.86</i>	<i>.50</i>	<i>22<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>3</i>
Total	<i>9.31</i>			<i>35</i>

\* Every observer is requested to fill in this section (especially if a change has been made in the position of the gauge or in its exposure), and also the space for notes as far as possible:

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

*Major J. Ross*

*Gullane Sands Col�ton Fordfoot*

Latitude of Station ..... *57° 37' N* Longitude ..... *3° 37' W*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter ..... *9 am* in Summer ..... *10 am*

Nearest Railway Station ..... *KIRKLEES* Distance ..... *2 miles* Direction ..... *S.E.*

Nearest Parish Church ..... *FORDFOOT* Distance ..... *800 yds* Direction ..... *S.E.*

If gauge has been moved during the year state— *No*

Date of move ..... Distance ..... Direction .....

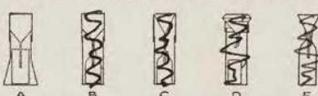
Nature of objects nearest to gauge *Concretes Iron Concretes Iron Hedge*

Heights of objects ..... *5 feet 5 ft 7 ft*

Distances ..... *10 yds 10 yds*

Directions ..... *E W S E*

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

**NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.**

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE  
EDINBURGH  
4 JAN. 1927

Signature ..... *J. Ross*

**D****INSTRUCTIONS.**

1. Advice as to the selection of the site for a raingauge, particulars of the gauge recommended for use and other information is given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumshieugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The raingauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] .14 would show that the reading on

the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "total number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace."

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1091.

**B** Monthly Summary.

\*\*\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is required if daily or weekly values cannot be given on the other side.

**RAINFALL IN 192...**

NOTE—Records taken in inches should be entered on Form 1090.

At.....  
In the County of.....  
Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Rain Gauge.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of days with 0.2 mm. or more or more
JAN.	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date.
FEB.			
MAR.			
APR.			
MAY			
JUNE			
JULY			
AUG.			
SEPT.			
OCT.			
NOV.			
DEC.			
Total			

Signature.....

**C** Particulars of Station.

\* Every observer is requested to fill in this section (especially if a change has been made in the position of the gauge or in its exposure), and also the space for notes as far as possible:

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

The Meteorological Office,  
Kef (Furness) Barr, Luncash, Fife.

Latitude of Station. 55° 53' N. Longitude. 2° 53' W.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter. 0700 Gmt. in Summer. 0700 Gmt.

Nearest Railway Station. Luncash. Distance. ½ mile. Direction. 760°

Nearest Parish Church. Luncash. Distance. ½ mile. Direction. 320°

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

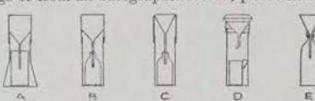
Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

Distances .....

Directions .....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.) If the reading is taken from a mechanical gauge or from an autographic record, please indicate the fact.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

**NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.**

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
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- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE  
EDINBURGH

12 JAN 1928

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(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B). (A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0.1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 3.6 would show that the reading on

the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "total number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1090.

**B**

Monthly Summary.

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is required if daily or weekly values cannot be given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1928.

At.....*Wigtown, Kirkcudbrightshire*In the County of.....*Wigtown*

Rain Gauge. Diameter of Funnel.....*5* in.  
Height of Top above Ground.....*9* ft.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level.....*300* ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with		Date.
			'01 in.	'04 in. or more	
JAN.	11.57	1.45	18 <sup>5</sup>	30	28
FEB.	4.17	6.3	4 <sup>5</sup>	16	16
MAR.	4.73	9.1	19 <sup>5</sup>	18	17
APR.	2.13	4.3	2 <sup>5</sup>	13	11
MAY	4.72	6.2	26 <sup>5</sup>	9	8
JUNE	5.66	8.6	13 <sup>5</sup>	19	18
JULY	2.13	1.12	4 <sup>5</sup>	17	10
AUG.	6.30	1.26	20 <sup>5</sup>	17	17
SEPT.	2.73	6.8	16 <sup>5</sup>	15	12
OCT.	9.55	8.4	25 <sup>5</sup>	25	24
NOV.	9.26	1.26	23 <sup>5</sup>	21	20
DEC.	5.93	1.05	15 <sup>5</sup>	21	19
Total	66.76		221	200	

Signature.....*H. A. F. Hamilton***C**

Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

*Major F. Hamilton  
Kirkcudbrightshire*Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....*9 a.m.* in Summer.....*9 a.m.*Nearest Railway Station.....*Kirkcudbright* Distance.....*3 miles* Direction from *E*Nearest Parish Church at .....*Kirkcudbright* Distance.....*1 mile* Direction from *E*Nature of objects nearest to gauge.....*Hedge*Heights of objects.....*14 ft*

Distances .....

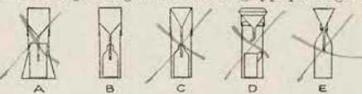
Directions from gauge.....*NNE*

## If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.
- (b) The rain gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not -00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
- (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.
- (B) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02, or .03.
- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 14 would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02, or .03.
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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40-9999.

FORM 1091.

**B**Monthly  
Summary.

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c.,  
is required if daily or weekly values  
cannot be given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1928.

NOTE—Records taken in inches should  
be entered on Form 1090.

At.... *Boaghall*In the County of.... *Middlethorpe*

Rain Gauge.	Diameter of Funnel.....	8 in.
	Height of Top above Ground.....	1 ft. 0 in.
	Height of Ground above Sea Level .....	64.5 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with 0·2 mm. 1·0 mm. or more or more
	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date,
JAN.			
FEB.			
MAR.			
APR.			
MAY			
JUNE			
JULY			
AUG.			
SEPT.			
OCT.			
NOV.			
DEC.			
Total			

Signature.....

**C**

Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes  
as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

*F.D. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc.,  
Milton Bridge, Middlethorpe.*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter..... 09:00 A.M. In Summer..... 10:00 A.M. B.S.T.

Nearest Railway Station..... *Glencorse (LNER)* Distance..... 2 miles. Direction from..... S

Nearest Parish Church at..... *Glencorse* Distance..... 1½ miles. Direction from..... S

Nature of objects nearest to gauge..... *Stonewall between Sunshine Rec.*

Heights of objects..... 5 ft. 8 in. 4 ft.

Distances ..... 16 ft. 12 ft.

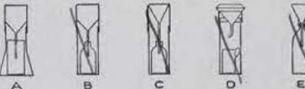
Directions from gauge..... N.E. S.

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges  
which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a  
sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please  
give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the  
following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

No exceptionally heavy or long  
continued falls occurred during the  
year. A hyetograph is also in  
use, and this, (when in working order)  
has always been found to agree with  
the rain gauge as to total fall, thus  
rendering errors in reading unlikely.

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.  
9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.
- (b) The rain gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0·0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).  
(A) When there is less than 0·5 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked '05; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0·1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry '05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 3·6 | would show that the reading on

the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3·6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0·2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0·1 mm. The "number of days with 1·0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0·1, 0·2, 0·3, 0·4, 0·5, 0·6, 0·7, 0·8, or 0·9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is required if daily or weekly values cannot be given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1928.

At Conlongon Castle RuthwellIn the County of Dumfries

Diameter of Funnel ..... 5 in.  
 Rain Gauge Height of Top above Ground ..... 1 ft. .... in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level ..... 7370 ft.

Month.	Total Depth,	Greatest Fall in 24 hours,		Number of Days with 1 in. or more	
		inches.	inches.	Date.	in in. or more
JAN.	7.46	.90	18	28	24
FEB.	3.37	.62	4	20	13
MAR.	3.86	.66	29	18	14
APR.	1.26	.25	2	16	11
MAY	1.64	.52	26	10	7
JUNE	6.30	1.77	13	21	17
JULY	3.71	.94	4	15	13
AUG.	7.45	1.25	11	21	18
SEPT.	2.26	.43	8	14	9
OCT.	7.27	.93	18	23	19
5.19 Nov.	6.21	.55	22	24	18
3.88 DEC.	3.50	.43	15	18	14
Total	53.65			228	180
					126

53.65

Signature. W.B.**C** Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

William Brown  
Conlongon Nursery Ruthwell

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter ..... 9 + 21 in Summer ..... 8 + 20

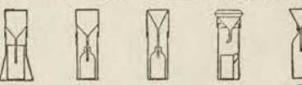
Nearest Railway Station ..... Ruthwell Distance 1 mi. Direction from NNearest Parish Church at ..... Ruthwell Distance ½ mi. Direction from NENature of objects nearest to gauge ..... Dwelling house, TreeHeights of objects ..... 25 ft 60 ftDistances ... ..... 20 yds 25 ydsDirections from gauge ..... NW N

If gauge has been moved during the year state— no.

Date of move:..... Distance:..... Direction:.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumshieugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The雨 gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be dash — (not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked '005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as '01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry '005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 14 | would show that the reading on

the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with '01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with '04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, '01, '02, or '03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month, the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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(\*83) Wt. 23575-1531/1662. 13,000. 2/28 T.S. 118.

40-9999

FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* \* \* The following register of monthly totals &c., is required if daily or weekly values are not given on the other side.

**RAINFALL IN 1929**  
At *Slockbridge Peterhead*  
In the County of *Aberdeenshire*

Nearest Railway Station

Diameter of Funnel

Height of Top above Ground

Height of Ground above Sea Level

6<sup>5</sup>/in.

ft. in.

ft.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

Distances ..

Directions from gauge ..

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move .. Distance .. Direction ..

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with .01 in. or more
JAN.	2.26	.78	16 21 14
FEB.	2.94	.53	15 19 15
MAR.	.37	.16	21 5 4
APRIL	1.81	.45	27 18 13
MAY	1.30	.43	6 11 8
JUNE	1.89	.45	2 16 13
JULY	2.66	.17	5 12 9
AUG.	3.09	.54	17 25 14
SEPT.	1.43	.32	3 14 8
OCT.	2.91	.67	6 22 13
NOV.	3.20	1.01	18 16 13
DEC.	4.99	.77	20 25 18
Total	28.85		204 144

Signature *James Robertson*

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | } .14 | would show that the

reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02, or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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(164) Wt.2398/185/162 14,000 5/29. Gp. 119/110.

40-9999

FORM 1091.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is not required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1930.

NOTE—Records taken in inches should be entered on Form 1090.

At HOUSTON (THE MANSE)In the County of RENFREW

Rain Gauge | Diameter of Funnel 5 in.  
 Height of Top above Ground 1 ft. — in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level 103 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with 0.01 mm., 0.1 mm., or more		
	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date.	or more	or more
JAN.	195.4	28.0	10	25	22
FEB.	11.9	9.7	14	7	1
MAR.	100.7	19.9	5	18	14
APRIL	39.0	11.7	24	13	7
MAY	52.5	29.6	17	10	6
JUNE	74.6	14.9	9	15	10
JULY	88.6	18.8	20	15	12
AUG.	128.7	18.0	20	21	17
SEPT.	94.3	34.6	17	12	9
OCT.	187.0	25.2	12	28	24
NOV.	155.5	32.3	7	18	15
DEC.	121.1	18.1	12	23	17
Total	1249.3		205	154	

Signature George Muir

4386

**C**

## Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Rev. GEORGE MUIRTHE MANSE, HOUSTON, RENFREWSHIRE

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 9.0 A.M. in Summer 9.0 G.M.T.

Nearest Railway Station HOUSTON CROSSEY Distance 2 m. gauge S

Nearest Parish Church at HOUSTON & KILLELLAN Distance 250 yds. gauge N

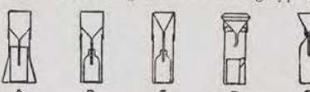
Nature of objects nearest to gauge	<u>Trees</u>			
Heights of objects	<u>38'</u>			
Distances ..	<u>80'</u>			
Directions from gauge ..	<u>N</u>			

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move ..... Distance ..... Direction .....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0''). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0.1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | } 3.6 | would show that the

reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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(195) Wt.14930/1021/1226 1,000 10/29, Gp. 119/111.

26 JAN 1931

FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1930

At \_\_\_\_\_

In the County of \_\_\_\_\_

Diameter of Funnel \_\_\_\_\_ in.

Height of Top above Ground \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ in.

Height of Ground above Sea Level \_\_\_\_\_ ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with		
			or in .04 in.	or more	or more
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
Total					

Signature.....

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

ALBERT CHRISTIE, C.E.

CENTRAL OFFICE, WINNING

Hour of observation by the clock in Winter 9 A.M. in Summer 9 A.M.

Nearest Railway Station DALLY Distance \_\_\_\_\_ Direction from gauge 6 EAST

Nearest Parish Church at DALLY Distance \_\_\_\_\_ Direction from gauge EAST

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

Distances ..

Directions from gauge ..

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:-

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] .14 would show that the

reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02, or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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(269) Wt.5244/391/474 14,000 6/30. Gp. 119/110.

FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1931.

At Kirkcaldy  
In the County of Fife

Diameter of Funnel in.  
Rain Gauge  
Height of Top above Ground ft. in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with rain in .04 in. or more or more	
			Inches.	Inches.
JAN.				
FEB.				
MAR.				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
Total				

Signature.....

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter in Summer

Nearest Railway Station Distance Direction from gauge

Nearest Parish Church at Distance Direction from gauge

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

Distances ..

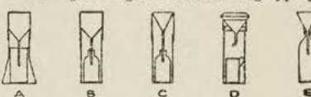
Directions from gauge ..

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move Distance Direction

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not '00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as '01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | } .14 | would show that the

reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace". The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02, or 0.3.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1091.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1931

NOTE—Records taken in inches should be entered on Form 1090.

At *Arbroath*  
In the County of *Angus*  
Diameter of Funnel *5* in.  
Rain Gauge Height of Top above Ground *1 ft.* in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level *93 ft.*

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with		Date.
			0.2 mm.	1.9 mm. or more	
JAN.	44.8	29.3	31	3	12
FEB.	32.3	9.0	5	4	10
MAR.	29.9	10.3	12	4	10
APRIL	43.8	14.5	2	1	9
MAY	83.3	32.5	31	6	10
JUNE	104.1	44.0	14	—	13
JULY	113.9	36.6	26	6	16
AUG.	45.1	20.6	19	3	4
SEPT.	28.2	8.6	1	4	6
OCT.	24.8	8.4	23	6	5
NOV.	130.9	39.8	23	3	18
DEC.	30.6	5.1	30	8	4
Total	744.4		53	12	3

Signature *James N. Robertson***C**

## Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:

*James N. Robertson  
Cemetery Lodge Arborth*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter *9 A.M.* in Summer *9 A.M. G.M.T.*

Nearest Railway Station *Arborth* Distance *1 mile* gauge *N*

Nearest Parish Church at *St Margarets* Distance *1 mile* gauge *N*

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

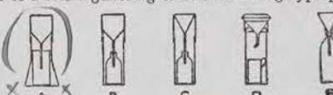
Distances ..

Directions from gauge ..

## If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move .. Distance .. Direction .. Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

*The measurements are carefully made by myself always and according to instructions in the Observer's Handbook and there need be no difficulty about the figures given on this form*

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumshieugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0.1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | } 3.6 | would show that the

reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.9 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1933

At BALLINDALLOCHIn the County of PerthshireDiameter of Funnel in.Height of Top above Ground ft. in.Height of Ground above Sea Level ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with	
			or in. or 04 in. or more	or more
JAN.	Inches	Inches	Date.	*
FEB.				*
MAR.				*
APRIL				*
MAY				*
JUNE				*
JULY				*
AUG.				*
SEPT.				*
OCT.				*
NOV.				*
DEC.				*
Total				

Signature.....

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumshieugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.
- (b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0·0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
- (A) When there is less than 0·05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0·1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | } -14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (f) The "number of days with '01 in. or more'" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with '04 in. or more'" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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(457) Wt.9673/738 16000 8/32. Gp. 119/110.

FORM 1090.

**B**

Monthly Summary.

\*.\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1933.

At *Crusie Huntly*  
In the County of *Aberdeen*  
Diameter of Funnel *5* in.  
Rain Gauge Height of Top above Ground *1 ft.* in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level *400 ft.*

Month.	Total Depth.		Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with or in. '04 in. or more or more	
	Inches	Inches	Date.			
JAN.	.97	23	14	16	8	
FEB.	5.02	76	27	25	21	
MAR.	1.51	69	3	15	8	
APRIL	2.47	55	29	21	8	
MAY	.81	19	12	14	8	
JUNE	1.95	55	20	14	9	
JULY	4.86	1.09	12	19	5	
AUG.	1.55	23	21	18	13	
SEPT.	1.11	30	25	13	8	
OCT.	6.21	68	8	26	19	
NOV.	3.87	97	2	22	14	
DEC.	1.33	26	14	16	11	
Total	31.66			219	132	

Signature *C. Joss.*

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter *9 a.m.* in Summer *8 a.m.*  
Nearest Railway Station *Huntly* Distance *5 miles* Direction from *South E.*  
Nearest Parish Church at *Dunblane* Distance *1½ miles* Direction from *South S.*

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

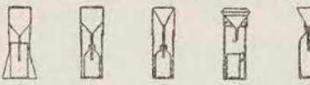
*Flowers**182 ft.**28 ft.**Tall trees*

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move \_\_\_\_\_ Distance \_\_\_\_\_ Direction \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.
- (b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0 0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
- (A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.
- (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.
- (C) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace". The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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6 FEB 1934

FORM 1090.

**B**

Monthly Summary.

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1934

At Castle Kennedy  
In the County of Wigtown  
Diameter of Funnel 8 in.  
Rain Gauge  
Height of Top above Ground 1 ft — in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level 85 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with .01 in or more or more		
		Inches	Inches		*	*
JAN.						
FEB.						
MAR.						
APRIL						
MAY						
JUNE						
JULY						
AUG.						
SEPT.						
OCT.						
NOV.						
DEC.						
Total						

Signature.....

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.
- (b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash— (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
  - (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.
  - (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation) such as

snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 18 | } -14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
- (f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace". The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.
- 3. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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(586) Wt.283/202 16,000 5/34. Gp.119/110.

FORM 1091.

**B**

Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1934

At *Glasgow University*  
In the County of *Lanark*

Diameter of Funnel *8* in.  
Rain Gauge Height of Top above Ground *1 ft.* ✓ in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level *85 ft.*

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days with 0·2 mm., 1·0 mm. or more or more	
			*	*
JAN.	109.8	15.6	9 <sup>a</sup>	5 19
FEB.	9.2	7.1	7 <sup>a</sup>	4 1
MAR.	60.2	11.1	5 <sup>a</sup>	3 16
APRIL	71.0	22.4	12 <sup>a</sup>	6 15
MAY	54.8	11.2	15 <sup>a</sup>	3 12
JUNE	197	21.2	22 <sup>a</sup>	6 7
JULY	55.1	9.2	12 <sup>a</sup>	3 15
AUG.	108.3	27.0	14	4 16
SEPT.	109.6	12.1	6 <sup>a</sup>	2 21
OCT.	127.7	16.6	24 <sup>a</sup>	3 21
NOV.	23.3	6.4	25 <sup>a</sup>	10 4
DEC.	111.7	17.4	8 <sup>a</sup>	7 21
Total	889.8		56	168

Signature *W. E. Clegg & T. Newson*

**C**

Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

*Institute of Hygiene  
The University, Glasgow.*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter *9 a.m.* in Summer *10 a.m.*

Nearest Railway Station *Botanic Garden* Distance *1 mile* gauge *N.W.*

Nearest Parish Church at *Polymer Road* Distance *approx. 500 yds* gauge *N.E.W.*

Nature of objects nearest to gauge	<i>3 feet standard trees</i>	<i>Botany Dept Building</i>	<i>nat Philately Building</i>	<i>Tenement House</i>
------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------

Height of objects	<i>13 ft approx</i>	<i>30 ft approx</i>	<i>30 ft approx</i>	<i>50 ft approx</i>
-------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

Distances ...	<i>28 ft approx</i>	<i>60 ft approx</i>	<i>100 yds approx</i>	<i>200 yds approx</i>
---------------	---------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

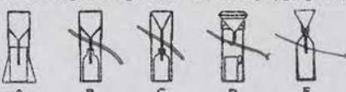
Directions from gauge ...	<i>W</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>N</i>
---------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move *✓* Distance *✓* Direction *✓*

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:— *✓*

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

*No exceptional rainfall to report.  
we have no self recording  
Rain gauge*

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd, 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as

snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0·1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 3·6 [ ] would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3·6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0·2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0·1 mm. The "number of days with 1·0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0·1, 0·2, 0·3, 0·4, 0·5, 0·6, 0·7, 0·8, or 0·9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

3. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 193...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge	Diameter of Funnel.....in.
	Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.
	Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	
			Inches	Inches
JAN.				
FEB.				
MAR.				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
TOTAL				

Signature *[Signature]*

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station,

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

*James Macduffie Murdoch Esq. Walsall*  
*Municipal Buildings GREENOCK*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter *9 A.M.* in Summer *10 A.M.*Nearest Railway Station *KILMARNOCK* Distance ..... Direction from ..... gauge .....

Nearest Parish Church at ..... Distance ..... Direction from ..... gauge .....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Height of objects

Distances ...

Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state —

Date of move ..... Distance ..... Direction .....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked **A** and **B**.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) It is known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as .01 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus  $17 \frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 14$  would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

3. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

1. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or from The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.
2. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic type*:—
- (a) Rain should be measured each morning, preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.
- (b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
- (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.
- (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as

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Wt. 3130/1699 15,000 2/35 W.H. & S. 668/91.

FORM 1091.

**B** Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1937

At Waterworks Oldtown  
In the County of Inverness

Rain Gauge | Diameter of Funnel..... 5 in.  
Height of Top above Ground..... 1 ft. - in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level..... 242 ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0.2 mm. or more or more
JAN.	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date
FEB.			*
MAR.			*
APRIL			*
MAY			*
JUNE			*
JULY			*
AUG.			*
SEPT.			*
OCT.			*
NOV.			*
DEC.			*
TOTAL			

Signature .....

\*See Instruction 2 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

water works Oldtown  
Inverness

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter..... 9 am. in Summer..... 10 am.

Nearest Railway Station..... Inverness Distance..... 3 miles Direction from..... N.

Nearest Parish Church at..... Inverness Distance..... 3 miles Direction from..... N.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge House

Height of objects 12' to eaves

Distances ... 50 yards

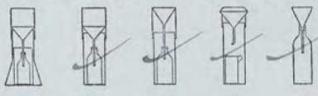
Directions from gauge S.E.

If gauge has been moved during the year state —

Date of move. .... Distance ..... Direction .....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather, without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is to show the limit between the amounts which count as 0.1 and those which are mere "traces." An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | } 3.6 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

3. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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Wt.996/1C97 1000 8/35 W.H. & S. 688/92

FORM 1090.



## Monthly Summary.



## Particulars of Station.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

William Welsh

57 Yeaman Street-Tiefar ANGUS

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter..... 9 a.m. in Summer..... 9 a.m.

Nearest Railway Station..... Tiefar Distance..... 2 miles gauge..... 0' N

Nearest Parish Church at..... Old Monkton Distance..... 1/2 mile gauge..... 0' N

Nature of objects nearest to gauge ..... Downhill houses J H W H H Wall

Height of objects ..... 20' 0" 6' 6" 20' 0" 5' 6"

Distances ..... 30' 0" 5' 0" 40' 0" 36' 0"

Directions from gauge ..... E N S. W

## RAINFALL IN 1936

At ..... FORFAR

In the County of Tayside, ANGUS

Rain Gauge Diameter of Funnel..... 5" in.  
Height of Top above Ground..... 1 ft. 6 in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level..... 226.9 ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with Rain or more		
			Inches	Date	*
JAN.	5' 32	9.6	9	4	16
FEB.	9' 07	1' 26	23	4	12
MAR.	2' 41	1' 63	29	3	15
APRIL	2' 26	1' 08	11	2	7
MAY	1' 38	1' 34	17	1	10
JUNE	1' 20	1' 26	12	5	9
JULY	4' 78	1' 83	23	3	17
AUG.	1' 45	1' 54	11	2	7
SEPT.	2' 94	1' 71	11	8	11
OCT.	1' 47	1' 92	26	2	7
NOV.	1' 90	1' 64	7	3	9
DEC.	2' 54	1' 44	17	6	12
TOTAL	29' 72		45	129	

Total 174 days

Signature ..... William Welsh

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

## D INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | 14 | would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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Wt. 1046/3030. 26,000. 4/36. W. H. & S. 668/91.



4 JAN 1937

FORM 1091.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 193....

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge	Diameter of Funnel.....in.
	Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.
	Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0·2 mm. 1·0 mm. or more or more		
			Millimetres	Millimetres	Date
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature *W. J. moor*

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

*William Johnston Moor  
Selkirkshire, Deerness, Shetland*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter..... *9 h* ..... in Summer..... *9 h* .....

Nearest Railway Station..... Distance..... Direction from..... gauge.....

Nearest Parish Church at..... Distance..... Direction from..... gauge.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Height of objects

Distances ...

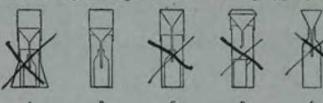
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall? *Yes*.
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made? *at 9 a.m.*

*on October 13<sup>th</sup> 30·7 mm.  
" Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> 26·3 ..*

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation,

and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the .1 mark, are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .03 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 3·6 | would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3·6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0·2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0·1 mm. The "number of days with 1·0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0·1, 0·2, 0·3, 0·4, 0·5, 0·6, 0·7, 0·8, or 0·9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

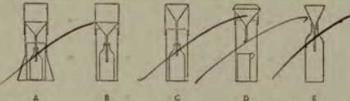
(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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FORM 1090.	<b>B</b>	Monthly Summary.																																																																									
<p>* The following register of monthly totals, &amp;c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.</p> <p><b>RAINFALL IN 1938.</b></p> <p>At ...<b>CRAIGIEBUCKLER</b>..... In the County of ...<b>Aberdeen</b>.....</p> <p>Rain Gauge      Diameter of Funnel ..... 5 ..... in.      Height of Top above Ground. 1 ..... ft. 0 ..... in.      Height of Ground above Sea Level. 220 ..... ft.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Month</th> <th rowspan="2">Total Depth</th> <th rowspan="2">Greatest Fall in 24 hours</th> <th colspan="2">Number of Days with</th> </tr> <tr> <th>.01 in.</th> <th>.04 in. or more</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JAN.</td> <td>2.68</td> <td>.57</td> <td>14</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEB.</td> <td>1.18</td> <td>.28</td> <td>10</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAR.</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>.28</td> <td>22</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>APRIL</td> <td>0.85</td> <td>.33</td> <td>2</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAY</td> <td>3.06</td> <td>1.05</td> <td>15</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUNE</td> <td>3.78</td> <td>.64</td> <td>2</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JULY</td> <td>4.57</td> <td>1.26</td> <td>7</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUG.</td> <td>1.44</td> <td>.37</td> <td>21</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEPT.</td> <td>4.33</td> <td>1.55</td> <td>6</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCT.</td> <td>3.44</td> <td>.89</td> <td>3</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOV.</td> <td>3.24</td> <td>.76</td> <td>23</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DEC.</td> <td>4.35</td> <td>1.14</td> <td>16</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>33.57</td> <td></td> <td>217</td> <td>166</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with		.01 in.	.04 in. or more	JAN.	2.68	.57	14	22	FEB.	1.18	.28	10	16	MAR.	0.65	.28	22	10	APRIL	0.85	.33	2	13	MAY	3.06	1.05	15	21	JUNE	3.78	.64	2	21	JULY	4.57	1.26	7	21	AUG.	1.44	.37	21	17	SEPT.	4.33	1.55	6	18	OCT.	3.44	.89	3	17	NOV.	3.24	.76	23	19	DEC.	4.35	1.14	16	22	TOTAL	33.57		217	166
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<p><b>C</b> Particulars of Station.</p> <p>Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the date notes as far as possible:-</p> <p>Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-  <b>Hugh D. Welsh, Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.</b></p> <p>Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter...9 a.m....in Summer...10 a.m.</p> <p>Nearest Railway Station. <b>Ruthrieston</b>. Distance...1 ml. gauge...SE. Direction from</p> <p>Nearest Parish Church at <b>Craigiebuckler</b>. Distance...1 ml. gauge...N. Direction from</p> <p>Nature of objects nearest to gauge      Wall      Wall      Hedge</p> <p>Height of objects      14 ft.      14 ft.      6 ft.</p> <p>Distances      62 ft.      72 ft.      77 ft.</p> <p>Directions from gauge      W      N      E</p> <p>If gauge has been moved during the year state—</p> <p>Date of move. Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)</p> <p>If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.</p>  <p>If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—</p>																																																																											
<p><b>NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.</b></p> <p>In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—</p> <p>(a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?      (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?      (c) When was the measurement made?</p>																																																																											
<p><b>D INSTRUCTIONS.</b></p> <p>1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.</p> <p>2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.</p> <p>3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in <i>italic type</i>:—</p> <p>(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.</p> <p>9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.</p> <p>(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).</p> <p>(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.</p> <p>(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,</p> <p>sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.</p> <p>(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.</p> <p>(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17     14   would show that the reading on the 18th of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.</p> <p>(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.</p> <p>(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.</p> <p>(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.</p> <p>(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.</p> <p>4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.</p>																																																																											
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FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary.

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 193...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
 Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more	
			.01 in.	.04 in.
JAN.			*	*
FEB.				
MAR.				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station.

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

*Mrs Clark Maxwell  
Carrucharan, Dumfries*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter... 9 a.m....in Summer... 10 a.m....

Direction from

Nearest Railway Station... *Dumfries* Distance ~~about 3 miles~~ gauge... N.E.

Direction from

Nearest Parish Church at... *Troqueer* Distance... ~~2½ miles~~ gauge... N.E.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge *trees* *stable buildings*

Height of objects

Distances ... *W* *E*

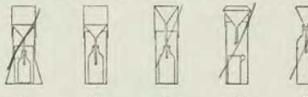
Directions from gauge ... *W*

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

*There was a very heavy fall of snow on January 26th & 27th. It was almost impossible to measure this accurately as the gauge was buried in a big drift.*

*Measurements seem reasonable. S.T.C. 21.1.41*

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

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9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drizzle or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | 14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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Wt. 2778/2036 21,000 10/38 W.H. & S. 668/91

FORM 1091.

**B**

## Monthly Summary

The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 193...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge	Diameter of Funnel.....	in.
	Height of Top above Ground.....ft.	in.
	Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.	ft.

Month	Total Depth Millimetres	Greatest Fall in 24 hours Millimetres	Number of Days with 0·2 mm. 1·0 mm. or more or more	
			Date	*
JAN.				
FEB.				
MAR.				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 9. A.M. in Summer 9. A.M.

Direction from gauge.....

Nearest Railway Station..... Distance.....

Direction from gauge.....

Nearest Parish Church at..... Distance.....

Direction from gauge.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge.....

Height of objects.....

Distances ...

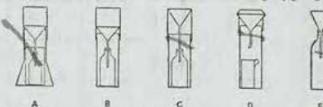
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked **A** and **B**.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

STOROL  
EDIN  
4 FEB 1950

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2; or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than 0·5 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation,

and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied.

Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0·1 mark, are to be entered as 0·1 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the 0·1 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [3·6] would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3·6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0·2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0·1 mm. The "number of days with 1·0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0·1, 0·2, 0·3, 0·4, 0·5, 0·6, 0·7, 0·8, or 0·9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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FORM 1091.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 19

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge	Diameter of Funnel..... in.
	Height of Top above Ground..... ft..... in.
	Height of Ground above Sea Level..... ft..... in.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0.2 mm. or more	0.1 mm. or more
JAN.	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date	*
FEB.				*
MAR.				*
APRIL				*
MAY				*
JUNE				*
JULY				*
AUG.				*
SEPT.				*
OCT.				*
NOV.				*
DEC.				*
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Meteorological Office, RAF Station, Bowmore  
Isle of Islay

0700 and 1800 GMT.

Hour of observation by the clock in Weather Room.

Nearest Railway Station..... Distance..... Direction from.....

Nearest Parish Church at..... Port-Ellen Distance..... 5 miles..... Direction from.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge Powerhouse, Operating the Photographic Hot Screen.

Height of objects 10 ft. 15 ft. 12 ft. 5 ft.

Distances ... 40 yds. 30 yds. 50 yds. 11 ft.

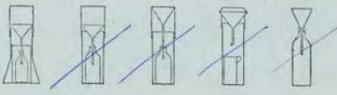
Directions from gauge N.W. S.S.E. E.S.E. E.

If gauge has been moved during the year state —

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., the Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation,

and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0.1 mark, are to be entered as 0.1 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the 0.1 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 18 | 3.6 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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Wt. 4201/2769 1,500 10/39 W.H. & S. 668/92 S.O. Code No. 40-9999

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge | Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in., .02 in., or more than more than		
	Inches	Inches	Date	*	*
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Mr. Charles Russell  
Overstone Water Works, Pittenweem, Fife.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter... 9 A.M. ...in Summer... 9 A.M. ....

Direction from

Nearest Railway Station... Pittenweem Distance 2 miles gauge South

Direction from

Nearest Parish Church at... Leamster Distance 1 mile gauge North

Nature of objects nearest to gauge Trees

Height of objects 30 ft.

Distances ... 13.5 ft.

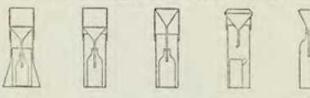
Directions from gauge ... West

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move.... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE,  
EDINBURGH.

5 JAN 1942

- sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.
- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
  - (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | .14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
  - (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
  - (f) The "number of days with .01 in., or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in., or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.
  - (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
  - (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.
  - 4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1942.

At KOGAN  
In the County of WIGTOWN

Rain Gauge  
Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more	
			Inches	Date
JAN.	6.92	1.90	22	24/4
FEB.	2.46	0.80	2	14 3
MAR.	3.84	0.60	5	22 2
APRIL	2.56	0.48	4	12 2
MAY	2.94	0.61	17	16 2
JUNE	0.59	0.17	20	10 =
JULY	3.31	0.66	23	19 2
AUG.	4.01	0.91	24	23 4
SEPT.	3.66	0.64	2	24 4
OCT.	5.84	1.73	25	25 2
NOV.	0.70	0.15	29	12 =
DEC.	5.44	0.62	31	24 4
TOTAL	42.32		237	38/163

Signature Kenneth Mc Donald

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

Kenneth Mc Donald  
Port Logan, Wigtownshire, Scotland

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....in Summer.....

Nearest Railway Station.....Distance.....Direction from.....gauge.....

Nearest Parish Church at.....Distance.....Direction from.....gauge.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Height of objects

Distances .....

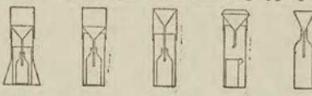
Directions from gauge .....

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move.....Distance.....Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Stonehouse, Glos., or the Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:-

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period, or 11 a.m. during Double Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 18 | 14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1944

At .....

In the County of .....

**Rain Gauge** Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth		Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with rain in, or more, or more	
	Inches	Inches		Date	*
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

John M. Blair, Gardener,  
Rosslemon's House, Bellon

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 10 a.m. in Summer 10 a.m. Direction from

Nearest Railway Station Rosslemon's Distance 3 miles gauge S.

Nearest Parish Church at Bellon Distance 1 mile gauge E.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge Peach House, Toshed Wood, Wood

Height of objects 10 ft. 12 ft. 60-70 ft. 60-70 ft.

Distances ... 14 ft. 40 ft. 30 yds. 56 yds.

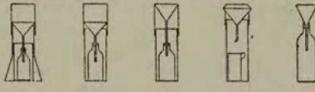
Directions from gauge E S W N.

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move. Distance. Direction.

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.

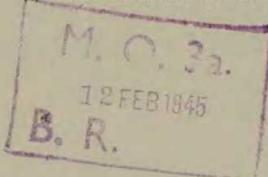


If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Stonehouse, Glos., or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period, or 11 a.m. during Double Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

- (c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.
  - (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.
  - (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.
  - (f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.
  - (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
  - (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.
4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON  
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1942

FORM 1091.

**B**

## Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

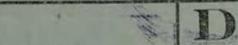
In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
 Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0.2 mm. or more or 1.0 mm. or more or more
	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date
JAN.			
FEB.			
MAR.			
APRIL			
MAY			
JUNE			
JULY			
AUG.			
SEPT.			
OCT.			
NOV.			
DEC.			
TOTAL			

Signature R. Murray F.H.C.

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Stonehouse, Glos., or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period, or 11 a.m. during Double Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than 0.5 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation,

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Meteorological Officer, Meteorological Office

Royal Air Force Station, Tain, Ross-shire

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 0800 ... in Summer 0900

Nearest Railway Station..... Tain ..... Distance..... 3ml Direction from NW

Nearest Parish Church at..... Tain ..... Distance..... 1ml. Direction from NW gauge..... cottage

Nature of objects nearest to gauge whins. wall 6ft. 10ft. screen. 20ft. X

Height of objects 6ft. 5ft. 5ft. 15ft.

Distances ... 8 & 6 yds. 13 yds. 10 yds. 100 yds.

Directions from gauge ... 360° & 080° 200° 270° 300°

If gauge has been moved during the year state —

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.

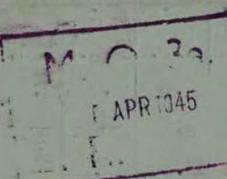


If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?



and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the .1 mark, are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | 3 | 6 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .34 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON  
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1942

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge | Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth Inches	Greatest Fall in 24 hours Inches	Date	Number of Days with		
				.01 in.	.04 in.	or more
JAN.				*	*	*
FEB.				*	*	*
MAR.				*	*	*
APRIL				*	*	*
MAY				*	*	*
JUNE				*	*	*
JULY				*	*	*
AUG.				*	*	*
SEPT.				*	*	*
OCT.				*	*	*
NOV.				*	*	*
DEC.				*	*	*

TOTAL

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE,  
EDINBURGH.

Signature .....

25 - JAN. 1945

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

Mr. Harrison  
Tee Field, Kellogg.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter ..... A.M. .... in Summer ..... Date

Nearest Railway Station ..... Distance 1 1/2 miles Direction from ..... SSW

Nearest Parish Church at ..... Spynie Distance 1 1/2 miles Direction from ..... SW

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Height of objects

Distances ...

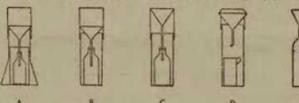
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

*Very warm weather in end of January!  
Temp on our terrace on 3.1.45 was 68 deg.*

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section C cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Stonehouse, Glos., or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:-

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period, or 11 a.m. during Double Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 14 would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON  
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1942

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
 Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	
			.01 in.	.04 in.
JAN.				
FEB.				
MAR.				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

JAMES M. HIRD

NARWICH, BORRASFIELD, JOHNSTONE, Renfrewshire

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 9 a.m. in Summer G.M.T.

Nearest Railway Station Houston-Crosslee Distance 1 mile Direction from E

Nearest Parish Church at Kilbarchan Distance 1 mile Direction from S.W.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Height of objects

Distances ...

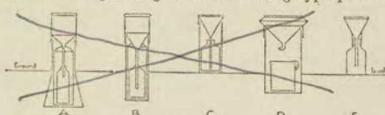
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.

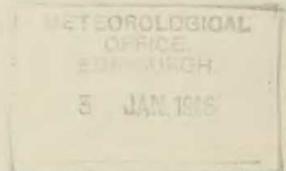


If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period, or 11 a.m. during Double Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the can after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | .14 | would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON  
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1945

FORM 1091.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
 Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....\*

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0.2 mm. or more or more		
			Millimetres	Millimetres	Date
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible.—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....in Summer.....

Nearest Railway Station..... Distance..... Direction from gauge.....

Nearest Parish Church at..... Distance..... Direction from gauge.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge.....

Height of objects.....

Distances ...

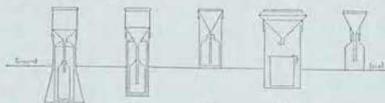
Directions from gauge ...

## If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving bottle.

(e) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the .1 mark, are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 18 | 3.6 | would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON  
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1946

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1946.

At Grinard, Laidie, Achnaahans,  
In the County of Perth & Cromarty.

Rain Gauge  
Diameter of Funnel..... 5 in.  
Height of Top above Ground..... 10 ft. 10 in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level..... 60 ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in., .04 in., or more or more				
			Inches	Inches	Date	*	*
JAN.							
FEB.							
MAR.							
APRIL							
MAY							
JUNE							
JULY							
AUG.							
SEPT.							
OCT.							
NOV.							
DEC.							
TOTAL							

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible.—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter..... 8 A.M.... in Summer..... 9 A.M..... *Summer time*

Nearest Railway Station..... *Gairn*..... Distance..... 4.2 miles..... gauge..... *East*

Nearest Parish Church at..... *Badram*..... Distance..... 5 miles..... gauge..... *East*

Nature of objects nearest to gauge ..... *Wooden Hut*

Height of objects .....

14'

Distances .....

36'

Directions from gauge .....

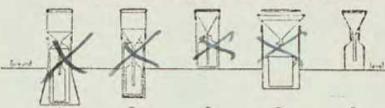
*West*

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked **A** and **B**.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.

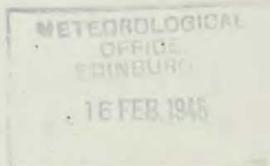


If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark, are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | 14 | would show that the reading on the

18 morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE: 1946.

Price 1d. net (exclusive of purchase tax).

Wt. 4005/O1580 15,000 10/46 W. H. & S. 668/91

40-9999

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
 Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	Date *	Date *
		Inches	Inches			
JAN.						
FEB.						
MAR.						
APRIL						
MAY						
JUNE						
JULY						
AUG.						
SEPT.						
OCT.						
NOV.						
DEC.						
TOTAL						

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

Grampian Electricity Supply Company  
 10, Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....9 a.m....in Summer.....9 a.m..

Nearest Railway Station.....Rannoch.....Distance.....200 yds.....gauge.....W.....

Nearest Parish Church at.....Bridge of Gaur.....Distance.....5½ m.....gauge.....E.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge.....Building (Hotel) 60 yds. S.W.

Height of objects.....Light open fence 4 ft. High and 6 ft. Clear all round gauge.

Distances ...

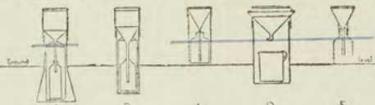
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move.....Distance.....Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | 14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE: 1946.

Price 1d. net (exclusive of purchase tax).

Wt. 3458/71137 7,000 10/47 W. H. &amp; S. 668 91

40-9899

FORM 1091.

**B**

## Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1949

At DALCROSS AIRPORT

In the County of INVERNESS

Rain Gauge | Diameter of Funnel 5 1/2 in.  
S. Gage 12 in.  
Height of Top above Ground 11 ft.  
S.M. Gauge 20 in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level 35.5 ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0.2 mm. or more or more		
			Millimetres	Millimetres	Date
JAN.	96.4	30.1	1st	20	11
FEB.	50.4	13.2	26th	15	10
MAR.	29.9	10.5	4th	13	4
APRIL	48.8	9.3	9th	19	12
MAY	40.0	8.6	14th	12	9
JUNE	29.8	10.2	4th	13	7
JULY	35.8	9.1	25th	21	9
AUG.	103.7	29.0	1st	15	10
SEPT.	41.8	32.8	14th	10	6
OCT.	46.5	12.8	25th	17	10
NOV.	53.7	13.8	24th	14	8
DEC.	136.7	14.0	9th	20	16
TOTAL	707.5		189	112	

Signature W. M. Shannan

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, London, W.C.2, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.
- (b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash—(not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
- (A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.
- (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation,

and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0.1 mark, are to be entered as 0.1 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the 0.1 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 3.6 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39-41 King Street, Manchester 2; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller. Price 1d. net (exclusive of purchase tax).

Printed under the authority of HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE By Wm. Hobbs & Sons, Ltd., Stone Street, Maidstone. Wt. 2787/O/653 625 7/48 W.H. & S. 668/92

40-999

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible.

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, DALCROSS AIRPORT,  
DALCROSS EAST, INVERNESS.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 0900 in Summer 0900.

Nearest Railway Station DALCROSS Distance 2 miles gauge SOUTH.

Nearest Parish Church PETTY Distance 2 1/2 miles gauge S.W.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge	CONTROL BUILDINGS	HANGARS
Height of objects	15FT.	58FT.
Distances	50yds	100yds NEAREST POINT
Directions from gauge	200°	200° - 260°

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move. Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—



FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 194...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.....in.

Month	Total Depth Inches	Greatest Fall In 24 hours Inches	Date	Number of Days with Rain, in. or .01 in. or more or more	
				*	*
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

JOHN T. MOLAREN, MAR AND KELLIE ESTATES OFFICE,

ALLOA PARK,

ALLOA.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....9 a.m.....in Summer.....9 a.m.....

Nearest Railway Station.....ALLOA.....Distance.....13 miles.....gauge.....NW.

Nearest Parish Church at.....ALLOA.....Distance.....14 miles.....gauge.....W.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge.....Hedge.....Well.....

Height of objects.....12 ft.....14 ft.....

Distances.....16 ft.....50 ft.....

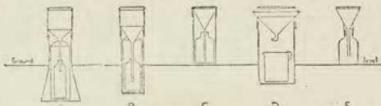
Directions from gauge.....S.W.....W.....

If gauge has been moved during the year state:—

Date of move.....Distance.....Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.

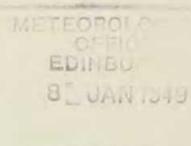


If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumshieugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash (—(not .00)). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | .14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE: 1946.

Price 1d. net (exclusive of purchase tax).

Wt. 3290/O/1263 10,000 8/48 W.H.&amp;S. 668/91

40-9999

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 19...

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge  
 Diameter of Funnel.....in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth Inches	Greatest Fall In 24 hours Inches	Date .....	Number of Days with 01 in. or more more	
				01 in.	04 in.
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

Mr. S. Main,

Ardloch, Lochmaben, Berth.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 9:00 A.M. in Summer 9:00 A.M.

Nearest Railway Station... Lochmaben Distance 1½ miles. gauge N.

Nearest Parish Church at... Lochmaben Distance 1½ miles. gauge S.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge Trees Wall Building Hedge.

Height of objects 30 ft 9 ft 20 ft 6 ft

Distances ... 60 ft. 35 ft. 40 ft. 30 ft.

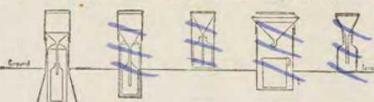
Directions from gauge ... W N E. S.

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR.

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE,  
EDINBURGH  
4 JAN 1951

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 6, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry on January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be dash—(not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) Where there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied.

Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 14 would show that the reading on the 18th morning of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Price 1d. net (exclusive of purchase tax)

FORM 1090.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 195

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge	Diameter of funnel .....	in.
	Height of top above ground.....ft.....	in.
	Height of ground above sea level.....ft.	in.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. / .04 in. or more or more		
			.01 in.	.04 in.	*
JAN.	Inches	Inches	Date	*	*
FEB.					
MARCH					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

MIR. W. P. ROBERTSON  
DUNIRA GARDENS, COMRIE, PERTHSHIRE

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....9 AM.....in Summer.....9 AM.....

Nearest Railway Station.....ST. FILLANS.....Distance.....2 MILES.....gauge.....W.....

Nearest Parish Church at.....".....Distance.....".....gauge....."

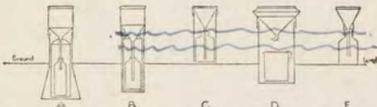
Nature of objects nearest to gauge	Garden wall
Heights of objects	10 ft.
Distances	60 ft.
Directions from gauge	South.

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move.....Distance.....Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.

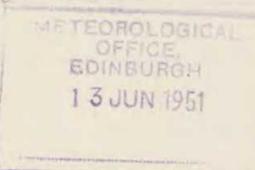


If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- When was the measurement made?



Signature .....

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr" should be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes, especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17.5 to 1.4 would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day in the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .4 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check; the check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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Wt. 4536/3077 K108 2/50 W.H. & S. 668/91

40-9999

FORM 1091.

**B** Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 195.....

At .....

In the County of .....

**Rain Gauge**  
 Diameter of Funnel ..... in.  
 Height of Top above Ground..... ft..... in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level..... ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with 0.2 mm, 1.0 mm, or more or more
	Millimetres	Millimetres	Date
JAN.			
FEB.			
MAR.			
APRIL			
MAY			
JUNE			
JULY			
AUG.			
SEPT.			
OCT.			
NOV.			
DEC.			
TOTAL			

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:-

*Geological Survey*

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter..... in Summer.....

Nearest Railway Station..... Distance..... Direction from gauge.....

Nearest Parish Church at..... Distance..... Direction from gauge.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Height of objects

Distances ...

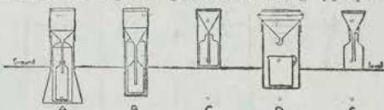
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:-

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January, 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January, 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "xx." is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation,

and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation mark .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0.1 mark, are to be entered as 0.1 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the 0.1 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 18 would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.

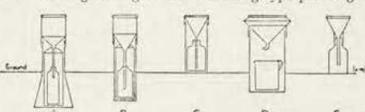
(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

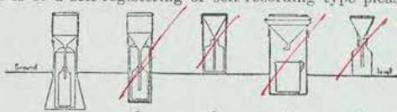
(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

4. The columns are so spaced that the entries can be made by a typewriter.

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FORM 1090.	<b>B</b>	Monthly Summary																																																																																							
<p><b>*<sup>**</sup></b> The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.</p> <p><b>RAINFALL IN 195.....</b></p>																																																																																									
<p>At ..... In the County of .....   <b>Rain Gauge</b> { Diameter of funnel ..... in. Height of top above ground ..... ft ..... in. Height of ground above sea level ..... ft.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Month</th> <th>Total Depth</th> <th>Greatest Fall in 24 hours</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Inches</th> <th>Inches</th> <th>Date</th> <th>*</th> <th>*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>JAN.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>FEB.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MARCH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>APRIL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>MAY</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>JUNE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>JULY</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>AUG.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>SEPT.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>OCT.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>NOV.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>DEC.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If gauge has been moved during the year state— Date of move ..... Distance ..... Direction ..... Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.) If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.</p>  <p>If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—</p> <p style="text-align: right;">METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE EDINBURGH 13 JAN 1953</p>			Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	Inches	Inches	Date	*	*	JAN.						FEB.						MARCH						APRIL						MAY						JUNE						JULY						AUG.						SEPT.						OCT.						NOV.						DEC.						TOTAL					
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<p><b>C</b> Particulars of Station</p> <p>Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:— Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:— <i>P. H. FLETCHER Talbot Office, Gallonby House, Wigton</i></p> <p>Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter ..... 9 A.M. in Summer ..... 10 A.M. Nearest Railway Station ..... MELHILL ..... Distance ..... 15 m. .... gauge ..... N.W. Nearest Parish Church at ..... Do ..... Distance ..... 15 m. .... gauge ..... N.W.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Nature of objects nearest to gauge</th> <th>HOUSE</th> <th>WALL</th> <th>TREE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Heights of objects</td><td>20 ft</td><td>12 ft</td><td>12 ft</td></tr> <tr><td>Distances</td><td>35 m.</td><td>15 m.</td><td>12 m.</td></tr> <tr><td>Directions from gauge</td><td>NE</td><td>SE</td><td>NW</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—  (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?  (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?  (c) When was the measurement made?</p> <p><b>D</b> INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.</p> <p>2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.</p> <p>3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—</p> <p>(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.</p> <p>(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).</p> <p>(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.</p> <p>(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes, especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.</p> <p>(C) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.</p> <p>(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 18     .14 would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.</p> <p>(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. The check is of special importance when the total has already been found in another copy of the register.</p> <p>(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.</p> <p>(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.</p> <p>(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.</p> <p>LONDON: PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2; 429 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2; 39 King Street, Manchester 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller. Price 2d. net (exclusive of purchase tax).</p> <p>Printed under the authority of HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE By Wm. Hobbs &amp; Sons, Ltd., Stone Street, Maidstone. Wt. 4406/O/3194 K144 2/51 W.H.S. 668/91</p> <p style="text-align: right;">40-9999</p>			Nature of objects nearest to gauge	HOUSE	WALL	TREE	Heights of objects	20 ft	12 ft	12 ft	Distances	35 m.	15 m.	12 m.	Directions from gauge	NE	SE	NW																																																																							
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FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary

\* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1952

At Burn Mill Roads Yard, Selkirk.....

In the County of ...Selkirk.....

Rain-gauge (Diameter of funnel ..... 5"..... in.  
Height of top above ground ..... 1 ft. 6 in.  
Height of ground above sea level ..... 320 ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours	Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	
			*	*
JAN.	Inches	Inches	Date	*
FEB.				*
MARCH				*
APRIL				*
MAY				*
JUNE				*
JULY				*
AUG.				*
SEPT.				*
OCT.				*
NOV.				*
DEC.				*
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to the Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes, especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | | 34 | would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. An independent check is of equal importance when the values are copied from the original register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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Wt. 4240/O/3133 K88 2/52 W.H. & S. 668/91

40-999

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—  
James Jamieson, A.M.I.C.E., County Surveyor,  
Selkirk County Council, 3 Albert Place, Galashiels.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter ..... 9 a.m. .... in Summer ..... 9 a.m. ....

Nearest Railway Station ..... Galashiels. Distance ..... 6 miles. Direction from ..... North. Gauge ..... N.B.

Nearest Parish Church at ..... Selkirk. Distance ..... 220 yards. Direction from ..... East. Gauge ..... E.S.T.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge ..... Buildings.

Heights of objects ..... 11 feet above ground.

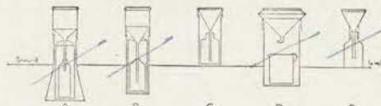
Distances ..... 20 yards.

Directions from gauge ..... West.

If gauge has been moved during the year state:—

Date of move: ..... Distance: ..... Direction: ..... Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGIST  
OFFICE  
EDINBURGH

15 JAN 1953

FORM 1091.

**B**

## Monthly Summary

\*\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 195

At .....

In the County of .....

**Rain Gauge** Diameter of Funnel ..... in.  
 Height of Top above Ground.....ft.....in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level.....ft.

Month	Total Depth Millimetres	Greatest Fall in 24 hours Millimetres	Date	Number of Days with 0.2 mm. 1.0 mm. or more 1.0 mm.
JAN.				
FEB.				
MAR.				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January, 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January, 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT, THE OBSERVATORY,  
BRODIE, LANGHOLM, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter.....9.....in Summer.....10.....

Nearest Railway Station.....LOCKERBIE.....Distance 18.....Direction from.....SE.....gauge.....

Nearest Parish Church at.....BRODIE.....Distance 4.....Direction from.....S.....gauge.....

Nature of objects nearest to gauge.....

Height of objects.....

Distances ... .....

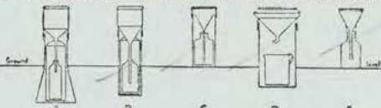
Directions from gauge ... .....

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL  
OFFICE  
EDINBURGH

17 JAN 1956

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

- (c) On some measures there is a graduation mark .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0.1 mark, are to be entered as 0.1 even though they may be nearer to the .05 mark than the 0.1 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.
- (d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 | 3.6 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.
- (e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. An independent check is of equal importance when the values are copied from the original register.
- (f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, or 0.9 mm.
- (g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.
- (h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1091

**B**

## Monthly Summary

\*\* The following register of monthly totals, &c., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 195.....

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain Gauge (Diameter of Funnel ..... in.  
 Height of Top above Ground ..... ft. .... in.  
 Height of Ground above Sea Level ..... ft.)

Month	Total Depth Millimetres	Greatest Fall in 24 hours Millimetres	Date	Number of Days with 0.2 mm., 1.0 mm., or more or more	
				*	*
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature.....

\* See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

SENIOR METEOROLOGICAL ASSISTANT

DALCROSS AIRPORT, DALCROSS EAST, INVERNESS.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 0900, in Summer 1600.

Nearest Railway Station DALCROSS Distance 2 miles gauge 160° Direction from

Nearest Parish Church at / Distance / gauge /

Nature of objects nearest to gauge CONTROL BUILDING

Height of objects 10 FT.

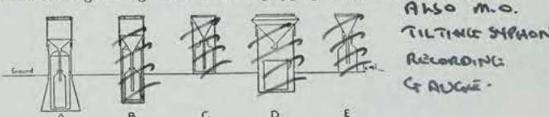
Distances ... 35 YD.

Directions from gauge ... 260°

## If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move / Distance / Direction / Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE EDINBURGH

7 JAN 1959

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m. G.M.T. (or standard synoptic hour nearest 9 a.m. Local Time for overseas stations). The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock (British Summer Time).

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail,

sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the receiving can.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation mark .05; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0.1 mark, are to be entered as 0.1 even though they may be nearer to the 0.5 mark than the 0.1 mark. In this particular case the general rule of throwing the reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 } 3.6 would show that the reading on

the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was 3.6 mm.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. An independent check is of equal importance when the values are copied from the original register.

(f) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.0 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 or 0.9 mm.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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Wt. 3262/BJ527 K7 10/53 McC. 860.

FORM 1090.

**B**

## Monthly Summary

\*\* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## (Contd.) RAINFALL IN 1955

At Goldstream Reservoir

In the County of Lanark

Rain-gauge  
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Diameter of funnel: } 5 \text{ in.} \\ \text{Height of top above ground: } 1 \text{ ft. } - \text{ in.} \\ \text{Height of ground above sea level: } 300 \text{ ft.} \end{array} \right.$

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with .01 in. or more	Number of Days with .04 in. or more
		Inches	Date		
JAN.	2.03	0.90	9th	14	9
FEB.	1.42	0.35	28th	15	10
MARCH	1.40	0.44	20th	13	8
APRIL	0.97	0.22	24th	13	10
MAY	2.45	0.37	4th	19	14
JUNE	1.29	0.29	13th	16	12
JULY	1.45	0.96	31st	5	4
AUG.	2.00	0.61	8th	10	8
SEPT.	2.85	0.56	1st	21	14
OCT.	2.62	0.45	25th	20	12
NOV.	1.31	0.40	1st	16	9
DEC.	5.13	0.66	9th	22	16
TOTAL	25.52			184	129

Signature

\*See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

## Particulars of Station

51681

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible :-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent :-

Blair Atholl, Perthshire  
Tayside, Scotland

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 9 am in Summer 9 am.

Nearest Railway Station Blair Atholl Distance 2 miles gauge W

Nearest Parish Church at Blair Atholl Distance 2 miles gauge W

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

Distances

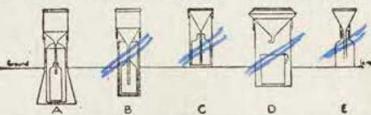
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move ... Distance ... Direction ...

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars.



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address :—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied :—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall ?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall ?
- (c) When was the measurement made ?

**D**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type :—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes, especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 14 | would show that the reading on the

morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the

reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition

should always be done a second time as a check. An independent

check is of equal importance when the values are copied from the original register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The

"number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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H49181 Wt3314-BJ515 K104 11/53 Gp.840

40-9999

FORM 1090.

**B**Monthly  
Summary

\*\* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 1955

At BIRKIE ISLE

In the County of KETLAND

Rain-gauge  
 Diameter of funnel ..... in.  
 Height of top above ground ..... ft. .... in.  
 Height of ground above sea level ..... ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with .01 in. or more .04 in. or more
		Inches	Date	
JAN.			*	*
FEB.				
MARCH				
APRIL				
MAY				
JUNE				
JULY				
AUG.				
SEPT.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
TOTAL				

Signature .....

\*See Instruction 3 (f) below.

**C**

Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible :-

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent :-

John Christie, Greenhaugh,  
Budge End, Lowther

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 10 AM in Summer 10 AM

Nearest Railway Station. Distance Direction from gauge

Nearest Parish Church at. Distance Direction from gauge

Nature of objects nearest to gauge

Heights of objects

Distances ...

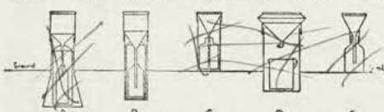
Directions from gauge ...

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move. Distance. Direction

Indicate pattern of gauge in use by deleting those sketches of cross sections of gauges which do not represent it. If the pattern is different from any of these please make a sketch of it. (Good gauges to use are those marked A and B.)

If the gauge is of a self-registering or self-recording type please give particulars



If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address :-

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied :-

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

MR FREDERICK STACEY  
EDINBURGH**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic* type :—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.

9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr" is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer knows that this is not the result of a drop or two draining from the sides of the bottle after emptying the rainwater out of it at a previous time of observation, i.e., the observer must be reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. If the observer knows that the precipitation has been in the form of dew or wet fog this may be noted.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that some rain (or other form of precipitation such as snow, hail, sleet or drizzle) has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. This happens sometimes, especially in dry, warm weather without the gauge being even damp, the small amount of rain having evaporated before it got into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005; this graduation is put on for the purpose of assisting observers in reporting "trace" of rain. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark, or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01 even though they may be nearer to the .005 mark than the .01 mark. In this particular case the general rule of reading to the nearest mark is superseded by this special instruction. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket. Thus 17 [ ] 14 | would show that the reading on the morning of the 18th day of the month was missed and that the reading on the morning of the 19th was .14 in.

(e) The total rainfall for the month is found by addition. The addition should always be done a second time as a check. An independent check is of equal importance when the values are copied from the original register.

(f) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace." The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(g) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(h) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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H4951 Wt.3109 K96 9/54 Gp.940

40-9999

FORM 1090

**B**Monthly  
Summary

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 195.....

At \_\_\_\_\_

In the County of \_\_\_\_\_

Rain-gauge { Diameter of funnel in.  
 Height of top above ground ft. in.  
 Height of ground above sea level ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	
		Inches	Inches	Date	*
JAN.					
FEB.					
MARCH					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

\*See Instruction 3 (g) below.

**C**

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

- (a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.
- 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.
- (b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash (—). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).
- (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer is reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement.
- (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that precipitation has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. Sometimes in dry, warm weather a small amount of rain may evaporate before it gets into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket.

(e) When measurements are obtained by melting snow which has collected in the gauge, observers are asked to indicate this fact by entering a small "s" against the readings. In addition to the total entry for the day and "s", it is helpful to add (a) the amount of water (i.e. actual rain or thawed snow) already inside the gauge; (b) the amount of unmelted snow which had to be converted into water at the time of the observation, and (c) the depth of fresh undrilled snow in inches. This can be added in the form (a).10; (b).20; (c).2. If necessary these details, with the date, can be given in the space available at the foot of Section C or on a separate sheet of paper. This information is valuable in relation to flood investigations.

(f) The arithmetic giving monthly totals from daily values, and values copied from original registers, should be checked.

(g) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace". The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.

(h) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(i) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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FORM 1091

**B**

Monthly Summary

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

## RAINFALL IN 195.....

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain-gauge  
 Diameter of funnel ..... in.  
 Height of top above ground ..... ft. in.  
 Height of ground above sea level ..... ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with 0.2 mm. or more	Number of Days with 1.0 mm. or more
		Millimetres	Millimetres	Date	
JAN.					
FEB.					
MARCH					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature *Mr. Stuart. S.S.A.*

\*See Instruction 3 (g) below.

**C**

Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section and also the space for notes as far as possible :—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent :—

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT.

WEST FREUGH, STRANRAER, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 0900 in Summer 1000

Nearest Railway Station STRANRAER Distance 4½ miles gauge 323°

Nearest Parish Church at STONEY KIRK Distance 2700 yards gauge 325°

Nature of objects	Thermometer Screen	Control Building	No. 2 Hangar
nearest to gauge			

Heights of objects	5' 4"	20 ft.	30 ft.
--------------------	-------	--------	--------

Distances	12 ft.	30 yds	110 yds
-----------	--------	--------	---------

Directions from gauge ..	010°	050°	183°
--------------------------	------	------	------

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move / Distance / Direction /

If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address :—

## NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR

In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied :—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

## NOTES ON SNOWFALL

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to the Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or the Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in *italic* type :—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m. G.M.T. (or standard synoptic hour nearest 9 a.m. Local Time for overseas stations). The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock (British Summer Time).

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not 0.0). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than 0.05 mm. of water in the gauge and the observer is reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that precipitation has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. Sometimes, in dry, warm weather a small amount of rain may evaporate before it gets into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation mark .05. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .05 mark, or between this .05 mark and the 0.1 mark, are to be entered as 0.1. An entry .05 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket.

(e) When measurements are obtained by melting snow which has collected in the gauge, observers are asked to indicate this fact by entering a small "s" against the readings. In addition to the total entry for the day and "s", it is helpful to add (a) the amount of water (i.e. actual rain or thawed snow) already inside the gauge; (b) the amount of unmelted snow which had to be converted into water at the time of the observation, and (c) the depth of fresh undrifted snow in inches. This can be added in the form (a) 5.0; (b) 4.0; (c) 2. If necessary these details, with the date, can be given in the space available at the foot of Section C or on a separate sheet of paper. This information is valuable in relation to flood investigations.

(f) The arithmetic giving monthly totals from daily values, and values copied from original registers, should be checked.

(g) The "number of days with 0.2 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace" or 0.1 mm. The "number of days with 1.00 mm. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 or 0.9 mm.

(h) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(i) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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Price 3d. net (excluding purchase tax)

FORM 1090	<b>B</b>	Monthly Summary																																																																															
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<p><b>D INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <p>1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12.</p> <p>2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in I above.</p> <p>3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in <i>italic</i> type :—</p> <p>(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m., Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd.      9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.</p> <p>(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the two following cases, (A) and (B).</p> <p>(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer is reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement.</p> <p>(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that precipitation has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. Sometimes in dry, warm weather a small amount of rain may evaporate before it gets into the bottle.</p> <p>(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.</p> <p>(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket.</p> <p>(e) When measurements are obtained by melting snow which has collected in the gauge, observers are asked to indicate this fact by entering a small "s" against the readings. In addition to the total entry for the day and "s", it is helpful to add (a) the amount of water (i.e. actual rain or thawed snow) already inside the gauge; (b) the amount of unmelted snow which had to be converted into water at the time of the observation, and (c) the depth of fresh undrilled snow in inches. This can be added in the form (a). 10 ; (b). 20 ; (c). 2. If necessary these details, with the date, can be given in the space available at the foot of Section C or on a separate sheet of paper. This information is valuable in relation to flood investigations.</p> <p>(f) The arithmetic giving monthly totals from daily values, and values copied from original registers, should be checked.</p> <p>(g) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace". The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.</p> <p>(h) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.</p> <p>(i) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.</p>																																																																																	
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FORM 1090

**B** Monthly Summary

\* \* The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.

**RAINFALL IN 1960.**

At .....

In the County of .....

Rain-gauge  
 Diameter of funnel in.  
 Height of top above ground ft. in.  
 Height of ground above sea level ft.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with .01 in. or more or more	
		Inches	Date	*	*
JAN.					
FEB.					
MARCH					
APRIL					
MAY					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
TOTAL					

Signature .....

\*See Instruction 3(g) below.

**C** Particulars of Station

Every observer is requested to fill in this section as far as possible:—

Name and Address to which any inquiry relating to this register should be sent:—

H. GARDNER, TOWN HOUSE,  
BURGH SURVEYOR,  
COWDENBEATH.

Hour of observation by the clock—in Winter 9 a.m. in Summer 9 a.m.

National Grid Reference / 170917.

Nature of objects nearest to gauge	Aeration Tank	
Heights of objects	—	
Distances ..	25 feet	
Directions from gauge ..	E.	

If gauge has been moved during the year state—

Date of move..... Distance..... Direction.....

If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—

NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR  
In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—

- (a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?
- (b) What note was made of the times of the beginning and end of this fall?
- (c) When was the measurement made?

## NOTES ON SNOWFALL

METEOROLOGICAL  
EDINBURGH  
11 JAN 1961

**D** INSTRUCTIONS

1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director General, Meteorological Office, M.O.3b, Air Ministry, Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex, or, in the case of Scottish stations, to The Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 2.

2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers," to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.

3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in italic type:—

(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.

(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the following two cases, (A) and (B).

(A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer is reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement.

(B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that precipitation has fallen since the preceding observation, and yet finds no water in the gauge. Sometimes in dry, warm weather a small amount of rain may evaporate before it gets into the bottle.

(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.

(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket.

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(h) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.

(i) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.

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<p><b>RAINFALL IN 1962</b></p> <p>* * * The following register of monthly totals, etc., is NOT required if daily or weekly values are given on the other side.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>At <u>Basil D. Toms, Shandown Manor House, East Horsley, Leatherhead, Surrey</u></p> <p>In the County of <u>East Horsley, Surrey</u></p> <p>Rain-gauge { Diameter of funnel <u>5</u> in. Height of top above ground <u>1 ft.</u> — in. Height of ground above sea level <u>about 280 ft.</u></p>																																																																																																												
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Month</th> <th rowspan="2">Total Depth</th> <th colspan="2">Greatest Fall in 24 hours</th> <th colspan="2">Number of Days with .01 in., .04 in. or more or more</th> <th rowspan="2">Position of gauge was inspected by Met. Office representative in 1961, and was accepted by him as the best in relation to surrounding objects. Since his visit all the pine &amp; fir trees to the S. and SSE have been felled.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Inches</th> <th>Date</th> <th>*</th> <th>*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JAN.</td> <td><u>4.12</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEB.</td> <td><u>0.58</u></td> <td>incl. <u>3½"</u> snow</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MARCH</td> <td><u>1.45</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>APRIL</td> <td><u>1.60</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAY</td> <td><u>2.46</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>JUNE</td> <td><u>0.39</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>JULY</td> <td><u>2.29</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>AUG.</td> <td><u>2.68</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEPT.</td> <td><u>3.51</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OCT.</td> <td><u>2.23</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOV.</td> <td><u>2.77</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DEC.</td> <td><u>2.75</u></td> <td>incl. <u>18"</u> snow</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td><u>26.83</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		Number of Days with .01 in., .04 in. or more or more		Position of gauge was inspected by Met. Office representative in 1961, and was accepted by him as the best in relation to surrounding objects. Since his visit all the pine & fir trees to the S. and SSE have been felled.	Inches	Date	*	*	JAN.	<u>4.12</u>						FEB.	<u>0.58</u>	incl. <u>3½"</u> snow					MARCH	<u>1.45</u>						APRIL	<u>1.60</u>						MAY	<u>2.46</u>						JUNE	<u>0.39</u>						JULY	<u>2.29</u>						AUG.	<u>2.68</u>						SEPT.	<u>3.51</u>						OCT.	<u>2.23</u>						NOV.	<u>2.77</u>						DEC.	<u>2.75</u>	incl. <u>18"</u> snow					TOTAL	<u>26.83</u>					
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<p>If gauge has been moved during the year state— Date of move <u>Not moved</u> Distance _____ Direction _____</p> <p>If you know of any record of rainfall not quoted in British Rainfall, please give the observer's name and address:—</p>																																																																																																												
<p><b>NOTES ON EXCEPTIONAL RAINFALL OF THE YEAR</b> In giving particulars of falls of unusual intensity it is desirable that answers to the following questions be supplied:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Is it known that the gauge was empty at the beginning of the measured rainfall?</li> <li>(b) What note was made of the times of the beginning and end of this fall?</li> <li>(c) When was the measurement made?</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>Daily measurements (except of snow) have not been taken.</i></p>																																																																																																												
<p><b>NOTES ON SNOWFALL</b> <i>Snow fell on 25th and 26th February to a total depth of 3½ inches. One inch of snow fell on 12th December On 26th Dec (up to 9am on 27th) 5 inches On 27th Dec (up to 9am on 28th) 5 inches On 29th Dec (up to 9am on 30th) 4 inches On 31st Dec (up to 9am on 1 Jan) 3 inches (drifts up to 3 feet)</i></p>																																																																																																												
<p>Signature <u>Basil D. Toms</u></p> <p>* See Instruction 3(g) below.</p>																																																																																																												
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<p>1. Section A should be completed in the case of gauges read daily. Information on Section B is required only if Section A cannot be filled in. Section C should also be completed. Rainfall registers should be forwarded to The Director-General, Meteorological Office, M.O.3b., London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire or, in the case of Scottish stations, to the Superintendent, Meteorological Office, 26, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12, and, for stations in Northern Ireland to, The Senior Meteorological Officer, Meteorological Office, Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>2. Rules for measuring the rainfall and for correctly recording the measurements are given in "Rules for Rainfall Observers", to be obtained gratis from the addresses given in 1 above.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>3. In filling up the register on the reverse side the following rules should be observed. Those rules which apply also to the summary form above are printed in <i>italic type</i>:—</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(a) Rain should be measured each morning preferably at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. The measurement is to be credited to the previous day and should be entered in the register at the time of observation. Thus the entry for January 1st is the rainfall for the 24 hours following 9 a.m. on January 1st; it is therefore the amount measured on January 2nd. 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time is 10 a.m. by the clock during Summer Time Period.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(b) The rain-gauge should be visited every morning without exception. When there has been no precipitation the entry in the register should be a dash — (not .00). The entry "trace" or "tr." is to be made in the following two cases, (A) and (B). (A) When there is less than .005 in. of water in the gauge and the observer is reasonably certain that there has actually been precipitation since the preceding measurement. (B) The observer knows definitely from his own observation that precipitation has fallen since the preceding observation, and</p>																																																																																																												
<p>yet finds no water in the gauge. Sometimes in dry, warm weather a small amount of rain may evaporate before it gets into the bottle.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(c) On some measures there is a graduation marked .005. Readings below this mark are entered as "trace" if the conditions stated in paragraph (b) are satisfied. Readings on this .005 mark or between this .005 and the .01 mark are to be entered as .01. An entry .005 is not to be made in the register.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(d) If the morning observation has to be omitted for one day or more, the days covered by the next reading should be indicated by a bracket.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(e) When measurements are obtained by melting snow which has collected in the gauge, observers are asked to indicate this fact by entering a small "s" against the readings. In addition to the total entry for the day and "s", it is helpful to add (a) the amount of water (i.e. actual rain or thawed snow) already inside the gauge; (b) the amount of unmelted snow which had to be converted into water at the time of the observation, and (c) the depth of fresh undrilled snow in inches. This can be added in the form (a). 10; (b). 20; (c). 2. If necessary these details, with the date, can be given in the space available at the foot of Section C or on a separate sheet of paper. This information is valuable in relation to flood investigations.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(f) The arithmetic giving monthly totals from daily values, and values copied from original registers, should be checked.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(g) The "number of days with .01 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entry is "trace". The "number of days with .04 in. or more" includes all the days with any rain except those for which the entries are trace, .01, .02 or .03.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(h) If observations are not available for every day during the month the spaces for the number of days with rain should be left blank.</p>																																																																																																												
<p>(i) The heaviest daily fall for each month should be underlined.</p>																																																																																																												
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