

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS :  
GEOPHYSICAL SECTION.  
1912.

*Forming Section 2 of Part IV. of the British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book for 1912.*

COMPRISING :

HOURLY READINGS OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AT ESKDALEMUIR :

AND

SUMMARIES OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED

IN

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM, METEOROLOGY, AND ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY  
CHIEFLY BY MEANS OF SELF-RECORDING INSTRUMENTS AT THE OBSERVATORIES  
OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

IN CONTINUATION OF

*The Reports of the National Physical Laboratory, 1900–1909, and (in similar form) Summaries of Results of Geophysical and Meteorological Observations, 1910, the Reports of the Kew Committee of the Royal Society, 1872–1899, and of the Kew Observatory Committee of the British Association, 1842–1871.*

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## P R E F A C E.

THE present volume is the second of the series. The tables which are given complete the publication of Hourly Readings by giving those for Terrestrial Magnetic Force at Eskdalemuir, and summarise the results obtained by the self-recording instruments at the various observatories in connexion with the Meteorological Office during the year 1912. They represent a continuation in extended form of the tables and summaries giving the results of observations in Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity which have been included in the Reports of the Committee of Management of the Kew Observatory from 1842 to 1910.

Daily Values at fixed hours of various meteorological and geophysical elements at the three observatories, Kew, Eskdalemuir, Valencia, and of wind at certain Anemograph Stations, have already been published in the *Geophysical Journal*; Hourly Readings of the meteorological elements at the three observatories have also been published. The figures here presented complete the representation in tabular form of the year's work at these observatories, and it has been amplified by the addition of summaries of Hourly Values for the meteorological and magnetic elements at Falmouth, and the meteorological elements at Aberdeen. The table of magnetic results for the observatories of the globe, which formed a notable feature of the Report of the Kew Observatory for some years, has been continued in slightly modified form.

The tables are followed by notes on the management of the recording instruments at the observatories, and on the meteorological summaries. Notes on the meteorological instruments will be found in Section 1 of Part IV. of the Year Book.

It is proper to add that in all matters concerning the scientific work of the observatories full advantage has been taken of the advice of the Gassiot Committee, which was appointed for that purpose by the President and Council of the Royal Society in 1910, in accordance with the scheme approved by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury when the transfer of the administration of the observatories at Kew and Eskdalemuir was effected. It is therefore hardly necessary to state that in the preparation of the material presented in this volume the recommendations of the Gassiot Committee have been followed.

In particular, reference may be made to one point of great importance, namely, the units employed for the representation of the various quantities.

The letter of the Royal Society, dated 14th April 1910, which conveyed to the Meteorological Committee the information of the appointment of the Gassiot Committee, communicated also the following information as to the proceedings at the first meeting held on 13th April 1910 :—

“The question of the units employed in the international publication of meteorological observations was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved—

“(1) That in the opinion of the Gassiot Committee of the Royal Society it is essential that all meteorological returns compiled for international use should be expressed in terms of an international system of units founded on the metric system.

“(2) That a system in which the measure of barometric pressure is expressed in megadynes per square centimetre, and of temperature in absolute degrees Centigrade, would be a satisfactory one.”

In furtherance of the views expressed in these resolutions, and therefore departing from the traditional practice of printing meteorological results in Inch-Fahrenheit units in the same volume which gave electrical and magnetic results in C.G.S. units, the meteorological data have been given in C.G.S. units with temperature in absolute degrees. This principle has been carried out, with the advice of the Gassiot Committee, not only as regards the present volume, but also as regards the volume of *Hourly Readings of the Meteorological Elements at the Observatories of the Meteorological Office* (Year Book, Part IV. 1), the *Geophysical Journal* (Year Book, Part III. 2), and in *Daily Readings at Stations of the First and Second Orders* (Year Book, Part III. 1).

In carrying out the arrangement of the tables endeavour has been made to provide (1) that at the head of each column there shall be found an indication of the denomination of the units employed, and (2) that wherever the same quantity is represented the same unit shall be employed, so that the decimal point as regards a particular quantity always has the same meaning. There are certain exceptions, but it is hoped to avoid them in future.

The difficulties connected with the recording of the intensity of the vertical component of terrestrial magnetic force at Eskdalemuir which were briefly mentioned in the concluding note to last year's volume, increased during 1912, and it became apparent that the results were affected to an extent too great to admit of the application of estimated or computed corrections with a proper degree of certainty. It was therefore decided, on the advice of the Gassiot Committee, to omit the hourly values of vertical force from the present volume and the daily maximum and minimum values from the concluding numbers of the *Geophysical Journal* for 1912.

At the end of 1913 re-determinations of the azimuths of the magnetic axes of the N and W instruments at Eskdalemuir indicated that there was an error in the positions assumed for the calculation of the values published in the present volume. It is not possible to determine precisely what the errors of azimuth were in 1912, but from the determinations made at the beginning of 1911 and at the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914, it appears probable that the magnetic axis of the North instrument was in the direction W  $0^{\circ} 40'$  S and that of the West instrument in the direction N  $1\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  W.

In the Magnetic Notes for each month (pp. 9, 13, etc.) “X” has been used as an abbreviation for “the curve of the North Component” and “Y” for “the curve of the West Component.” In both curves the ordinate increases with the force so that “a rise on X” means an increase in the value of the North Component and “a fall on X” a decrease in the value of the North Component, and similarly for Y and the West Component.

The exigencies of printing have made it necessary in the tables of diurnal inequalities to reduce the width of the column used to indicate the months and seasons to the space necessary for two letters at most. No difficulty can be experienced by the reduction of the names of the months to their initial letters, J., F., etc., standing for *January, February*, and so on, and in the same way Y. will easily be appreciated as representing *Year*. But "W." "Eq." and "S." standing for *Winter, Equinox, and Summer* require some explanation. The *Winter*, which "W" represents in these tables, includes the months of *November, December, January, February*, the *Summer, May, June, July, August*, and the *Equinox*, the remaining four months of the year, viz., *September, October, March, and April*. The division of the year into these seasons is somewhat arbitrary, but the practice has the sanction of the tradition of Kew Observatory.

It can scarcely be hoped that all the difficulties in the way of adequate presentation and co-ordination of data for different branches of geophysics have been overcome, but, so far as possible, precautions have been taken to enable the reader to know exactly where he stands when he takes up any question which depends upon a comparison of the results of the observatories of the Meteorological Office *inter se*, or with those of other institutions or other countries.

The publication of meteorological and geophysical data for the British Isles in the year 1912, is arranged in accordance with the following scheme of observations and data for stations in the United Kingdom :—

(a) DAILY WEATHER REPORT.—

This includes meteorological observations for 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. at thirty stations and supplementary data from about sixty additional stations in the British Isles, together with data from forty foreign stations, and weather charts of North-Western Europe and the Eastern Atlantic. Issued daily, post free to any address in the United Kingdom for 5s. per official quarter.

(b) BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC YEAR BOOK.—

The serial statistical publications of the Meteorological Office which have been grouped together under this title are as follows :—

Part I.—*Weekly Weather Report*, comprising weekly results of observations of the meteorological elements for stations and districts in the British Isles, a table and a map of sea temperature, and daily synoptic charts of the North Atlantic Ocean and adjoining continents, with annual and occasional appendices. Issued on Thursday of each week. Price 6d. per number. Annual subscription (which includes the *Monthly Weather Report*) 30s., postage paid.

Part II.—*Monthly Weather Report*, with an annual summary. Issued as a supplement to the *Weekly Weather Report* on the 27th day of each month. Price 6d. per number.

Part III. (in C.G.S. units).—(1) *Daily Readings at Stations of the First and Second Orders*. Issued in monthly parts within about five weeks of the close of each month. Price 6d. each part. Annual Volume 5s.

(2) *Geophysical Journal* of the Observatories of the Meteorological Office. Issued in monthly parts. Price 1s. each part.

Part IV. (in C.G.S. units).—(1) *Meteorological Office Observatories. Hourly Values from Autographic Records—Meteorological Section.* Hourly Readings from self-recording meteorological instruments at three observatories in connexion with the Meteorological Office. Issued in monthly parts for each observatory within about six weeks of the end of each month. Price 6d. each part. Annual Volume 20s.

(2) *Meteorological Office Observatories. Hourly Values from Autographic Records—Geophysical Section.* Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity and Meteorology. Issued at the end of each year. Price 5s.

The publications include the results of the work of the observatories in the departments of Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, and Atmospheric Electricity, together with a brief journal of events as recorded on the seismograms at Eskdalemuir. The summary of the seismological data comprising the times of commencement and amplitudes of the various movements, has been sent to the late Professor J. Milne, F.R.S., and after his death to Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S., for inclusion in the Reports of the Seismological Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

W. N. SHAW,  
*Director.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,  
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W., *May 13th, 1914.*

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	G.M.T. of Local Mean Noon.		Longitude.	Latitude.	Height above M.S.L. in metres.*
<b>Central Observatory:</b>					
Kew Observatory, Richmond, Surrey . . . . .	h 12	m 1	0° 19' W.	51° 28' N.	5·5
<b>Magnetic Observatory:</b>					
ESKDALEMUIR, Dumfriesshire . . . . .	12	13	3 12 W.	55 19 N.	242·0
<b>Western Observatory:</b>					
VALENCIA Observatory, Cahirciveen, Co. Kerry . . . . .	12	41	10 15 W.	51 56 N.	9·2
<b>Auxiliary Observatories:</b>					
ABERDEEN (Meteorology) . . . . .	12	8	2 6 W.	57 10 N.	14·0
FALMOUTH (Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism) . . . . .	12	20	5 4 W.	50 9 N.	50·9

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

- Tables I.-XLVIII.—HOURLY AND ABSOLUTE MEASUREMENTS of the North and West Components of Magnetic Force at Eskdalemuir at each hour of Greenwich Mean Time, with the magnetic character of each day, the control measurements of absolute horizontal force, declination, inclination, etc., for each month, and a summary of the magnetic history of the month.
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- Tables LV.-LVI.—QUIET DAYS.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES of the Declination and Horizontal Force at Kew Observatory for each month, the seasons, and the year.
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- Table LXXV.—POTENTIAL GRADIENT.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES at Kew Observatory, from the tabulations of 10 "quiet" days for each month.
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- Notes.—(1) The Hourly Readings of Meteorological Elements for Kew, Eskdalemuir, and Valencia have been printed in the Meteorological Section of this Publication.
- (2) Values printed in *italic type* are obtained by interpolation.

\* The height given is that of the ground on which the rain gauge is situated.





III.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

January, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table IV. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
Jan. 2	h m 12 39	10 γ 4531
9	11 46	4542
16	12 29	4536
23	14 52	4542
30	14 2	4542

IV.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

January, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
Jan. 2	h m 11 30	γ	18° 10' 15"	°	10.3	1	1
"	12 2	16854			10.3	0	2
"	12 39			69 35.8	10.3	1	3
					10.2	1	4
					10.3	1	5
Jan. 5	11 22	16860	18 10 11		10.2	0	6
"	11 59				10.2	0	7
					10.1	0	8
Jan. 9	11 9	16869	18 9 26		10.0	1	9
"	11 23			69 38.2	10.1	1	10
"	11 46				10.0	1	11
					10.0	1	12
Jan. 12	11 19	16843	18 15 0		10.0	2	13
"	11 59				10.0	1	14
					10.0	0	15
Jan. 16	11 7	16841	18 9 42		9.9	0	16
"	11 36			69 37.3	9.9	1	17
"	12 29				9.8	1	18
					9.8	0	19
					9.9	1	20
Jan. 19	11 41	16856	18 9 12		9.8	0	21
"	12 16				9.8	1	22
Jan. 23	11 27	16853	18 9 11		9.8	0	23
"	11 46			69 38.7	9.7	1	24
"	14 52				9.7	1	25
Jan. 26	11 13	16854	18 9 20		9.7	0	26
"	11 54				9.6	0	27
					9.5	0	28
					9.5	0	29
Jan. 30	11 53	16843	18 10 45		9.5	1	30
"	12 37			69 38.7	9.5	0	31
"	14 2						

JANUARY.

JANUARY was magnetically a quiet month, the average magnetic character figure being .58. [This figure, obtained by dividing the sum of the magnetic character figures for each day of the month by the number of days, varies during 1912 from .50 for November, the quietest month, to .87 for June and July, the two most disturbed.] Only one day, the 13th, was classed as of magnetic character (2). Sixteen were (1) and fourteen were (0) days, of which six may be said to have been very quiet the whole day. A number of other days were very quiet until a late hour, 18 or 20, after which more or less disturbance occurred, lasting till midnight. Slight pulsations, lasting usually an hour or two, were frequent on the X and Y curves, in particular during the hours around midnight, but were practically absent on the Z record. The most disturbed day, the 13th, was not highly disturbed. The perturbations lasted all day, but presented no special features calling for remark. The range was only 78 γ on X, and 70 γ on Y. On Z the range of disturbance on this day, 25 γ, fell considerably short of that on the previous day, 39 γ, which was the most disturbed day of the month for this element. For X the extreme readings of the month differed by 80 γ, and for Y by 92 γ. Quick runs were made on the 22nd and 26th, from 18-20. Both of these were very quiet. Among other features may be mentioned a sudden rise on X, at 23<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>h on the 29th, after a very quiet day.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

V.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

February, 1912.

Hour G.M.T.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.	Mean.		
	15000 γ ('15 C.G.S. unit) +																											
Day.	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ		
1	1013	1009	1010	1013	1014	1016	1017	1018	1017	1015	1008	1007	1007	1011	1016	1017	1017	1017	1018	1019	1020	1018	1019	1018	1019	1018	1015	
2	1018	1015	1015	1015	1022	1023	1024	1025	1025	1021	1017	1015	1009	1014	1016	1014	1015	1009	1005	1008	1013	1017	1016	1008	1013	1016	1016	
3	1012	1009	1010	1015	1016	1020	1016	1018	1023	1017	1016	1009	1006	1009	1012	1012	1009	1016	1016	1017	1019	1018	1016	1015	1015	1015	1015	
4	1015	1014	1015	1014	1013	1013	1016	1018	1019	1020	1018	1019	1024	1025	1023	1018	1014	1011	1017	1020	1022	1019	1015	1017	1015	1018	1018	
5	1015	1015	1015	1018	1022	1024	1021	1020	1019	1022	1019	1018	1019	1023	1025	1025	1022	1020	1020	1020	1023	1022	1021	1022	1021	1021	1021	
6	1021	1021	1020	1018	1022	1023	1024	1022	1022	1021	1017	1016	1020	1027	1032	1031	1023	1021	1021	1021	1022	1022	1022	1020	1022	1021	1022	1022
7	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1018	1019	1016	1014	1014	1019	1023	1021	1016	1017	1012	1015	1021	1018	1017	1014	1018	1017	1017	
8	1018	1014	1015	1019	1018	1022	1027	1030	1022	1015	1008	1010	1011	1015	1018	1015	1013	1014	1014	1014	1016	1013	1013	1015	1018	1016	1016	
9	1018	1015	1020	1019	1021	1019	1020	1021	1017	1013	1014	1016	1019	1022	1024	1023	1021	1020	1020	1021	1022	1023	1021	1021	1021	1021	1020	
10	1021	1017	1015	1012	1021	1024	1023	1024	1017	1022	1017	1017	1016	1013	1015	1017	1008	1009	1014	1016	1017	1015	1007	1016	1011	1016	1016	
11	1010	1012	1007	1011	1011	1012	1016	1016	1009	1009	1006	1014	1017	1019	1019	1010	1011	1014	1013	1015	1016	1015	1017	1016	1016	1016	1013	
12	1016	1019	1016	1016	1017	1018	1021	1020	1020	1012	1012	1016	1019	1019	1020	1014	996	997	1005	1022	997	1002	1009	1015	1012	1013	1013	
13	1012	1010	1009	1011	1013	1016	1016	1012	1018	1017	1009	1001	1003	1003	995	1005	1013	1010	1001	1007	1006	1012	1014	1018	1016	1010	1010	
14	1016	1013	1013	1015	1014	1014	1015	1013	1015	1013	1009	1007	1006	1005	1014	1015	1013	1016	1016	1013	1016	1018	1019	1023	1021	1014	1014	
15	1021	1014	1013	1013	1011	1015	1013	1018	1017	1014	1005	1004	1005	1005	1009	1013	1015	1016	1017	1018	1020	1023	1019	1019	1017	1014	1014	
16	1016	1015	1015	1014	1015	1016	1018	1019	1018	1018	1011	1010	1014	1021	1028	1027	1022	1017	1021	1010	1024	1018	1017	1017	1017	1018	1018	
17	1017	1006	1019	1009	996	1011	1017	1019	1017	1011	1007	1002	1005	1011	1019	1022	1021	1017	1017	1017	1024	1014	1017	1019	1019	1019	1014	
18	1019	1017	1014	1030	1021	1019	1019	1018	1016	1013	1009	1008	1011	1015	1017	1021	1015	1015	1015	1018	1018	1020	1019	1018	1018	1017	1017	
19	1017	1014	1014	1012	1015	1015	1021	1021	1021	1020	1014	1009	1008	1016	1019	1016	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1017	1018	1017	1016	1015	1015	
20	1016	1016	1014	1013	1014	1018	1020	1019	1015	1014	1010	1009	1011	1011	1014	1016	1014	1012	1016	1018	1020	1015	1016	1013	1011	1015	1015	
21	1011	1016	1015	1014	1016	1019	1019	1019	1018	1014	1010	1009	1010	1011	1015	1018	1017	1018	1019	1020	1020	1021	1020	1019	1019	1019	1016	
22	1019	1019	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1025	1022	1019	1011	1009	1014	1021	1024	1022	1022	1020	1019	1025	1027	1021	1022	1021	1019	1020	1020	
23	1019	1017	1018	1020	1023	1027	1025	1022	1023	1016	1010	1004	1009	1016	1022	1011	999	1004	1007	1014	1014	1011	1017	1020	1015	1015	1015	
24	1019	1030	1013	1010	1011	1017	1015	1020	1020	1017	1014	1013	1014	1013	1013	1014	1015	1016	1014	1013	1017	1014	1013	1013	1013	1013	1015	
25	1013	1029	1017	1011	1012	1016	1015	1017	1018	1014	1010	1009	1012	1011	1011	1014	1013	1015	1015	1016	1020	1019	1020	1019	1020	1015	1015	
26	1020	1016	1017	1014	1015	1016	1029	1027	1009	1001	985	984	998	1003	1006	1007	1009	1012	1013	1020	1019	1013	1021	1016	1015	1011	1011	
27	1015	1014	1013	1013	1014	1015	1015	1017	1017	1014	1011	1007	1007	1009	1011	1014	1015	1017	1018	1018	1019	1018	1016	1017	1019	1019	1014	
28	1018	1016	1015	1015	1014	1013	1018	1020	1017	1012	1008	1006	1008	1009	1009	1009	1009	1010	1010	1015	1017	1015	1017	1014	1016	1013	1013	
29	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1017	1019	1018	1014	1006	999	999	1005	1007	1009	1013	1015	1017	1017	1014	1027	1020	1019	1025	1014	1014	
Mean	1017	1016	1015	1015	1016	1018	1019	1020	1018	1015	1011	1009	1011	1014	1016	1016	1014	1014	1015	1017	1018	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1016	

VI.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

February, 1912.

Hour G.M.T.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.	Mean.
	5000 γ ('05 C.G.S. unit) +																									
Day.	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
1	238	239	240	236	237	237	242	241	240	241	246	247	252	254	252	246	242	241	240	240	240	241	239	234	238	242
2	238	239	237	234	237	237	241	242	244	245	248	253	252	259	257	254	250	251	246	246	238	241	218	228	236	243
3	235	236	239	236	236	235	237	242	243	242	242	246	252	252	255	250	241	243	244	242	242	241	240	239	237	242
4	237	236	236	232	235	239	241	241	244	245	246	252	258	258	252	247	248	241	244	242	241	239	235	234	236	243
5	236	235	235	236	234	239	240	242	244	244	246	248	251	251	252	246	243	244	244	243	243	242	242	240	241	242
6	240	241	240	240	242	242	242	242	244	244	247	251	251	252	251	246	242	243	243	243	242	241	240	238	238	244
7	238	234	237	235	238	238	238	238	242	244	247	251	253	254	253	250	245	245	242	243	243	242	233	228	227	242
8	227	227	236	236	226	232	235	238	243	248	252	260	264	259	253	249	248	245	245	244	242	237	233	230	231	242
9	230	233	248	235	231	233	234	236	239	240	244	250	251	250	246	242	241	242	243	243	242	241	238	236	237	241
10	237	235	234	238	235	224	231	235	244	251	254	262	265	267	270	264	253									

VII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

February, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table VIII. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
Feb. 6	h m 14 34	10 γ 4533
13	12 28	4533
20	12 26	4533
27	12 17	4530

VIII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

February, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Temperature in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
Feb. 6	h m 11 5	γ	18° 9' 27"	°	9.4	0	1
"	11 54	16862			9.4	1	2
"	14 34			69 35'0	9.3	1	3
					9.2	1	4
Feb. 9	11 11		18 9 5		9.2	0	5
"	11 49	16857			9.1	0	6
					9.1	0	7
					9.0	1	8
					9.0	0	9
Feb. 13	11 2		18 10 22		9.0	1	10
"	11 41	16845			9.0	1	11
"	12 28			69 36.7	9.0	1	12
					9.0	1	13
					9.0	0	14
Feb. 16	10 56		18 9 44		9.0	0	15
"	11 34	16853			8.9	1	16
					8.9	1	17
					8.9	1	18
					8.9	1	19
Feb. 20	10 56		18 8 21		8.8	0	20
"	11 34	16848			8.9	0	21
"	12 26			69 36.5	8.8	0	22
					8.8	0	23
Feb. 23	11 10		18 8 33		8.7	1	24
"	11 45	16845					
					8.7	1	25
Feb. 27	11 1		18 8 0		8.7	2	26
"	11 34	16842			8.7	1	27
"	12 17			69 36.2	8.7	1	28
					8.7	1	29

FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY, judged by its average magnetic character figure .72, was a month of the medium type. Like January, it comprised only one day of character (2). Eighteen were (1) days and ten (0). The 26th, the day of greatest disturbance, was not highly disturbed, but the minimum values for the month were reached on this day both for the X and Z elements. The ranges on the three components were respectively 58, 72, and 26 γ. On the 17th the ranges were approximately the same, being 59, 74, and 24 γ, and there was a well-marked bay on γ at 20<sup>h</sup>. On the whole, the curves were without any very marked features, but on the 24th a sharp rise on X, commencing suddenly at 20<sup>h</sup><sub>4</sub>, is worthy of mention. There were no quick runs during the month. Pulsations, usually best marked on X, occurred on the 5th at 16<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub>-17<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub>, the 9th at 2<sup>h</sup>, 11th at 20<sup>h</sup>, 19th at 3<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub>, 21st at 20<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub>-21<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub>, and 28th at 14<sup>h</sup>-19<sup>h</sup>.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

IX.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

March, 1912.

Table with 25 columns (0-24 hours) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom. A central header indicates '15000 γ (.15 C.G.S. unit) +'. Values range from approximately 987 to 1028.

X.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

March, 1912.

Table with 25 columns (0-24 hours) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom. A central header indicates '5000 γ (.05 C.G.S. unit) +'. Values range from approximately 207 to 259.

XI.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

March, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XII. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time. G. M. T.	Vertical Component Z.
March 5	h m	10 γ
	12 21	4528
	12 24	4536
	12 14	4538
25	12 20	4534

XII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

March, 1912.

Date.	Time, G. M. T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
Mar. 5	h m	γ	18° 6' 45"	° ' "	8.7	I	I
"	11 3	16839		69 35.8	8.6	0	2
"	11 37				8.7	I	3
"	12 21				8.7	0	4
					8.7	I	5
Mar. 8	11 19	16840	18 11 35		8.6	I	6
"	11 57				8.6	I	7
					8.6	2	8
					8.6	I	9
Mar. 12	10 59	16840	18 9 14	69 36.8	8.7	0	11
"	11 40				8.6	I	12
"	12 24				8.7	0	13
					8.7	I	14
Mar. 15	11 22	16839	18 9 26		8.7	0	16
"	12 2				8.7	0	17
					8.7	I	18
					8.7	0	19
Mar. 19	11 2	16828	18 6 41	69 38.6	8.7	0	20
"	11 30				8.7	0	
"	12 14				8.7	0	
					8.7	I	21
Mar. 22	11 15	16824	18 9 39		8.7	I	22
"	11 51				8.7	I	23
					8.7	0	24
					8.8	0	25
Mar. 25	11 0	16833	18 6 25	69 37.8	8.7	I	26
"	11 42				8.7	0	27
"	12 20				8.7	I	28
					8.7	2	29
Mar. 29	11 24	16832	18 10 42		8.7	I	30
"	12 2				8.7	0	31

MARCH.

MARCH was also a comparatively quiet month, its average magnetic character figure being .68. Two days, the 8th and 29th, were of character (2), making only four for the whole first quarter of the year as against eight for the quarter July-September. On the 8th the disturbances lasted all day, the curves of X and Y showing a number of sudden rises and falls, particularly that of X between 21<sup>h</sup> and 22½<sup>h</sup>; also inverted bays on Y from 2¼<sup>h</sup> to 3½<sup>h</sup>, and from 4<sup>h</sup> to 5<sup>h</sup>. The range of disturbance on X was 83 γ, on Y 65 γ, and on Z 66 γ. The 29th was quiet till 10<sup>h</sup>, afterwards disturbed. The most noteworthy feature was the very sudden rise on X and Y at 15<sup>h</sup>. The readings attained during the disturbance were the maxima for the month for all three elements. A sudden sharp rise on X at 22½<sup>h</sup> on the 26th may be mentioned. Four days were very quiet all day. Quick runs were made between 8<sup>h</sup> and 10<sup>h</sup> on the 19th, and between 17<sup>h</sup> and 19<sup>h</sup> on the 21st. Both were quiet, without features.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XIII.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

April, 1912.

Hour. G.M.T.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.	Mean.	
	15000 $\gamma$ ('15 C.G.S. unit) +																										
Day.	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	
1	1026	1026	1026	1026	1023	1023	1023	1020	1015	1007	993	988	990	993	1000	1008	1013	1020	1028	1028	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1016
2	1027	1025	1026	1026	1027	1027	1027	1025	1019	1007	996	988	991	997	1006	1014	1021	1022	1021	1024	1020	1020	1021	1023	1029	1020	1017
3	1020	1021	1018	1027	1026	1026	1026	1026	1019	1010	...	988	995	1002	1006	1012	1020	1020	1019	1023	1020	1019	1016	1020	1020	1020	1017
4	1020	1017	1018	1019	1020	1023	1025	1027	1020	1009	1000	999	1001	1009	1014	1020	1027	1021	1024	1027	1026	1027	1025	1026	1025	1019	
5	1025	1027	1020	1025	1017	1027	1026	1026	1023	1017	1002	999	997	1002	994	1007	1023	1011	1019	1030	1020	995	1006	1009	1010	1014	
6	1010	990	1000	1018	1017	1006	1002	999	992	987	979	982	981	993	1008	1015	1011	1015	1007	1016	1017	1005	1006	1017	1017	1003	
7	1017	1022	1013	1015	1010	1011	1009	1007	1001	991	979	986	989	993	1003	1009	1007	1018	1018	1020	1043	1020	1022	1019	1017	1009	
8	1017	1013	1013	1013	1015	1017	1017	1016	1010	999	987	980	982	991	1002	1011	1016	1019	1020	1022	1025	1025	1024	1021	1022	1011	
9	1022	1020	1019	1018	1019	1020	1019	1018	1016	1011	1001	993	990	993	1006	1016	1020	1020	1019	1025	1027	1027	1028	1037	1041	1016	
10	1042	1035	1036	1037	1038	1029	1028	1028	1023	986	964	977	979	982	990	1002	1007	1011	1018	1021	1021	1021	1019	1019	1019	1018	1013
11	1018	1018	1017	1017	1018	1019	1020	1020	1014	1007	1002	1001	1000	1002	1011	1017	1021	1028	1025	1024	1023	1022	1023	1023	1021	1016	
12	1021	1022	1021	1021	1020	1021	1022	1020	1018	1012	1002	1001	1002	1000	1003	1012	1014	1021	1020	1031	1032	1033	1030	1029	1028	1018	
13	1028	1029	1029	1028	1029	1037	1032	1029	1021	1011	1002	997	999	997	1002	1009	1014	1019	1025	1028	1028	1026	1022	1022	1028	1019	
14	1028	1023	1020	1022	1023	1025	1027	1023	1016	1010	1003	998	993	1001	1014	1022	1035	1040	1043	1038	1023	1023	1017	1019	1021	1020	
15	1021	1020	1021	1029	1035	1045	1042	985	974	979	967	956	961	967	973	994	999	1018	1020	1024	1021	1019	1021	1020	1021	1005	
16	1021	1022	1015	1014	1018	1008	1030	1020	991	977	986	966	969	990	1003	1011	1008	1036	1028	1031	1031	1021	1019	1021	1018	1010	
17	1018	1019	1024	1027	1008	1021	1005	1014	1004	986	975	992	1000	999	1003	999	1008	1018	1025	1031	1018	1021	1023	1032	1014	1011	
18	1014	1009	1014	1018	1014	1014	1014	1012	1006	994	974	973	981	991	1001	1008	1007	1014	1023	1031	1027	1023	1022	1021	1020	1009	
19	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1017	1009	996	989	981	982	990	1007	1011	1012	1020	1024	1035	1028	1027	1037	1019	1019	1014	
20	1019	1021	1018	1019	1025	1027	1025	1019	1013	998	982	977	979	985	1001	1014	1020	1027	1031	1033	1029	1024	1021	1020	1020	1014	
21	1020	1021	1020	1020	1021	1021	1021	1018	1010	1000	990	981	982	996	1012	1021	1024	1026	1027	1031	1027	1028	1029	1029	1029	1016	
22	1023	1026	1025	1022	1025	1027	1029	1024	1017	1014	1005	991	985	986	999	1003	1017	1025	1032	1035	1034	1025	1025	1021	1021	1017	
23	1021	1020	1020	1019	1020	1021	1023	1024	1018	1011	1000	990	986	993	1005	1019	1026	1029	1037	1029	1026	1020	1017	1016	1024	1016	
24	1025	1027	1022	1022	1023	1027	1023	1020	1020	1016	1008	1001	995	1000	1003	1009	1016	1023	1029	1034	1036	1030	1030	1033	1030	1020	
25	1030	1029	1028	1028	1028	1025	1018	1012	1005	1000	994	1001	995	1001	1012	1015	1022	1022	1029	1031	1035	1038	1035	1037	1032	1020	
26	1030	1029	1029	1028	1028	1027	1022	1021	1022	1018	1009	1008	1008	1008	1015	1022	1025	1029	1031	1035	1038	1035	1037	1035	1032	1025	
27	1032	1029	1029	1028	1027	1022	1023	1024	1026	1018	1008	998	992	998	1007	1017	1022	1024	1029	1033	1033	1031	1029	1029	1027	1021	
28	1027	1027	1024	1025	1022	1022	1022	1023	1021	1009	995	988	980	987	1001	1015	1027	1032	1036	1036	1034	1030	1029	1030	1028	1018	
29	1028	1028	1029	1028	1028	1023	1021	1019	1017	1012	1004	1001	1001	1008	1016	1017	1021	1025	1029	1029	1030	1029	1030	1031	1029	1021	
30	1029	1029	1028	1025	1023	1022	1023	1022	1020	1014	1009	1002	999	1008	1029	1022	1030	1029	1027	1035	1037	1036	1036	1036	1036	1024	
Mean	1023	1022	1021	1023	1022	1023	1022	1019	1013	1004	994	989	990	995	1005	1012	1018	1023	1026	1029	1028	1024	1024	1025	1024	1016	

XIV.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

April, 1912.

Hour. G.M.T.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.	Mean.	
	5000 $\gamma$ ('05 C.G.S. unit) +																										
Day.	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	
1	235	235	235	234	234	233	231	224	215	209	215	227	245	264	268	261	252	246	236	237	237	236	236	236	237	237	237
2	236	236	235	235	234	234	233	226	217	213	216	231	249	261	265	261	256	246	240	237	232	227	221	222	222	235	236
3	235	217	224	224	218	220	224	221	216	213	...	234	252	264	268	261	254	245	239	235	233	232	231	230	231	234	234
4	231	230	238	231	230	229	232	227	223	222	225	239	256	267	267	260	254	243	239	235	229	236	232	232	237	238	
5	236	232	231	226	217	232	232	225	218	214	218	232	257	276	280	284	281	259	251	236	179	184	220	206	145	233	
6	145	151	170	204	219	225	224	220	214	214	224	239	254	268	269	268	264	258	256	238	219	213	219	226	223	227	
7	232	219	219	222	222	223	222	220	218	226	228	240	254	260	260	258	247	238	235	232	213	228	237	232	234	233	
8	233	231	228	229	227	223	221	215	212	212	223	235	247	255	255	247	238	236	232	233	232	231	234	236	237	232	
9	237	233	233	233	231	229	229	226	222	216	214	225	241	255	257	251	250	249	244	239	240	239	237	237	237	236	
10	2																										

XV.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

April, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XVI. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
April	2	10 γ 4535
	9	4545
	16	4539
	23	4536
	30	4547

XVI.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

April, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Temperature in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
APRIL.							
Apr. 2	h m 11 6	γ	18° 6' 15"	°	8.7	0	1
"	11 42	16838			8.7	0	2
"	12 24			69 38.2	8.7	1	3
					8.7	1	4
Apr. 9	12 29			69 40.9	8.7	2	5
					8.7	1	6
					8.8	1	7
Apr. 12	11 10		18 6 57		8.7	0	8
"	11 42	16841			8.7	0	9
					8.7	1	10
Apr. 16	11 4		18 9 42		8.7	1	11
"	11 37	16802			8.7	1	12
"	12 22			69 40.4	8.7	1	13
					8.7	1	14
Apr. 19	10 58		18 7 51		8.7	2	15
"	11 29	16815			8.8	1	16
					8.8	1	17
					8.8	1	18
					8.8	1	19
Apr. 23	11 5		18 5 8		8.8	0	20
"	11 39	16817			8.8	0	21
"	12 17			69 39.2	8.8	0	22
					8.8	0	23
					8.9	0	24
Apr. 26	11 2		18 6 52		8.8	1	25
"	11 39	16843			8.9	1	26
					8.9	1	27
					8.9	1	28
					8.9	1	29
Apr. 30	11 11		18 7 27				
"	11 44	16817					
"	12 24			69 40.2	8.9	1	30

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XVII.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

May, 1912.

Table with 25 columns (0-24) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Header includes 'Hour. G. M. T.', '0.', '1.', '2.', '3.', '4.', '5.', '6.', '7.', '8.', '9.', '10.', '11.', 'Noon.', '13.', '14.', '15.', '16.', '17.', '18.', '19.', '20.', '21.', '22.', '23.', 'Midt.', 'Mean.'. Sub-header: '15000 γ (.15 C.G.S. unit) +'. Data values range from 975 to 1028.

XVIII.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

May, 1912.

Table with 25 columns (0-24) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Header includes 'Hour. G. M. T.', '0.', '1.', '2.', '3.', '4.', '5.', '6.', '7.', '8.', '9.', '10.', '11.', 'Noon.', '13.', '14.', '15.', '16.', '17.', '18.', '19.', '20.', '21.', '22.', '23.', 'Midt.', 'Mean.'. Sub-header: '5000 γ (.05 C.G.S. unit) +'. Data values range from 189 to 255.



Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

XIX.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

May, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XX. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
May 7	h m 12 39	10 γ 4530
14	12 27	4535
21	11 5	4534
28	12 16	4532

XX.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

May, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
May 3	h m 11 20	γ	18° 8' 23"	0	8.9	1	1
"	11 54	16843			8.9	1	2
					8.9	1	3
					9.0	1	4
May 7	11 27		18 8 42		9.0	2	5
"	12 0	16814		69 37.3	9.0	1	6
"	12 39				9.0	1	7
					9.0	1	8
					9.0	0	9
May 10	11 18		18 8 17		9.0	1	10
"	11 56	16855			9.0	1	11
					9.0	2	12
May 14	11 9		18 7 0		9.1	2	13
"	11 47	16826		69 38.6	9.1	1	14
"	12 27						
May 21	11 5		18 3 50		9.1	0	15
"	11 38	16822		69 37.6	9.1	0	16
"	12 20				9.2	1	17
					9.2	1	18
					9.2	1	19
					9.2	0	20
May 24	11 35		18 7 19		9.2	1	21
"	12 10	16845			9.2	0	22
					9.2	0	23
					9.3	1	24
May 28	11 2		18 8 48		9.3	0	25
"	11 36	16832		69 37.0	9.3	0	26
"	12 16				9.4	0	27
					9.4	0	28
					9.5	1	29
May 31	11 10		18 3 5		9.4	1	30
"	11 39	16838			9.4	1	31

MAY.

The month of MAY was fairly disturbed, its average magnetic character figure being .78, the same as that of April. Three days were of character (2)—the 2nd, 12th, and 13th; eighteen were (1) days and ten (0). Of the disturbed days the first two were only moderately, while the 13th was considerably, disturbed. On that day there was a well pronounced bay on X between 1<sup>h</sup> and 2<sup>h</sup> and a very steep peak at 19<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub><sup>h</sup>. The bay was also well marked on Z, having its lowest point at about 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub><sup>h</sup>, the fall involved being one of the largest during the year. The ranges for the day were 186 γ on X, 85 on Y, and 109 on Z. On the 5th the disturbance lasted nearly all day, the most pronounced features being a bay on X between 11<sup>h</sup> and 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>h</sup> and a sharp peak at 20<sup>h</sup>. Z increased steadily from 12<sup>h</sup> to 18<sup>h</sup>. On the 12th the Y component was considerably disturbed from 2<sup>h</sup>, and a sharp peak occurred just before 22<sup>h</sup>. Pulsations were noted on the 3rd at 0<sup>h</sup>-1<sup>h</sup> and 20<sup>h</sup>-21<sup>h</sup>, on the 10th from 12<sup>h</sup>, the 19th at 19<sup>h</sup>-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>h</sup>, the 23rd at 20<sup>h</sup>-23<sup>h</sup>, and the 26th at 21<sup>h</sup>-24<sup>h</sup>. Quick runs were made between 8<sup>h</sup> and 10<sup>h</sup> on the 14th, showing small pulsations, and between 17<sup>h</sup> and 19<sup>h</sup> on the 16th.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XXI.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

June, 1912.

Table with 24 columns (0-23) and 25 rows (Day 1-30). Header includes 'Hour. G.M.T.', 'Day.', and '15000 γ ('15 C.G.S. unit) +'. Data values range from 983 to 1046.

XXII.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

June, 1912.

Table with 24 columns (0-23) and 25 rows (Day 1-30). Header includes 'Hour. G.M.T.', 'Day.', and '5000 γ ('05 C.G.S. unit) +'. Data values range from 195 to 244.

XXIII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

June, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XXIV. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
June 4	h m 12 16	<sup>10</sup> γ 4533
18	12 30	4535
25	12 39	4535

XXIV.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

June, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
June 4	h m 11 2	γ 16823	18° 4' 26"	69° 37' 9"	9.4	I	1
"	11 35				9.4	I	2
"	12 16				9.5	I	3
					9.5	I	4
					9.5	0	5
					9.5	0	6
					9.5	I	7
					9.6	2	8
June 11	11 25	16825	18 7 41		9.5	2	9
"	12 0				9.6	I	10
					9.6	I	11
					9.7	0	12
					9.8	I	13
					9.8	I	14
					9.8	0	15
					9.8	0	16
					9.9	I	17
					9.9	I	18
June 18	11 13	16825	18 8 7		9.9	0	19
"	11 50				9.9	I	20
"	12 30			69° 37' 8"	9.9	I	21
					10.0	I	22
					10.0	I	23
					10.0	I	24
					10.0	I	25
					10.0	I	26
					10.1	I	27
					10.1	I	28
June 25	11 24	16836	18 5 50		10.2	I	29
"	12 1				10.2	I	30
"	12 39			69° 37' 3"			

JUNE.

JUNE was one of the most disturbed months of the year, its average magnetic character figure reaching .87. Two days, the 8th and 9th, were of character (2); no less than twenty-two were (1) days and only six (0). The most disturbed day was the 8th, which included both the maximum and minimum readings of X and the minimum of Y for the month. The disturbance lasted all day, and the range on X was 116 γ, on Y 83 γ, and on Z 41 γ. On the 9th the disturbances were smaller. During the early part of the day a gradual fall occurred on X, which reached a minimum value at 12<sup>h</sup>. On a number of days the first half of the day was quiet or very quiet, the disturbances commencing often rather suddenly about noon. Fairly sudden disturbances, consisting of a rise on X and fall on Y and Z were noted on the 27th at 21<sup>h</sup> and on the 29th at 0<sup>h</sup>. Three days were very quiet all day. Pulsations were observed on the 3rd at 22½<sup>h</sup>, 4th at 18<sup>h</sup>, 6th at 19<sup>h</sup>-21<sup>h</sup>, 7th at 6½<sup>h</sup>, 9th at 21<sup>h</sup>-21½<sup>h</sup>, 13th at 22<sup>h</sup>-23<sup>h</sup>, 14th at 21½<sup>h</sup>-24<sup>h</sup>, 16th at 8½<sup>h</sup>, 19th at 22<sup>h</sup> on X, 21st at 21<sup>h</sup>-22<sup>h</sup> on X, 22nd at 23<sup>h</sup>, 25th at 0<sup>h</sup>-1<sup>h</sup> and 18½<sup>h</sup>-19½<sup>h</sup>.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.



XXVII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

July, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XXVIII. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
July	3	10 γ 4532
	9	4537
	16	4534
	26	4538

XXVIII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

July, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
July 3	h m 11 21 11 25 12 30	γ 16832	18° 4' 12"	° ' "	10°2 10°3 10°3	1 0 1	1 2 3
"				69 37.5	10°3 10°3 10°4 10°4 10°4	2 2 1 1 1	4 5 6 7 8
July 9	11 45 12 32 14 30	16828	18 4 35	69 37.3	10°5 10°5 10°5 10°5 10°6	1 0 0 1 1	9 10 11 12 13
"					10°6 10°7 10°7 10°8 10°8	1 0 1 1 0	14 15 16 17 18
July 16	11 9 11 54 12 33	16831	18 4 41	69 38.0	10°9 10°9 10°9 11°0 11°0	1 1 1 1 1	19 20 21 22 23
"					11°0 11°1 11°1 11°1 11°2	0 1 1 1 1	24 25 26 27 28
July 26	11 35 11 59 12 40	16866	18 6 10	69 37.1	11°1 11°2 11°2	0 1 2	29 30 31

JULY.

JULY was also one of the most disturbed months, its average magnetic character figure being .87, the same as that of June. Three days, the 4th, 5th, and 31st, were of character (2), twenty-one of (1), and only seven of (0). The vertical recorder, on account of its tendency to drift, was adjusted several times near the end of the month, and its data are therefore somewhat uncertain, but it should be noted that one of the largest disturbances of the year on Z took place on the 5th from 0<sup>h</sup>-0<sup>h</sup> $\frac{3}{4}$ . The range of the disturbances on the 4th and 5th were 105 and 100 γ on X and 114 and 70 on Y. In this month also, as in June, it was observed that the earlier hours of the day were on many days quiet or very quiet, disturbance only beginning at or about noon. Three of the (0) days were very quiet all day. Pulsations occurred on the 11th at 19<sup>h</sup>-21<sup>h</sup>, 12th at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>h</sup>-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>h</sup>, 13th at 21<sup>h</sup>-22<sup>h</sup>, 14th at 19<sup>h</sup>-21<sup>h</sup>, 16th at 0<sup>h</sup>-1<sup>h</sup> and 21<sup>h</sup>-23<sup>h</sup>, 18th at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>h</sup>-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>h</sup>, 21st at 23<sup>h</sup>-24<sup>h</sup>, 28th at 18<sup>h</sup>-20<sup>h</sup>, and 31st at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>h</sup>-19 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>h</sup>. It will be observed that there seems to be a tendency, at any rate during this month, for pulsations to occur around the hour 20.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.



XXXI.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

August, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XXXII. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
Aug. 2	h m 14 48	<sup>10</sup> γ 4536
6	12 17	4531
14	12 29	4532
20	12 19	4533
27	12 24	4533

XXXII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

August, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
Aug. 2	h m 12 5	γ 16838	18° 8' 25"	°	11'3	I	1
"	12 37				11'3	I	2
"	14 48						
Aug. 6	11 7	16826	18 2 16	69 40'7	11'3	0	3
"	12 17				11'3	0	4
					11'3	I	5
					11'3	2	6
					11'3	I	7
Aug. 9	11 21	16822	18 5 50	69 37'4	11'3	0	8
"	11 53				11'4	0	9
					11'4	I	10
					11'4	0	11
					11'4	I	12
Aug. 14	11 22	16823	18 5 14	69 37'8	11'5	0	13
"	11 52				11'5	I	14
"	12 29				11'6	0	15
					11'6	I	16
					11'7	I	17
Aug. 20	11 12	16819	18 5 16	69 38'0	11'7	I	18
"	11 43				11'7	I	19
"	12 19				11'7	0	20
					11'7	I	21
					11'7	2	22
Aug. 23	11 4	16812	18 7 39	69 38'0	11'7	I	23
"	11 35				11'8	I	24
					11'8	0	25
					11'9	0	26
					11'9	I	27
Aug. 27	11 9	16839	18 9 24		11'9	I	28
"	11 43				11'9	I	29
"	12 24				11'8	0	30
					11'9	0	31
Aug. 30	11 56						

AUGUST.

AUGUST was a moderately disturbed month, its average magnetic character figure being .68. There were two days of character (2), the 6th and 22nd, seventeen days of (1), and twelve of (0). The disturbance on the 6th, lasting practically all day, was one of the largest during the year. On the X curve there were well-marked maxima at 2<sup>h</sup> and 18½<sup>h</sup> and minima at 7<sup>h</sup>, 10¾<sup>h</sup>, 13<sup>h</sup>, and 18<sup>h</sup>. The nearly continuous fall of 234 γ, which occurred on X between 2<sup>h</sup> and 7<sup>h</sup>, was the largest during the month and the largest but one during the year. That occurring on Z, between 0<sup>h</sup> and 5<sup>h</sup>, was also relatively very large, the minimum value attained being the lowest for the year. On the 22nd the disturbances were less marked, the most noteworthy feature consisting in a series of oscillations of approximately equal amplitude on X, lasting from 14<sup>h</sup> to 23<sup>h</sup>. The rise and fall on Z between 19<sup>h</sup> and 20½<sup>h</sup> on the 27th, and the disturbance on the 5th, which commenced somewhat suddenly at 14<sup>h</sup> after a very quiet period, and was part of the storm previously mentioned continuing throughout the 6th, are the other most notable features of the month's curves. The tendency previously remarked upon for disturbances to commence about noon is also somewhat in evidence in this month's records. Two days were very quiet all day. Quick runs were made on the 13th between 8<sup>h</sup> and 10<sup>h</sup> and on the 15th from 17<sup>h</sup>-19<sup>h</sup>. Neither exhibited any feature of interest.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XXXIII.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

September, 1912.

Table with 24 columns (0-23) and 25 rows (Day 1-30). Header includes 'Hour. G.M.T.', '0.', '1.', '2.', '3.', '4.', '5.', '6.', '7.', '8.', '9.', '10.', '11.', 'Noon.', '13.', '14.', '15.', '16.', '17.', '18.', '19.', '20.', '21.', '22.', '23.', 'Midt.', 'Mean.'. Sub-headers include 'Day. i', 'γ', and '15000 γ ('15 C.G.S. unit) +'. Data values range from 985 to 1028.

XXXIV.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME.

September, 1912.

Table with 24 columns (0-23) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Header includes 'Hour. G.M.T.', '0.', '1.', '2.', '3.', '4.', '5.', '6.', '7.', '8.', '9.', '10.', '11.', 'Noon.', '13.', '14.', '15.', '16.', '17.', '18.', '19.', '20.', '21.', '22.', '23.', 'Midt.', 'Mean.'. Sub-headers include 'Day. i', 'γ', and '5000 γ ('05 C.G.S. unit) +'. Data values range from 182 to 228.



XXXV.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

September, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XXXVI. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
Sept. 3	h m 12 20	107 4530
10	12 28	4532
17	12 19	4535
24	12 26	4531

XXXVI.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

September, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Temperature in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day. (0-2).	Date.
Sept. 3	h m 11 8	γ	18° 4' 7"	°	11°9'	0	1
"	11 39	16819		69 37'5	12°0'	0	2
"	12 20				11°9'	1	3
Sept. 6	11 22	16830	18 6 58		11°9'	1	4
"	12 0				12°0'	1	5
					12°0'	1	6
Sept. 10	11 7	16832	18 5 45		12°0'	0	7
"	11 51			69 36'9	12°0'	1	8
"	12 28				12°0'	1	9
					12°0'	0	10
					12°0'	0	11
Sept. 13	11 18	16820	18 6 23		12°0'	1	12
"	11 56				12°0'	1	13
					12°0'	1	14
					12°0'	0	15
					12°0'	0	16
Sept. 17	11 8	16834	18 6 9		11°9'	2	17
"	11 42			69 37'9	12°0'	1	18
"	12 19				12°0'	1	19
					12°0'	1	20
Sept. 20	11 46	16824	18 7 13		12°0'	0	21
"	12 19				12°0'	1	22
					12°0'	2	23
					12°0'	2	24
Sept. 24	11 14	16826	18 11 23		12°0'	0	25
"	11 47			69 37'6	12°0'	1	26
"	12 26				12°0'	0	27
					12°0'	0	28
Sept. 27	11 13	16807	18 3 5		12°0'	0	29
"	11 51				12°0'	0	30

SEPTEMBER.

SEPTEMBER, like August, may be termed a moderately disturbed month. Its average magnetic character figure is '67. Three days, the 17th, 23rd, and 24th, were of character (2), fourteen of (1), and thirteen of (0). On the 17th and 24th the disturbances were large. On the 17th all curves were very quiet till 8<sup>h</sup>, the disturbance commencing gradually about this hour. Its most characteristic feature was an extremely rapid rise on X and fall on Y, commencing nearly simultaneously at 20<sup>h</sup>. The maximum value on X and minimum on Y for the month were reached in about 20 minutes, the range of the disturbance for the day being 245 γ on X and 172 γ on Y. On Z there was a gradual rise from 14<sup>h</sup> to a maximum at 18<sup>h</sup>, followed by a slight fall and a second maximum at 20<sup>h</sup><sub>4</sub>. On the 24th the disturbance lasted all day, the most notable feature being a very sudden rise on X from a low value to the maximum reading of the day, reached just before 23<sup>h</sup>. This sharp peak was followed by a sudden fall and a well-marked bay lasting till 0<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub> of the next day. On Z the disturbance commenced at 2<sup>h</sup>, with a nearly continuous fall to a minimum value reached at 5<sup>h</sup>, followed by a gradual recovery to 12<sup>h</sup>. A well-marked bay follows a rather sudden fall at 22<sup>h</sup><sub>3</sub>. The minimum values for the month of all three components were reached on this day, but at different times. Two days were noted as very quiet. Quick runs were made on the 10th from 8<sup>h</sup> to 10<sup>h</sup>, which was fairly quiet, and on the 12th from 17<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>, also quiet. Pulsations were observed on the 4th at 0<sup>h</sup> to 1<sup>h</sup>, 8th at 23<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub> to 24<sup>h</sup>, 23rd at 16<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>, 27th at 21<sup>h</sup> to 22<sup>h</sup><sub>2</sub>, and 29<sup>h</sup> at intervals, in most cases best marked on the X component.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XXXVII.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE  
Eskdalemuir. (X.) AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME. October, 1912.

Table with 24 columns (0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Values represent magnetic force readings in 15000 gamma units. Includes 'Clock stopped' notes for days 7, 12, and 11.

XXXVIII.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE  
Eskdalemuir. (-Y.) AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME. October, 1912.

Table with 24 columns (0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Values represent magnetic force readings in 5000 gamma units. Includes 'Clock stopped' notes for days 11 and 12.

XXXIX.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

October, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XL. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
	h m	10 γ
Oct. 1	12 25	453 <sup>1</sup>
	15	4537
	22	453 <sup>8</sup>
	29	453 <sup>1</sup>

XL.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

October, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
<b>OCTOBER.</b>							
Oct. 1	h m 11 13 11 49 12 25	γ 16810	18° 9' 28"	° ' / 69 39' 1	12° 0	2	1
"					12° 0	0	2
"					11° 9	0	3
"					11° 9	0	4
Oct. 11	11 27 14 23		18 7 22	69 37' 5	11° 9	0	5
"					11° 9	0	6
"					11° 9	1	7
"					11° 9	0	8
"					11° 9	1	9
Oct. 15	11 2 11 31 11 54	16811	18 2 53	69 39' 9	11° 9	...	10
"					11° 9	...	11
"					11° 9	...	12
"					11° 9	...	13
"					11° 8	2	14
"					11° 8	2	15
Oct. 18	11 29 12 2	16821	18 3 22		11° 8	1	16
"					11° 8	0	17
"					11° 8	0	18
"					11° 8	0	19
"					11° 7	1	20
"					11° 7	1	21
Oct. 22	11 26			69 39' 0	11° 7	1	22
"					11° 7	1	23
"					11° 7	1	24
"					11° 6	1	25
Oct. 25	11 39 12 15	16822	18 4 22		11° 6	0	26
"					11° 6	0	27
"					11° 5	0	28
"					11° 5	0	29
"					11° 5	1	30
Oct. 29	11 18			69 37' 7	11° 5	0	31

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.



XLIII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

November, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XLIV. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
Nov. 1	h m 12 42	10 γ 4536
5	12 38	4530
8	14 15	4533
12	11 4	4535
15	14 32	4530
29	12 32	4538

XLIV.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

November, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Tempera- ture in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
<b>NOVEMBER.</b>							
Nov. 1	h m 12 42	γ	° ' "	69° 38' 6"	11' 4 11' 4 11' 4 11' 4 11' 4	0 1 0 0 1	1 2 3 4 5
Nov. 5	11 18 11 54 12 38	16835	18 2 56' 5"	69 36' 1"	11' 4 11' 3 11' 4 11' 3 11' 3	1 0 0 1 2	6 7 8 9 10
Nov. 8	11 23 12 00 14 15	16828	18 3 26' 5"	69 37' 7"	11' 3 11' 2 11' 1 11' 1 11' 0	1 0 0 2 1	11 12 13 14 15
Nov. 12	11 2			69 38' 3"	11' 1 11' 0 11' 0 11' 0 11' 0	1 0 1 0 0	16 17 18 19 20
Nov. 15	11 13 11 55 14 31	16821	18 2 30"	69 36' 9"	11' 0 11' 0 11' 0 11' 0 11' 0	0 1 1 0 0	21 22 23 24 25
Nov. 19	12 23			69 36' 6"	11' 0 11' 0 11' 0 11' 0	0 0 0 0	26 27 28 29 30
Nov. 29	11 18 11 52 12 33	16842	18 0 40"	69 38' 9"	11' 0 11' 0 11' 0 11' 0 10' 9	1 0 0 0 0	26 27 28 29 30

NOVEMBER was the quietest month of the year. Its average magnetic character figure was only .50. Two days, the 10th and 14th, were of character (2), only eleven of (1), and seventeen of (0). The most disturbed day was the 14th, which was, however, not highly disturbed. Its most conspicuous feature was a gradual rise on Z, accompanied by small oscillations, commencing at 11<sup>h</sup> and reaching its maximum at almost exactly 16<sup>h</sup>, afterwards falling steadily to normal value. On X and Y the disturbance, which was of less magnitude, consisted of a series of oscillations, which were most marked between 14<sup>h</sup> and 16½<sup>h</sup>. On the 10th, which was only moderately disturbed, the most noteworthy features were well-marked V's between 19<sup>h</sup> and 20<sup>h</sup>, similar on X and Y, and accompanied by a slight depression on Z. On the 11th, between 17<sup>h</sup> and 20<sup>h</sup>, the disturbances on X and Y, consisting of two well-defined peaks with some minor oscillations, were an almost exact complement one of the other, the corresponding disturbance on Z bearing no very intimate relation to either. On the 8th at 23½<sup>h</sup> there was a disturbance on Y, while X and Z were but slightly affected. On the 5th a sudden small rise took place on X at 23¼<sup>h</sup>, accompanied by no change on Y and little on Z. Six of the (0) days were very quiet.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XLV.—READINGS OF THE NORTH COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE  
Eskdalemuir. (X.) AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME. December, 1912.

Table with 25 columns (0-24) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Columns 10-15 are grouped under '15,000 γ ('15 C.G.S. unit) +'. Each cell contains a numerical value representing magnetic force readings.

XLVI.—READINGS OF THE WEST COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE  
Eskdalemuir. (-Y.) AT EACH HOUR OF GREENWICH MEAN TIME. December, 1912.

Table with 25 columns (0-24) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Columns 10-15 are grouped under '5000 γ ('05 C.G.S. unit) +'. Each cell contains a numerical value representing magnetic force readings.

XLVII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

December, 1912.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the hourly tabulations of vertical magnetic force for the year 1912. The following table gives the values of the vertical force deduced from the absolute observations entered in Table XLVIII. below, after smoothing the values for the horizontal force and correcting them to the time of the dip observation.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Vertical Component Z.
	h m	10 γ
Dec. 3	11 21	4537
6	14 2	4532
10	12 26	4530
17	12 11	4535
20	12 32	4527
27	12 5	4539

XLVIII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN THE MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

Eskdalemuir.

December, 1912.

Date.	Time, G.M.T.	Horizontal Force.	Declination.	Dip.	Temperature in Magnet House.*	Magnetic Character of day (0-2).	Date.
DECEMBER.							
Dec. 3	h m 11 21	γ	° ' "	69° 38' 7"	10.9 10.9 10.9 10.8 10.8	0 1 1 0 0	1 2 3 4 5
Dec. 6	11 33 12 10 14 2	16828	18 3 10.5	69 37.6	10.7 10.6 10.5 10.5 10.5	1 2 1 1 0	6 7 8 9 10
Dec. 10	12 26			69 37.1	10.5 10.4 10.3 10.3 10.3	1 0 1 1 0	11 12 13 14 15
Dec. 14	12 1 12 30	16834	18 0 57.5		10.3 10.3 10.2 10.2 10.1	0 0 1 0 0	16 17 18 19 20
Dec. 17	12 13			69 37.9	10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	0 0 1 0 1	21 22 23 24 25
Dec. 20	11 26 11 58 12 31	16832	18 0 7.5	69 36.2	10.0 10.0 9.9 10.0 10.0	0 1 2 1 1	26 27 28 29 30
Dec. 24	11 40 12 17 12 50	16828	18 2 38	69 36.5	10.0 10.0 9.9 10.0 10.0	1 0 0 0 1	31
Dec. 27	11 30 11 47 12 5	16844	18 1 31	69 39.1	9.9	0	31

DECEMBER was a fairly quiet month. On some days the traces were practically straight lines for hours together, although disturbances, when they occurred, were generally considerable. The average magnetic character figure was 58. Two days, the 7th and 23rd, were of character (2), fourteen of (1), and fifteen of (0). On the 22nd the disturbance commenced gradually about 15<sup>h</sup>, after a very quiet time, which had lasted throughout the 19th, 20th, and 21st. Its most conspicuous features were a sharp peak on X, less pronounced on Z, with maximum at 23½<sup>h</sup> on the 22nd, and two pronounced peaks on X at 20½<sup>h</sup>, and 21¾<sup>h</sup> on the 23rd. The intervening movements consisted mostly of small sudden oscillations. On the 6th, after a very quiet time lasting for some days, a minor disturbance with small oscillations commenced at 18<sup>h</sup>, followed at 22½<sup>h</sup> by a well-marked bay on Y at 22½<sup>h</sup>-24<sup>h</sup>, and a second bay from 0<sup>h</sup>-1½<sup>h</sup> on the 7th. A considerable rise in Z began at 13<sup>h</sup>, reaching a maximum at 17½<sup>h</sup>, afterwards falling slowly to normal. Other disturbances of note were a very sudden rise on X and fall on Y and Z, beginning at 19½<sup>h</sup> on the 2nd. The unusually large number of nine days were noted as very quiet all day.

\* Mean of the Corrected Readings of the Thermometers in the N, W, and V Magnetograph Boxes.

XLIX.-LI.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir.

Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time, for the Months, Year, and Seasons.

1912.

Month and Season.	XLIX.—NORTH COMPONENT (all days except Oct. 11, 12, and Nov. 26).																							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.
J.	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
F.	-3.1	-2.2	-1.0	1.1	3.6	x 5.6	4.5	3.2	0.7	- 3.3	n 3.4	- 2.2	- 0.4	1.2	1.2	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.3	0.5	- 0.4	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 2.2	- 0.9
M.	0.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	2.4	3.8	x 4.3	2.7	- 0.1	- 4.9	n 6.6	- 4.7	- 1.8	0.4	0.5	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 1.1	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2
A.	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	4.8	6.4	6.4	3.2	- 3.1	- 11.7	n 17.2	- 16.4	- 12.4	- 7.2	- 2.6	0.0	0.3	3.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.7	x 7.0	5.6
M.	6.7	6.0	7.4	6.8	7.5	7.0	3.4	- 2.5	- 11.8	- 22.0	n 26.3	- 25.8	- 20.3	- 11.0	- 3.2	1.9	7.1	10.1	x 13.6	12.2	8.4	8.6	9.0	8.0
A.	7.3	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.6	0.1	- 2.2	- 7.6	- 16.4	- 22.6	n 25.0	- 22.7	- 15.4	- 9.7	- 2.3	4.0	9.0	14.4	15.2	x 15.9	12.2	10.5	9.6	8.3
J.	6.9	5.5	4.9	5.4	4.8	0.1	- 5.2	- 10.5	- 16.2	- 21.6	n 24.1	- 23.3	- 17.8	- 10.6	- 3.5	3.3	10.4	16.1	x 16.9	16.0	13.7	11.0	10.3	8.5
J.	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.9	7.0	4.4	- 0.4	- 5.8	- 12.4	- 19.6	n 24.1	- 23.1	- 18.0	- 12.4	- 3.3	2.5	8.2	13.2	x 13.3	x 13.3	11.1	9.3	8.0	6.7
A.	9.4	8.9	7.2	7.2	4.4	3.2	- 4.6	- 10.8	- 19.5	- 26.5	n 27.7	- 22.9	- 14.3	- 6.2	1.2	4.9	8.2	10.3	11.7	x 13.1	11.2	12.5	10.0	9.1
S.	9.2	8.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	5.2	0.3	- 7.5	- 16.5	- 23.4	n 25.2	- 22.0	- 14.8	- 8.0	- 2.1	3.1	3.7	6.2	8.4	11.0	11.2	8.8	x 11.6	10.4
O.	6.7	4.6	5.3	7.1	8.3	x 9.0	8.5	2.9	- 8.5	- 13.4	n 22.3	- 17.5	- 16.9	- 10.6	- 8.0	- 1.3	1.4	4.3	4.5	6.2	8.5	7.0	7.6	5.7
N.	0.2	0.9	2.3	4.0	6.2	x 7.8	6.7	1.8	- 2.2	- 7.3	n 9.2	- 9.1	- 7.4	- 6.0	- 4.3	- 3.9	- 0.9	1.6	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.6	1.1
D.	-1.6	-1.1	-1.1	1.3	3.1	4.8	x 5.6	3.6	- 0.5	- 2.0	- 3.8	n 5.0	- 2.6	- 1.4	- 2.8	- 0.7	- 0.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.2	- 0.2
Y.	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.3	4.8	2.3	- 2.3	- 8.9	- 14.9	n 17.9	- 16.2	- 11.8	- 6.8	- 2.4	1.0	3.7	6.5	7.8	x 8.3	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.3
W.	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	1.7	3.8	x 5.5	5.3	2.8	- 0.5	- 4.4	n 5.8	- 5.3	- 3.1	- 1.5	- 1.4	- 1.6	- 0.9	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.3
Eq.	6.7	5.4	5.8	6.1	7.0	6.9	4.7	- 1.0	- 10.0	- 17.6	n 22.8	- 20.4	- 16.1	- 9.2	- 4.0	0.9	3.1	5.9	7.8	8.6	8.4	7.5	x 8.8	7.4
S.	7.2	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.0	2.0	- 3.1	- 8.7	- 16.1	- 22.6	n 25.2	- 23.0	- 16.4	- 9.7	- 2.0	3.7	9.0	13.5	14.3	x 14.6	12.1	10.8	9.5	8.2

-ΔY (or ΔW).

L.—WEST COMPONENT (all days except May 31, June 1, Oct. 11, 12, Nov. 22, 26).

J.	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
F.	-4.4	-4.6	-4.8	-5.1	- 4.6	- 3.6	- 2.3	- 0.5	1.8	4.9	8.3	10.6	x 11.2	7.9	4.9	3.6	2.2	1.7	- 0.4	- 3.1	- 5.3	- 6.1	- 5.0	n 6.6
M.	-5.7	-4.5	-6.0	-6.7	- 5.8	- 4.9	- 3.4	- 1.4	0.3	2.7	7.8	13.1	x 14.7	12.9	8.1	3.8	1.9	1.0	- 0.8	- 2.9	- 5.4	n 6.8	- 6.2	- 6.2
A.	-4.9	-3.7	-4.4	-3.8	- 4.2	- 4.0	- 5.6	- 9.5	n 11.6	- 8.3	0.3	11.5	20.0	x 20.6	17.0	10.0	3.9	- 0.2	0.2	- 2.0	- 3.1	- 5.0	- 5.8	- 6.7
M.	-5.2	-4.8	-4.2	-6.7	- 5.9	- 8.7	- 12.8	- 16.9	n 17.2	- 10.8	- 0.1	12.1	22.0	x 23.8	19.9	15.2	9.9	5.3	1.4	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 1.6	- 3.6	- 4.9
A.	-4.9	-6.2	-6.8	-9.8	- 14.1	- 16.3	- 17.9	n 18.5	- 14.8	- 6.4	4.5	16.1	20.9	x 21.1	18.1	13.2	10.1	8.8	6.5	2.7	- 0.6	- 0.4	- 2.0	- 3.5
J.	-4.5	-4.1	-5.5	-7.7	- 14.0	- 19.7	- 22.8	n 22.9	- 19.5	- 10.5	0.0	12.0	18.5	x 20.6	19.2	16.8	13.8	11.6	10.4	6.1	3.3	3.2	- 0.5	- 4.0
J.	-2.7	-3.0	-6.4	-9.8	- 14.9	- 19.0	n 21.0	- 20.7	- 19.4	- 12.1	- 0.8	12.2	21.3	x 24.0	22.4	17.3	12.0	9.1	7.0	4.0	2.9	0.1	- 0.9	- 2.7
A.	-7.4	-8.1	-8.8	-9.2	- 9.9	- 12.3	- 16.8	n 17.6	- 14.8	- 6.6	5.1	19.0	x 26.5	26.4	21.0	12.9	6.9	3.2	2.1	0.8	- 0.4	- 2.1	- 5.1	- 4.9
S.	-2.7	-5.0	-6.6	-6.6	- 5.8	- 7.7	- 11.0	n 14.0	- 12.6	- 5.1	6.2	16.6	x 21.9	20.4	14.6	10.0	5.0	2.2	0.4	- 4.5	- 4.3	- 4.3	- 3.5	- 3.6
O.	-2.4	-2.7	-2.8	-3.5	- 3.1	- 3.6	- 5.6	- 8.9	n 11.2	- 7.6	2.2	12.8	x 18.1	17.3	12.7	6.5	2.3	- 0.4	0.2	- 2.1	- 5.5	- 4.7	- 5.4	- 2.8
N.	-3.9	-2.1	-1.1	-0.8	- 1.6	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.7	- 1.9	1.2	6.5	10.3	x 11.3	9.6	6.6	5.3	2.2	- 0.3	- 1.8	- 5.5	n 8.1	- 7.1	- 6.8	- 5.1
D.	-4.8	-2.1	-0.8	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	- 0.4	- 1.3	1.2	5.3	8.6	x 10.3	9.1	4.8	4.5	4.1	1.4	- 0.8	- 3.7	- 7.8	- 9.6	n 12.4	- 7.9
Y.	-4.5	-4.2	-4.9	-5.8	- 7.0	- 8.4	- 10.1	n 11.2	- 10.2	- 4.8	3.8	12.9	x 18.1	17.8	14.1	10.0	6.2	3.6	2.0	- 1.1	- 3.1	- 3.7	- 4.8	- 4.9
W.	-4.7	-3.3	-3.2	-3.1	- 2.9	- 2.3	- 1.8	- 1.3	- 0.3	2.5	7.0	10.7	x 11.9	9.9	6.1	4.3	2.6	1.0	- 1.0	- 3.8	- 6.7	- 7.4	n 7.6	- 6.5
Eq.	-3.8	-4.1	-4.5	-5.2	- 4.8	- 6.0	- 8.8	- 12.3	n 13.2	- 8.0	2.2	13.3	x 20.5	x 20.5	16.1	10.4	5.3	1.7	0.6	- 3.0	- 4.1	- 3.9	- 4.6	- 4.5
S.	-4.9	-5.4	-6.9	-9.1	- 13.2	- 16.8	- 19.6	n 19.9	- 17.1	- 8.9	2.2	14.8	21.8	x 23.0	20.2	15.1	10.7	8.2	6.5	3.4	1.3	0.2	- 2.1	- 3.8

ΔZ (or ΔV).

LI.—VERTICAL COMPONENT.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on Instruments it has been decided not to publish hourly results for vertical magnetic force for 1912.

x and n mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum values in each month or season. The - over the n denotes that the value to which the letter is prefixed is to be taken with the minus sign.



LII.-LIV.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE MAGNETIC COMPONENTS, DECLINATION (D.), INCLINATION (I.), AND HORIZONTAL FORCE (H.)

Eskdalemuir.

Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time, for the Months and Year.

1912.

Table with columns for Month and Year, and numbered days 1-23, Midt. Section: LII.—DECLINATION (all days except May 31, June 1, Oct. 11, 12, Nov. 22, 26). Rows include months J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y.

ΔI.

LIII.—INCLINATION.

For reasons which are set out in the notes on instruments it has been decided not to publish the diurnal inequalities of inclination at Eskdalemuir for 1912.

ΔH.

LIV.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (all days except May 31, June 1, Oct. 11, 12, Nov. 22, 26).

Table with columns for Month and Year, and numbered days 1-23, Midt. Section: LIV.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (all days except May 31, June 1, Oct. 11, 12, Nov. 22, 26). Rows include months J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y.

α and n̄ mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum values in each month or season.

LV.-LVI.—QUIET DAYS—KEW OBSERVATORY—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES

Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time.

Kew.

Table with columns for Month and Season, ΔD, and months 1-23, Mdt. Title: LV.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the west).

LVII.-LX.—QUIET DAYS—FALMOUTH OBSERVATORY—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF DECLINATION

Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time.

Falmouth.

ΔD LVII.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the west).

Table with columns for Month and Season, ΔD, and months 1-23, Mdt. Title: LVII.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the west).

ΔI.

LIX.—INCLINATION.

Table with columns for Month and Season, ΔI, and months 1-23, Mdt. Title: LIX.—INCLINATION.

x and n̄ mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum values in each month or season.

OF DECLINATION AND HORIZONTAL FORCE.

for the Month, Year and Seasons.

1912.

Month and Season.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.
	LVI.—HORIZONTAL FORCE.																							
J. F. M. A. M. J. J. A. S. O. N. D.	γ -4.5	γ -7.3	γ -8.7	γ -6.5	γ -2.0	γ -0.5	γ 0.2	γ -1.4	γ -3.7	γ -3.9	γ -3.7	γ 1.0	γ 5.9	γ 7.4	γ 5.6	γ 3.6	γ 4.4	γ 4.6	γ 5.1	γ 4.5	γ 3.4	γ 0.6	γ -2.2	γ -1.6
Y.	0.7	-1.4	-1.9	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	-1.3	-4.9	-9.9	12.7	-12.0	-7.3	-2.6	1.3	3.3	3.5	5.1	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	5.4	4.0	3.3
W.	-3.8	5.7	-5.6	-4.2	-1.1	0.6	1.4	0.3	-2.1	-3.6	-4.0	-0.6	3.3	4.9	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	0.7	-0.9	-1.5
Eq.	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.1	-4.2	-11.0	-16.1	16.3	-12.3	-6.0	-0.7	2.6	4.0	5.0	6.1	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.6
S.	3.4	0.5	-1.0	0.3	-0.1	-3.4	-6.4	-10.9	-16.6	18.4	-15.7	-8.9	-5.1	-0.3	3.3	4.3	7.4	9.9	12.0	11.8	11.0	9.4	7.4	5.9

HORIZONTAL FORCE, INCLINATION, AND VERTICAL FORCE.

for the Month, Year, and Seasons.

1912.

Month and Season.	LVIII.—HORIZONTAL FORCE.																							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.
J. F. M. A. M. J. J. A. S. O. N. D.	γ -1.5	γ -1.4	γ -2.7	γ -1.5	γ 1.1	γ 1.5	γ 1.5	γ -1.1	γ -3.7	γ 7.1	γ -5.9	γ -2.0	γ 3.0	γ 5.0	γ 2.9	γ 2.0	γ 2.0	γ 1.9	γ 2.8	γ 2.1	γ 1.4	γ 1.1	γ -0.7	γ -0.8
Y.	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.7	-0.1	-3.4	-9.1	13.5	-13.4	-9.8	-4.9	-1.1	0.9	1.8	2.4	4.2	5.9	6.5	6.1	4.9	4.1	3.5
W.	-1.7	-1.1	-1.2	0.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.7	-2.0	-5.7	6.2	-3.3	0.9	3.0	1.6	0.4	-0.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.8
E.	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	2.7	-1.0	-9.4	-16.3	-17.4	22.2	-8.6	-2.9	-0.2	2.0	2.7	3.2	5.6	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.4
S.	5.9	5.1	3.7	3.3	2.5	-0.7	-5.0	-10.0	-16.0	18.4	-16.6	-11.4	-7.1	-3.5	1.3	3.1	4.5	8.2	9.9	10.5	9.6	8.1	7.0	5.9

Month and Season.	LX.—VERTICAL FORCE.																							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Noon.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	Midt.
J. F. M. A. M. J. J. A. S. O. N. D.	γ 2.3	γ 1.1	γ 0.2	γ -0.6	γ -0.6	γ -0.6	γ -0.1	γ 0.2	γ -1.6	γ -1.9	γ 3.1	γ -2.6	γ -2.2	γ -2.0	γ -1.7	γ -1.5	γ -1.2	γ 0.4	γ 1.1	γ 2.5	γ 2.5	γ 2.2	γ 3.2	γ 3.8
Y.	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	-1.6	-4.4	-8.0	9.1	-7.8	-4.7	-1.0	1.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.2
W.	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	-2.4	-3.8	5.2	-4.6	-3.1	-1.0	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6
E.	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	-0.7	-3.7	-8.9	10.5	-9.8	-6.5	-1.7	1.8	3.6	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2
S.	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.9	-1.6	-5.6	-9.9	12.1	-10.3	-6.4	-1.9	1.8	4.5	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.8

α and γ mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum values in each month or season.







LXVIII.—MEAN VALUES, FOR THE YEARS SPECIFIED, OF THE MAGNETIC ELEMENTS AT OBSERVATORIES WHOSE PUBLICATIONS ARE RECEIVED AT KEW OBSERVATORY.

Table with 14 columns: Place, Latitude, Longitude, and four magnetic elements (Declination, Inclination, Horizontal Force, Vertical Force) for the years 1912, 1911, and 1910. Each year's data is presented in two sub-columns for C.G.S. units.

\* Dip taken from absolute observations; vertical force calculated therefrom and from curve value of horizontal force. † May to August results omitted. ‡ Up to 1911 two sets of values were given at Alibag for Inclination and Vertical Force, derived respectively from a dip circle and a dip inductor. The former were given for 1910 and 1911 in last year's "Hourly Values." For 1912 only inductor values were available. Thus inductor values for 1910 and 1911 are given in the present table for comparison.

ADDITIONAL VALUES FOR EARLIER YEARS.

Table with 14 columns: Place, Latitude, Longitude, and four magnetic elements for the years 1909, 1908, and 1907. Each year's data is presented in two sub-columns for C.G.S. units.

\* Data from first 6 months only of 1908.

† Data from last 4 months only of 1908.



















LXIX.-LXXIV.—NORMALS FOR THE MONTHS OF THE HOURLY VALUES OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS

LXXI.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

(The Mean Values are corrected)

Table with 13 columns (Hour, G.M.T. 1-12) and multiple rows for months (JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE) and locations (Aberdeen, Eskdale, Valencia, Kew, Falmouth). Each row contains percentage values and differences for 1912.

The Relative Humidity of the air for each hour is deduced from the readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers (see note to Table LXX.) by means of Glaisher's factors; complete saturation being taken as 100. The normals for humidity are obtained from the observations for 25 years, 1886-1910.















OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS AT THE FIVE OBSERVATORIES AND THE VALUES FOR 1912.

JULY TO DECEMBER AND YEAR.

Table with 14 columns (13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Midt., Mean., Hour, G. M. T.) and multiple rows of numerical data grouped by month (July, August, September, October, November, December) and a final 'YEAR' section.









OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS AT THE FIVE OBSERVATORIES AND THE VALUES FOR 1912.

JULY TO DECEMBER AND YEAR.

Table with 14 columns: 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Midt., Mean., Hour, G. M. T. The table contains data for July, August, September, October, November, and December, with values for each of the five observatories and the year average. Each row represents a day's data across the five observatories and the year average.







NOTES ON THE MANAGEMENT AND MANIPULATION OF  
THE INSTRUMENTS AT KEW OBSERVATORY AND  
THE CORRESPONDING TABLES. BY DR. C. CHREE,  
Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., SUPERINTENDENT.

*Terrestrial Magnetism.*—Scale value determinations of the horizontal force magnetograph were made on February 12 and 13, and on December 17. The value accepted for the year is

$$1 \text{ cm.} = 0\cdot000535 \text{ C.G.S.}$$

The scale value of the declination magnetograph continued to be, as in previous years,

$$1 \text{ cm.} = 8\cdot7.$$

The base values of the curves were determined by observations taken usually once a week with the Jones unifilar magnetometer, using collimator magnet K.C.I. and declination magnet K.O. 90, and the Barrow inclinometer No. 33, with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch needles.

In the absolute observations of horizontal force use was made, as in 1911, of three deflection distances—22·5, 30, and 40 cms.—and values were calculated for the two constants P and Q of the deflection formula from all the observations of the year combined. The values thus obtained during the last three years have been as follows:—

Year.	P.	Q.
1912	+0·749	-1286
1911	+0·832	-1377
1910	+0·882	-1354

The horizontal force data published in the course of the year in the *Geophysical Journal*—including the daily maxima and minima—were based on calculations which employed the values of P and Q applying to the year 1911. They require the correction  $+1\gamma$  ( $1 \times 10^{-5}$  C.G.S.) to reduce them to what they would have been if calculated from the values of P and Q found for 1912. The daily extremes of declination given in the *Geophysical Journal* require no correction.

Particulars of the magnetic “character” of individual days on the international scale “0,” “1,” and “2” (“0” representing quiet, “1” moderately, and “2” more highly disturbed days) were contributed quarterly, as in recent years, to Prof. van Everdingen at De Bilt, for inclusion in the international lists. Full details will be found in the *Geophysical Journal*. The accompanying table shows the number of days in each month to which the characters “0,” “1,” and “2” were assigned. It also gives for each month the mean of the character figures, treated as if ordinary arithmetical quantities. As there is a wide range of disturbance in days to which character “1” is allotted, and a still wider range in the case of character “2,” these monthly means should be regarded as giving only a general indication of the disturbance prevailing.

There were no really large disturbances in the whole course of the year. The principal movements recorded were those of August 6, September 17 and 24, October 14, and December 22-23.

1912.	Number of Days having Magnetic "Character."			Mean of Character Numbers.
	"0"	"1"	"2"	
January . . . . .	24	7	0	0.23
February . . . . .	17	12	0	0.41
March . . . . .	20	10	1	0.39
April . . . . .	17	11	2	0.50
May . . . . .	18	11	2	0.48
June . . . . .	17	12	1	0.47
July . . . . .	21	7	3	0.42
August . . . . .	18	11	2	0.48
September . . . . .	18	10	2	0.47
October . . . . .	19	9	3	0.48
November . . . . .	16	13	1	0.50
December . . . . .	19	8	4	0.52
Year (totals and means) . . . . .	224	121	21	0.45

The declination and horizontal force curves were tabulated on the five quiet days a month selected under international auspices at De Bilt, particulars of which are given in the accompanying table.

*List of Magnetic Quiet Days for 1912, as issued by the International Commission of Terrestrial Magnetism.*

January	2, 15, 16, 26, 27	July	10, 11, 12, 15, 24
February	5, 6, 15, 20, 21	August	4, 8, 12, 13, 26
March	4, 17, 18, 19, 24	September	2, 15, 16, 27, 28
April	1, 8, 11, 21, 28	October	2, 5, 18, 19, 31
May	1, 16, 22, 23, 26	November	3, 12, 21, 29, 30
June	5, 6, 15, 19, 20	December	4, 5, 20, 21, 28

A temperature correction has been applied as usual to the horizontal force curves, the value applied being  $3.06\gamma$  per  $1^\circ$  C. The curves were smoothed in the way customary at the Observatory, and allowance was made so far as possible for all irregularities which were clearly due to artificial electric currents. The non-cyclic changes in the 24-hours were eliminated in the usual way, *i.e.* they were assumed to come in at a uniform rate throughout the day. Tables LV. and LVI. give the diurnal inequalities of declination and horizontal force, after elimination of the non-cyclic change, for each month of the year, for the year as a whole, and for three seasons—Winter (January, February, November, December), Equinox (March, April, September, October), and Summer (May to August). Table LXIV. gives under the heading "range" the algebraic difference of the extreme hourly values, and under the heading "24—0" the mean algebraic excess of the value of the element at hour 24 over that at hour 0. The units employed in the tables are  $1'$  in the case of declination and  $1\gamma$  (or  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  C.G.S.) in the case of horizontal force. In the case of declination the + sign denotes that the magnet is to the west of its mean position for the day.

The disturbance due to artificial electric currents in the vertical force curves is such that the curves have not been tabulated on quiet days since 1902. (They continue



to serve a useful purpose mainly in connection with the verification of dip circles). The dip observations have, however, been reduced to the mean value for the day by reference to data available from earlier years, and values have been obtained for the vertical force by combining the values of dip thus corrected with the corresponding horizontal force data derived from the curves. Table LXVII. gives mean monthly values of declination and horizontal force derived from the curves of the selected quiet days, and mean values of inclination and vertical force derived in the way just described. The values given in the table for the total force and the north and west components are calculated from the values given for the other elements. The mean annual values from 1911 and earlier years are intended to show the nature of the secular change.

Table LXVIII. gives a list of values of magnetic elements including the latest year available at the observatories whose publications are received at Kew. The information contained in publications has been supplemented in several cases by information due to the personal courtesy of directors. When data have become available for several years subsequent to the most recent year dealt with in the corresponding list issued last year, they have been included so far as possible.

*Atmospheric Electricity.*—The instruments in use throughout the year have been the Kelvin water-dropping electrograph—giving a continuous record of the potential at the spot where the jet breaks up into drops—the Kelvin portable electrometer No. 53, an Ebert aspiration apparatus, and a Wilson universal electrometer.

The Kelvin portable electrometer is used to deduce from the readings of the electrograph curves the true potential gradient in the open. The apparatus for taking the absolute observations consists essentially of a long horizontal insulated rod carrying a lighted fuse at the end, the rod being connected to the terminal of the portable electrometer. Readings are taken with the fuse at 1 metre and 2 metres above the ground, the grass on which is kept short. The site is in the Observatory garden. Theoretically, if no change occurs in the discharging tube of the electrograph or in its environment, one would expect a constant ratio to persist between the potential shown by the electrograph and the corresponding reading obtained with the portable electrometer. In this event it would suffice to determine the ratio once for all, and apply the factor thus deduced to convert readings of the curves into volts per metre in the open. As a matter of fact, the assumption of a constant ratio is hazardous, at least under the conditions existing at Kew Observatory. The discharge tube is long, and a slight shift in the position of the discharging nozzle, whether through sagging of the tube or other slight mechanical change, is a possibility not to be neglected. Again, the tube occasionally freezes, and may be split, and a new tube may have to be fitted. Finally, the discharge tube is some 14 feet above the level of the ground at the site where the absolute observations are made. Thus the practice has been to take the absolute observations on all fine days, when time permits, shortly after 10 a.m. A factor is determined from the observations of each month treated independently, and is given in the *Geophysical Journal*. Table LXXV. gives the diurnal inequalities of the potential gradient for individual months, three seasons, and the year. As in the other tables, Winter denotes the four months January, February, November, and December; Equinox the four months March, April, September, and October; and Summer the remaining four months, May to August. The inequalities and mean monthly and annual values in the table are based on the curves of ten—in one case nine—"quiet" days from each month,

selected as being wholly free from negative potential. Other objects in the selection of the "quiet" days are freedom from large irregular movements, absence of indications of inferior insulation in the electrograph, and the avoidance so far as possible of large non-cyclic changes. The non-cyclic changes given in the table represent, of course, means from all the selected days of each month. As usual  $x$  and  $n$  denote respectively the maximum and minimum values. The range thence deduced is much less than the mean of the individual daily ranges. It should be understood that the mean value and the inequality derived from any single month are largely dependent on the weather that happens to prevail, and cannot be assumed to be fairly representative of the season of the year. Adequately representative data can be obtained only by combining the results of a number of years.

The Ebert apparatus has been used to determine the charge per c.c. and "mobility" of the ions of which the apparatus takes cognisance. A considerable proportion of the results—especially those for the mobility—have been of a somewhat indefinite character, the sensitiveness of the instrument being apparently insufficient under the conditions ordinarily prevailing at Kew. The Wilson apparatus has been used for measuring the vertical air-earth current. Its sensitiveness seems more adequate, and the results have been more consistent, but some uncertainty is felt as to the exact significance of the numerical results obtained. The data obtained at the ordinary hours of observation with the Ebert apparatus, so far as not obviously inconsistent, and those from the Wilson apparatus, have been published in the *Geophysical Journal*.

*Seismology*.—Records have continued to be taken with the old-pattern Milne seismograph, having its boom oriented north and south and measuring tilting in the east-west direction. The movements recorded during the year which appeared to be of a true seismic character numbered 148. A large proportion were mere broadenings of the trace, whose seismic character could only be established by comparison with corresponding records from other stations. This comparison depended on Shide data kindly supplied by Professor J. Milne. Particulars of the times of occurrence of all the movements and of the duration and amplitude of the larger movements were communicated to Professor Milne, as secretary of the British Association Seismological Committee, for inclusion in his half-yearly lists.

The two principal earthquakes recorded during the year were those of May 23rd, which occurred at Tsingtau, and of August 9th, which occurred at the south of the Sea of Marmora. The maximum amplitudes recorded on these occasions were 15·7 mm. and over 17 mm. respectively.

*Meteorology*.—Hourly readings of barometric pressure, temperature, relative humidity, wind (direction and velocity), rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine will be found as usual in the "Hourly Readings."

This also contains particulars of the daily maxima and minima of barometric pressure and temperature.

The *Geophysical Journal* gives the barometric pressure, air temperature, pressure of aqueous vapour and relative humidity, as well as the direction and velocity of the wind, at hours 9 and 21 (9 p.m.). It also gives the amount of cloud at hours 10 and 22 (10 p.m.), the total daily duration of bright sunshine, the reading of the grass minimum thermometer, and the reading at hour 10 of earth thermometers at depths of 0·3 and 1·2 metres (1 and 4 feet). The readings of solar radiation taken with the

Ångström pyrheliometer are also included. Reference will be made here only to a few of the outstanding phenomena of the year.

*Barometric Pressure.*—The barometric pressure throughout the year varied from 973·5 millibars (28·731 in.) on March 18th to 1037·1 millibars (30·608 in.) on October 4th.

*Temperature.*—The temperature in the shade varied from 303° A. (87° F.) on July 12th to 265° A. (18° F.) on January 29th.

The highest reading given by the solar radiation thermometer was 137° on June 18th. The highest reading obtained with the Ångström pyrheliometer was 0·090 Watts (1·29 calories) on May 16th.

The total duration of bright sunshine for the year, 1290 hours, was unusually low, being only about three-quarters of the duration for 1911. April gave the largest monthly total, 235 hours, and June 22nd the greatest daily total, 15 hours.

The lowest temperature on the grass during the year was 260° A. (9° F.) on February 3rd.

The readings of the earth thermometer at 0·3 metres (1 foot) during the year varied from 274° A. (34° F.) on the 5th and 6th of February to 293° A. (67° F.) on the 15th and 16th of July.

The earth thermometer at 1·2 metres (4 feet) had its extreme readings, 279° A. (42° F.) on February 10th and 11th, and 288° A. (60° F.) on July 28th to 31st.

*Wind.*—The highest mean hourly velocity of the year was 14·8 metres per second (33 miles per hour) on January 17th. The highest velocity attained in a gust during the year as recorded by the Dines pressure tube was 26·8 metres per second (60 miles per hour) on March 4th.

*Cloud.*—The mean amount of cloud for the year—scale 0 to 10—was 7·0, the monthly means varying from 4·1 in April to 8·3 in February.

*Rainfall.*—The total rainfall for the year was 711·5 mm. (28·01 inches). August with 137·2 mm. (5·40 inches) and April with 1·3 mm. (0·05 inches) were respectively the wettest and driest months. The greatest daily total was 25·1 mm. (0·99 inches) on September 29th.

## NOTES ON THE MANAGEMENT AND MANIPULATION OF THE MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS AT ESKDALEMUIR OBSERVATORY.

The magnetograph house at Eskdalemuir is essentially an underground house and contains two large and similar rooms. The west room is regarded as an experimental room, and is available at present for the investigation of improved forms of magnetic recorders. The east room is regarded as the standard recording room, and in addition to the magnetic recorders contains the photographic recording barometer. There is no artificial heating of the building except such as is introduced by acetylene jets which serve as the source of illumination.

The magnetographs are of the Adie pattern, with this difference, that the horizontal components are both fitted with similar bifilar suspensions and are made to record directly the north and west components instead of horizontal force and declination. The change to geographical components was made in 1910.

The scale values of all three components have been determined fortnightly by deflecting with an auxiliary magnet placed at 75 cm. from the centre of the recording magnets and at right angles to the axis, direct and reversed. In each case the auxiliary magnet and recording magnet were similarly situated, so as to eliminate as far as possible the question of distribution constants.

To deduce the scale value in absolute measure one requires to know the equivalent field produced by the auxiliary magnet. From a long series of observations while the W magnet was still recording D, it appeared that the auxiliary magnet showed little if any change, and taking H as  $\cdot 168$  the field produced by the auxiliary magnet (double deflexion) was equal to  $432\gamma$ . From time to time comparisons with the standard collimator magnet 60A were made to provide against any change of the auxiliary magnet.

The magnetic axis of the North Variometer pointed a little to the south of west, and that of the West Instrument slightly to the west of north, the discrepancies being of the order of  $0^{\circ}40'$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  respectively.

If  $n'$  and  $w'$  are the north and west inequalities printed herewith, then the corrected values,  $n$  and  $w$ , along the true geographic directions are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n &= n' - w' \sin 0^{\circ}40' = n' - w'/80 \\ w &= w' + n' \sin 1\frac{1}{4}^{\circ} = w' + n'/50 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{approximately.}$$

There will be corresponding corrections to apply to the Fourier coefficients. The matter is being investigated, and it is intended to publish more exact values for the discrepancies for 1912 in the next annual volume.

The base values have been investigated as completely as has been possible and are dealt with below.

The traces themselves are interrupted every two hours for about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minute, so that the end of the break is the exact hour G.M.T. The time scale is 1 hr. = 15 mm. *quam proxime*.

The reading is the estimated mean for an hour centering at exact hours G.M.T.,

and the values differ in this respect from the values for 1911, which were readings at the exact hour.

The curves are read by a glass millimetre scale estimating to 0·1 mm. The accuracy of reading may be taken as 1γ.

In preparing the inequality tables the residual differences 24—0 for the month are assumed to be incident linearly, and allowed for accordingly.

**Records of Vertical Force.**—The tendency to drift in the vertical force magnet, which proved a serious difficulty in 1911, developed further, and, having regard to this and other sources of uncertainty, it has been decided not to publish hourly values of vertical force for 1912 or tables based thereon.

No magnetograms have been reproduced for this year, but copies will be supplied to those desiring to examine particular specimens, on application to the Director of the Meteorological Office or the Superintendent of the Observatory.

**The Scheme of Absolute Observations.**—The instruments in use were Dip Circle No. 74, by Dover, for measuring inclination, and Unifilar No. 60, by Elliott Brothers, for measuring declination and horizontal force.

The scheme of absolute observations was that every Tuesday the assistants should make (1) a vibration experiment, (2) a declination experiment with magnet erect and inverted, the times being precisely noted, (3) a deflexion experiment, four positions, using one distance only, viz., 25 cm., (4) an observation of inclination with 2 needles.

Every Friday when possible Mr Walker made (1) a vibration experiment, (2) a deflexion experiment, four positions, and using three distances, viz. 25 cm., 30 cm., 35 cm., each distance being a separate experiment, (3) a declination experiment.

The relative base values of the magnetographs were obtained from Mr Walker's observations almost exclusively, as also were the magnetic moment  $m_0$  of the magnet 60A at 0° C., and the distribution constants P and Q in the expression  $(1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)$ .

The vibration observations and the deflexions at 30 and 35 cm. were corrected by curve to the mean time of the 25 cm. deflexion experiment (usually an interval of about 10 minutes).

Now, assuming that P and Q are known, we may calculate H and  $m_0$ , while if we also know  $m_0$  we may calculate H from either the vibration experiment or the deflexion experiment.

The new temperature coefficient ·00045 is used throughout.

The figure for  $\log(1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)$ , for any one of the first nine months of the year, was obtained from the average of a series of deflexion observations extending from 1910 up to the end of the month in question. For the 25 centimetre distance they ran as follows:—

	$\log(1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)$ .
January, February . . . . .	·00613
March . . . . .	·00615
April . . . . .	·00619
May, June, July, August . . . . .	·00621
September . . . . .	·00622

These numbers were used to correct  $\log \frac{m_0'}{H}$ , and the corrected value, which we may denote by  $\log \frac{m_0}{H}$ , was combined with the value of  $m_0H$  given by a vibration

experiment made on the same day as the deflexion, in order to determine  $m_0$ . First, however,  $m_0H$  was corrected to the time of the deflexion. These individual values of  $m_0$  were then meaned from August 1911 up to the end of the month in question, and the mean was used in conjunction with  $\log \frac{m_0}{H}$  to find  $H$  at the time of the deflexion.

*Observations from which  $m_0$ ,  $P$  and  $Q$  have been deduced. The values are reduced to  $0^\circ C.$ , and corrected from the curves to the time of the 25 cm. deflection experiment.*

Date 1912.	$\text{Log}_{10} m_0H.$	$\text{Log}_{10} m_0(1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)/H.$					
		at 25 cm.	Difference (25)—(30).	at 30 cm.	Difference (30)—(35).	at 35 cm.	$m_0$ .
Jan. 5	2.18558	3.73794	154	3.73640	114	3.73526	909.00
12	523	836	166	670	103	567	909.08
19	501	804	159	645	118	527	908.51
26	533	808	167	641	124	517	908.89
Feb. 9	542	802	158	644	115	529	908.92
16	556	811	178	633	100	533	909.16
23	509	832	164	668	113	555	908.89
Mar. 8	514	859	169	690	112	578	909.22
15	504	851	168	683	110	573	909.03
22	450	889	155	734	117	617	908.87
29	473	868	167	701	108	593	908.89
Apr. 12	515	850	162	688	122	566	909.14
19	436	918	164	754	105	649	909.02
26	524	844	158	686	124	562	909.17
May 3	515	847	147	700	126	574	909.11
10	536	816	165	651	108	543	909.00
24	513	843	167	676	105	571	909.04
Sept. 6	456	870	168	702	117	585	908.73
13	461	896	167	729	120	609	909.05
20	435	886	169	717	106	611	908.68
27	405	929	149	780	103	677	908.81
Oct. 18	454	894	172	722	105	617	908.86
25	445	874	177	697	117	580	908.66
Nov. 8	464	864	173	692	112	580	908.75
15	446	882	160	722	107	615	908.75
Dec. 6	469	866	172	694	104	590	908.82

Values deduced from all the above observations

$$P = +11.30 \quad Q = -1273.1,$$

and  $\log_{10} (1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)$

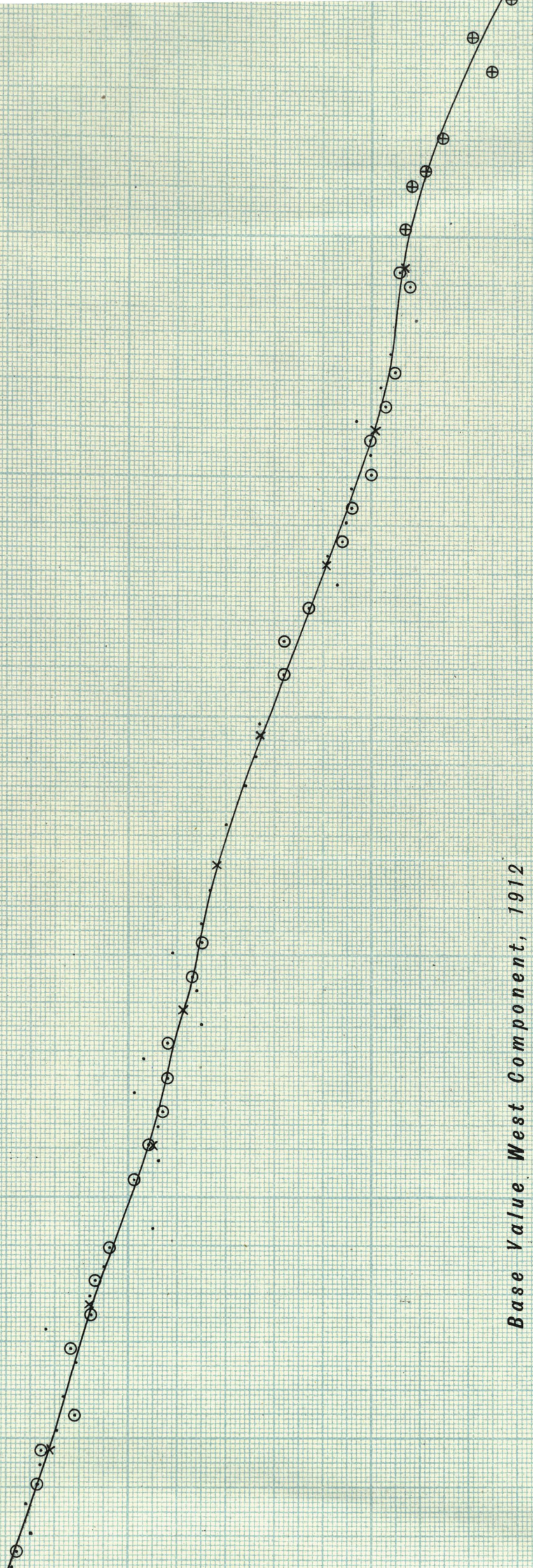
at 25 cm.	at 30 cm.	at 35 cm.
.00639	.00474	.00362

The figures in the column headed  $m_0$  have been calculated from these values of  $P$  and  $Q$ , and they are slightly less than the values of  $m_0$  which are referred to above as having been used to form a mean for finding  $H$ : the difference varies between 0.18 and 0.35.

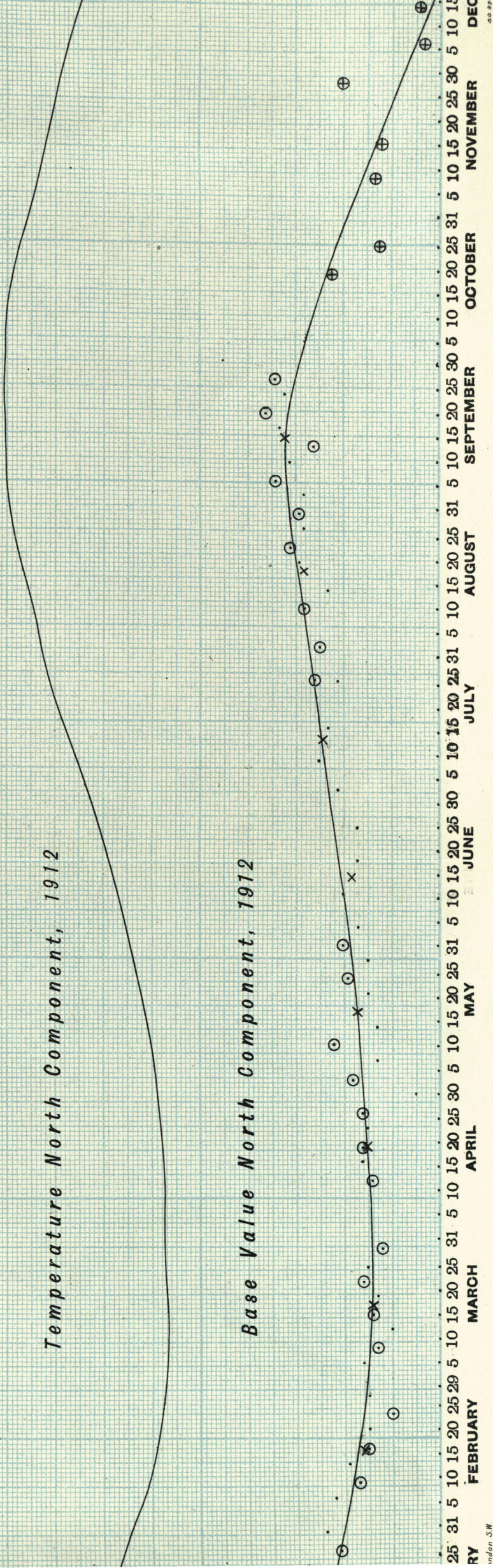
Mean value  $m_0 = 908.92$ .

There is a presumption that  $P$  and  $Q$  may have changed at the time of the experiments in August 1911, when  $m_0$  also changed. If all values from August 25th 1911 to December 1912 are taken, we get

$$P = +10.99 \quad Q = -1145.4,$$



*Base Value West Component, 1912*



*Base Value North Component, 1912*

*Temperature North Component, 1912*

and the values of  $\log_{10} (1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)$  are then

·00631                      ·00466                      ·00355

If these are used the mean value of  $m_0$  from August to December 1911 would be 908·98\*, and from January to December 1912 would be 909·00.

*Correction to the published values of H, if the above values of P and Q are used in place of those actually used month by month during 1912.*

	Using P and Q as deduced from August 1911 to December 1912.	Using P and Q as deduced from January to December 1912.
January . . . . .	+ 4γ	+ 5γ
February . . . . .	4γ	5γ
March . . . . .	3γ	4γ
April . . . . .	3γ	4γ
May . . . . .	2γ	3γ
June . . . . .	2γ	3γ
July . . . . .	2γ	3γ
August . . . . .	2γ	3γ
September . . . . .	2γ	3γ

For October, November, and December,  $\log 10 (1 + P/r^2 + Q/r^4)$  was obtained from the deflexion observations made in those months only, and was found to be 0·00606 for the 25 cm. distance. For these months H was deduced from single pairs of observations of vibration and deflexion, so that averaged values of  $m_0$  were not involved.

The maximum and minimum values for the North and West Components published in the *Geophysical Journal* for October, November, and December differ from the corresponding values obtained by this latter method. For October the differences are slight. For November the mean corrections to the values in the *Geophysical Journal* is zero for the West Component and  $-5\gamma$  to the North Component: for December the corrections are  $-2\gamma$  for the West Component and  $-7\gamma$  to the North Component. In both months the correction to the North Component is zero at the beginning of the month and increases uniformly to double its mean value at the end of the month.

The base values of N were plotted, and a smooth curve drawn continuous with that for 1913.

The smoothed values of the N base were used in conjunction with the declination to obtain the base of W, but this practice of smoothing for the determination of the base of W curves has now been discontinued (1914).

The annexed diagram shows the progressive changes of the temperature and of the base values of the magnetographs during the year 1912. There is a striking resemblance between it and the corresponding diagram for 1911. For the first nine months of the year (1) observations by assistants are represented by a dot •, (2) observations by the superintendent are shown thus ⊙, (3) the average for the month is shown by an × without reference to persons or vagaries. For the last three months this distinction was abandoned and the observations are represented by a ⊕.

The range of temperature continues to be very small. The North Instrument has

\* Cf. Hourly Values, Geophysical Section, 1911, p. 74.



an obvious temperature coefficient and a small drift. The West Instrument continues to drift at the rate of about  $120\gamma$  per year.

**The Electrograph.**—The problem of insulation and determination of the multiplying factor to convert readings to potential gradient in the open has been dealt with in preceding reports. It will suffice here to say that the jet of water breaks at about  $\frac{1}{3}$  metre from the wall, and that the factor for the early part of the year was 5.4.

The recording part of the electrograph is a Dolezalek electrometer used as a voltmeter. The scale value varied between 110 and 137 volts per cm. on the paper. In quiet weather (no precipitation) a more open scale or a longer discharge tube could be used, but the potentials experienced during precipitation are so high that, even with the present arrangement, the limits of registration are sometimes exceeded—the electrometer needle attaining a potential of over 1000 volts.

The electrometer is carried on a slate slab ragged into an inner stone wall in the main building.

The scale was tested photographically on the sheet itself in terms of a high potential Wulf electrometer connected to the system, and charged by means of a Zamboni pile. This operation was performed usually every fortnight, or more frequently when the apparatus required readjustment.

A clockwork automatically earths the system every three hours.

The curves are read by a millimetre scale (by Fuess, Berlin), and the assigned values are the estimated means for an hour centering at exact hours of G.M.T. The estimate is made to 0.1 mm., or equivalent to about one volt on the curve or about six volts in the potential gradient per metre in the open.

In preparing the first part of Table LXXVI., which contains mean hourly values, all values, whether + or —, that could reasonably be estimated, have been included whether values for all the 24 hours of the day were available or not. Naturally, all curves rendered spurious by presence of spiders are excluded.

In the shorter supplementary table the mean values are computed only from days of character (0,  $\alpha$ ) on which all the 24 hourly values were available.

These days are shown as (0,  $\alpha$ ) days in the monthly issues of the *Geophysical Journal*, but a few of the days given in the *Journal* had some negative potential. These days have not been used here. They are January 18, May 28, July 6, 7, 9, September 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, October 5, 11, November 6.

The days used were distributed among the different months as indicated by the following numbers, the first number referring to January and the last to December:—  
5, 3, 2, 14, 7, 2, 12, 6, 14, 7, 8, 4 days.

The total for the year was therefore 84 days. For the seasons, winter had 20 days, equinox 37, summer 27. In view of the small number of days in most of the months, the seasonal values have been computed from the values for the individual days irrespective of the month in which the days fell. This gives April with 14 days, 7 times the weight of March with 2 days, but the alternative course of forming monthly means and deducing the seasonal values as the mean of these means is open to the more serious objection of giving undue weight to one or two individual days on which the variation may have been exceptional. The values for the year were computed as the means of the three seasonal values, as there were a sufficient number of days in each season to give tolerably regular means.

NOTES ON THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE  
 VALENCIA OBSERVATORY, CAHIRCIVEEN, 1912. BY  
 J. E. CULLUM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Absolute observations of declination, horizontal force, and inclination were taken at least twice a month with the Dover Unifilar No. 139 and the Dover Dip Circle No. 118.

The mean hours (G.M.T.) of observations, as in previous years, were 10<sup>h</sup> for declination, 12<sup>h</sup> (noon) for horizontal force, and 13<sup>h</sup> (1 p.m.) for inclination.

Particulars of the individual observations will be found in the monthly numbers of the *Geophysical Journal*. The results of the horizontal force observations given therein were based on the value obtained for the distribution constant "P" from the combined observations of the year 1911. The value obtained for P from the observations of 1912 is somewhat different, necessitating the application of the correction  $-1\gamma$  ( $-.00001$  C.G.S.) to the values published in the *Geophysical Journal*.

Table LXVII. gives the observed mean monthly and annual values of declination, horizontal force, and inclination, and corresponding calculated values for the total force, and the north, west, and vertical components.

Mean annual values are also given for the years 1911, 1910, and 1905.

NOTES ON THE MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS AT FALMOUTH OBSERVATORY, 1912. BY EDWARD KITTO, SUPERINTENDENT.

Scale value determinations of the magnetographs were made on the 1st January, the 30th June, the 26th October (after new suspension), and the 31st December. The following values of the ordinates of the photographic curves were found:—

	January 1st.	June 30th.	October 26th.	December 31st.
Declination, 1 cm. . . .	0° 11'7	...	...	...
Bifilar, 1 cm. $\delta$ H. . . .	0'00081	0'00082	0'0012	0'0012
Balance, 1 cm. $\delta$ V. . . .	0'00050	0'00050	...	0'00057

The year has been unusually free from marked magnetic disturbances; the principal movements were recorded on the following dates:—

April 5; September 17, 24; October 14; December 7.

Observations with the absolute instruments for the determination of horizontal intensity, inclination, and declination have been made four times a month.

The mean values of the Magnetic Elements for the year 1912 and certain previous years are given in Tables LXVII. and LXVIII.

The results in Tables LVII.—LX. are deduced from the magnetograph curves. The values in Table LXVII. are also derived from the curves standardized by the absolute observations. These were made with the collimator magnet 66A and the mirror magnet 66C in the Unifilar Magnetometer No. 66, by Elliott Brothers, of London, and with the Inclinator No. 86, by Dover, of Charlton, Kent, employing needles 1 and 2, which are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

The effects of temperature on the horizontal force curves are very small and are negligible, but a temperature correction has been determined and applied to the vertical force curves.

The time given is Greenwich Mean Time, which is 20 minutes 18 seconds earlier than local time.

The results are derived from the "quiet" days selected by International agreement at De Bilt, given on p. 64.

In the Tables the seasonal means are grouped as follows:—

Winter:—January, February, November, December.

Equinox:—March, April, September, October.

Summer:—May, June, July, August.

NOTES ON THE METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARIES. BY  
E. GOLD, M.A., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATISTICAL DIVISION  
OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

For Kew, Valencia, Falmouth, and Aberdeen, the tables give the average for the 40 years 1871-1910 of—

- a. Barometric Pressure ;
- b. Temperature of the Air ;
- e. Rainfall ;

and the averages for the 30 years 1881-1910 of—

- d. Velocity of the Wind ;
- f. Sunshine ;

and the averages for the 25 years 1886-1910 of—

- c. Relative Humidity.

In the case of Eskdalemuir the values for the current year only are given.

The averages referred to above have been adopted as normal values for the elements mentioned at the four observatories.

Particulars of the methods of tabulation and of the instruments, additional to those given in the footnotes to the tables, are published in the Introduction to Part IV. Section (1) of the *British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book for 1912*, and in the *Annual Reports of the Meteorological Office for the years 1867 and 1869*.

Tables for the reduction of the values of pressure to Mean Sea Level are also included in the Introduction referred to.

The values in the tables have been expressed throughout in units based upon the C.G.S. system, and the following table shows the actual units employed for the different elements :

Element.	Unit.	Corresponding units used previously or in other Countries.
a. Barometric Pressure.	Millibars.	Inches or Millimetres of Mercury.
b. Temperature of the Air.	Degrees Absolute.	Degrees Fahrenheit or Centigrade.
c. Relative Humidity.	Percentages (100 = Saturation).	Percentages (100 = Saturation).
d. Velocity of the Wind.	Metres per second.	Miles or Kilometres per hour.
e. Rainfall.	Millimetres.	Inches or Millimetres.
f. Sunshine.	Hours.	Hours.

Tables for the conversion from one set of units to the other are given below.

a. *Barometric Pressure*.—Millibars. A “bar,” one thousand millibars, is equal to a pressure of one million dynes per square centimetre (one megadyne per cm.<sup>2</sup>). This is nearly equal to the normal mean pressure of the atmosphere at the surface of the earth.

One millibar is approximately equal to the pressure due to  $\frac{3}{100}$  of an inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of

a millimetre of mercury under normal conditions. The exact relations are given at the head of Table I.

The barometer readings are obtained from the hourly tabulations of photographic records from similar apparatus at all five observatories.

The barographs at Kew and Aberdeen have remained unchanged throughout the whole period. The site of the observatory at Valencia was changed on March 23rd, 1892, the change in the height of the cistern of the barometer being from 7·0 m. to 13·7 m. The site of the observatory at Falmouth was changed in May 1885, the change in the height of the cistern of the barometer being from 64·3 m. to 55·8 m. Account has been taken of these changes of position in calculating the averages for the period 1871–1910, and the values given correspond with the present positions.

In forming the monthly means of the hourly values of pressure, temperature, and humidity (given in the last column in Tables LXIX., LXX., LXXI.), a correction has been applied to the tabulated values to eliminate the effect of a difference between the conditions at the beginning and end of the month.

The corrections to the individual mean hourly values are dependent upon the values for the first and second midnights. If the mean difference between these values is  $d$ , then  $d(12-n)/24$  represents the value of the correction to be applied to the actual value obtained for the hour  $n$ . The values of  $d$  for Kew, Valencia, and Eskdalemuir may be obtained from the values published in Part IV. Section (1) of the *Year Book for 1912*. The values for pressure and temperature are given below in the tables on p. 80.

The normal daily variation of pressure is made up of a more or less regular semi-diurnal wave which, if local time be used, is independent of the position of the station except as regards latitude, superposed upon a diurnal wave which exhibits great irregularities from place to place. If we examine the daily variation in the departures from the normal values of the means for 1912, we find that at Kew and Aberdeen pressure was relatively low in the afternoon and high in the morning, at Valencia it was relatively high in the afternoon and low in the morning, while at Falmouth it was low in the day-time and high in the night. At all four stations the mean pressure for the year was considerably below the normal; the only months in which pressure was above the normal at all stations were April and September; it was everywhere below the normal in February, March, June, August, and December.

In a paper read before the Royal Meteorological Society in June, 1911, Dr Chree discussed the diurnal variations of barometric pressure in the neighbourhood of Eskdalemuir, basing his discussion upon seven years' records of an aneroid barograph at Castle O'er, which is situated in the parish of Eskdalemuir about 16 kilometres to the south of the Observatory and 60 metres below it. A striking feature in Dr Chree's results was the large amplitude of the 24 hour term in the Fourier series. The amplitude of the 12 hour term was also relatively large when compared with other stations in Scotland. As hourly values from the photographic barograph at the Observatory have now been tabulated and published, it seemed desirable to see if they confirmed the results which Dr Chree found from the Castle O'er records and the hourly means for 1911, 1912, have accordingly been analysed.

The amplitudes and phases for the first three terms are given in the tables below, along with the values for Castle O'er, the normal values for Kew and Aberdeen, and the values for Kew and Aberdeen in the years 1911, 1912.

The magnitude of the whole-day term for Eskdalemuir is in each year intermediate between those of Kew and Aberdeen, and the values suggest that the large amplitude at Castle O'er arises from peculiarities in the instrument or in its exposure. The values for 1911, 1912, are both less than half the Castle O'er values for 1902-1908. One small peculiarity may be noted: the amplitude at Eskdalemuir for 1912 is greater than that for 1911, although at Aberdeen and at Kew the reverse is the case.

	Amplitudes in Millibars.			Phase Angles measured from Greenwich, Midnight.		
	P <sub>1</sub> .	P <sub>2</sub> .	P <sub>3</sub> .	A <sub>1</sub> .	A <sub>2</sub> .	A <sub>3</sub> .
Eskdalemuir (Observatory), 1911 . . . . .	·088	·289	·016	97° 32'	145° 46'	5° 0'
"          "          "          1912 . . . . .	·107	·249	·033	67 37	141 43	356 35
"          (Castle O'er), 1902-1908 . . . . .	·228	·300	·031	136 42	129 48	275 0
Kew, 1911 . . . . .	·191	·369	·030	48 10	151 15	15 1
"          1912 . . . . .	·159	·320	·035	10 17	146 58	340 7
"          1871-1910 . . . . .	·133	·351	·030	29 36	149 22	7 33
Aberdeen, 1911 . . . . .	·054	·257	·025	117 46	146 40	358 22
"          1912 . . . . .	·032	·218	·041	35 12	139 9	342 49
"          1871-1910 . . . . .	·119	·249	·030	157 27	143 13	352 27
Castle O'er deduced from Observatory 1911 . . . . .	·127	·289	·013	81 46	147 25	22 23
"          "          "          1912 . . . . .	·154	·251	·030	63 2	143 8	38 6

The values for the 12 hour term are interesting. At all three observatories the amplitude for 1912 is between 10% and 15% below the value for 1911, and the maximum is reached about 10 minutes later: the two years appear to be abnormal years of opposite character in this respect as they actually were climatically.

The amplitude P<sub>2</sub> is in both years less at the Observatory than at Castle O'er, and the maximum is reached at the Observatory about half an hour earlier.

The difference of level between the two stations may account for some of these differences. The hourly variation of pressure at a place 60 metres lower than the Observatory has been calculated from the hourly values of pressure and temperature for 1911, 1912, and this has been called "Castle O'er deduced from Observatory." The values are given last in the table: the amplitude of the diurnal term is nearer than that for the Observatory to the value found by Dr Chree from the Castle O'er records, but is still considerably smaller.

*b. Temperature of the Air.*—Degrees absolute (°A). The value of each degree is the same as that of the centigrade scale, but the zero is taken to be the absolute zero of temperature, 273° C. below the normal freezing-point of water. The conversion from degrees A to C or *vice versa* is therefore a simple addition. Table II. enables degrees F to be converted directly into degrees A or *vice versa*.

The values of temperature at all five observatories are obtained from the tabulation of photographic records from similar and similarly exposed mercurial thermometers; at Eskdalemuir the thermometer screen is away from the observatory building, while at the other observatories the screen is on the north wall of the building.

The principal feature in the diurnal variation of temperature for 1912 is the increase in the night minimum. The mean temperature for the year was slightly above the normal value, but the excess is more marked during the night than the day; especially is this the case during the months of February and March. In April and May the difference is in the opposite direction.

*c. Relative Humidity.*—This is obtained from the tabulation of the photographic records of temperature combined with those of the wet-bulb thermometer. The thermometers are similar at all five observatories: they have cylindrical bulbs about 4 inches long. The values of the humidity are calculated by the use of the Meteorological Office Tables, which are based upon Glaisher's factors. At Eskdalemuir the wet-bulb values after August 7th were obtained from the records of a bimetallic thermograph standardised by comparison with the readings of an ordinary mercury wet-bulb thermometer taken three times a day.

The means for Kew, Eskdalemuir, and Valencia are obtained from the hourly values of humidity for each day: the means for Falmouth and Aberdeen are calculated from the mean hourly values for the month of the dry- and wet-bulb temperatures. The year generally was more humid than usual. September was the only month in which the humidity was below normal at all observatories, although in April the values at Aberdeen, Kew, and Falmouth were very low.

The values of the humidity depend chiefly on the difference between the readings of the wet- and dry-bulb thermometers, and a small error in the tabulated values of these records may produce a considerable error in the value of the humidity. The tabulated values are taken directly from the curves and are not corrected for the difference between the tabulated values at fixed hours and the results of eye-observations at those hours. The tabulating scale is so adjusted that these differences are always small. The actual mean values are shown in the table. These corrections have not been applied to the published figures except in the case of Eskdalemuir.

*Mean monthly values of the differences between the tabulated and the standard readings of the thermometers.*

	Valencia.			Kew.			Eskdalemuir.*		Aberdeen.			Falmouth.		
	Standard—Curve.		Approx. Correction to Relative Humidity.	Standard—Curve.		Approx. Correction to Relative Humidity.	Standard—Curve.		Standard—Curve.		Approx. Correction to Relative Humidity.	Standard—Curve.		Approx. Correction to Relative Humidity.
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	
	°A.	°A.	%	°A.	°A.	%	°A.	°A.	°A.	°A.	%	°A.	°A.	%
January .	- '02	+ '01	+ 0'3	- '09	+ '11	+ 1'8	- '28	- '07	- '06	- '04	+ 0'2	- '16	- '03	+ 1'4
February .	- '02	- '04	- 0'3	- '07	+ '05	+ 1'3	- '11	- '08	- '08	- '05	+ 0'3	- '14	+ '03	- 1'8
March .	- '01	- '02	- 0'1	- '05	- '03	+ 0'3	- '14	- '12	- '04	- '10	- 0'6	- '16	+ '03	+ 2'0
April .	+ '01	- '02	- 0'3	- '01	+ '06	+ 0'8	- '08	+ '07	+ '01	- '15	- 1'7	- '17	+ '01	+ 1'8
May .	+ '02	+ '02	0'0	+ '05	- '12	- 1'8	+ '01	+ '14	0'0	- '04	- 0'4	+ '06	+ '01	- 0'6
June .	- '04	+ '01	+ 0'5	- '10	- '14	- 0'4	+ '03	+ '14	+ '02	+ '05	- 0'3	+ '12	+ '03	- 1'0
July .	- '04	- '01	+ 0'3	- '11	- '16	- 0'5	+ '07	+ '10	- '02	0'0	+ 0'2	+ '13	+ '09	- 0'4
August .	- '01	+ '01	+ 0'3	- '13	- '15	- 0'3	+ '12	+ '07	- '01	+ '01	+ 0'3	+ '20	+ '09	- 1'1
September .	+ '03	+ '01	- 0'3	- '13	- '13	0'0	+ '16	+ '07	+ '02	+ '09	+ 0'8	+ '16	+ '21	+ 0'4
October .	- '03	- '05	- 0'2	- '03	+ '05	+ 0'8	+ '06	+ '04	+ '08	+ '07	- 0'2	+ '11	- '06	- 1'8
November .	- '02	- '09	- 0'8	- '03	+ '11	+ 1'4	- '01	- '07	- '05	- '07	- 0'3	- '12	- '22	- 1'0
December .	- '03	- '09	- 0'7	- '13	+ '07	+ 2'1	- '05	+ '07	- '07	+ '06	+ 1'4	- '19	- '06	+ 1'4
Year .	- '01	- '02	- 0'1	- '07	- '02	+ 0'5	- '02	+ '03	- '02	- '01	0'0	- '01	- '01	+ 0'2

\* In the case of Eskdalemuir the tabulated values have been corrected before publication.

*d. Wind.*—The velocity and direction of the wind are obtained from the records of similar Robinson Anemographs at Kew, Valencia, Falmouth, and Aberdeen. At

Eskdalemuir only the velocity is recorded, and is obtained from a Dines Pressure Tube Anemometer. The records from the two instruments when exposed at the same place give approximately the same values for the mean velocity.

The normal daily variation of wind velocity at ground level shows a maximum in the middle of the day and a minimum near midnight or in the early morning. It is of some interest to compare the ratio of the daily range  $\Delta V$  and the actual values of the velocity  $V$  for 1912, with the values for 1911 and with the normal values of the ratio.

The following table shows the values of the ratio  $\Delta V/V$ :—

	Valencia.	Kew.	Eskdalemuir.	Aberdeen.	Falmouth.
Normal ratio,	·269	·585	—	·340	·341
Ratio for 1911,	·312	·553	·413	·350	·345
Ratio for 1912,	·258	·560	·432	·369	·332

The ratio is much larger at Kew than at the other observatories. It is smallest at Valencia. In 1912 it was practically normal: a little above at Aberdeen and Eskdalemuir; a little below at Kew, Falmouth, and Valencia.

*e. Rainfall.*—The tables give the mean values of the hourly measurements for each month, *i.e.* the value entered to noon is the total amount which fell between the hours of 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. during the month, divided by 30, 31, or 29 according to the month. The amount entered in the column headed “Day” is similarly the total amount recorded during the month, divided by the number of days in the month. This differs from the practice hitherto adopted in the publication of hourly readings, but it has the great advantage of giving mean values comparable with the actual values for individual hours or days.

The rainfall was below the normal simultaneously at all the four observatories for which normals exist for April, May, and November, and above it for January, March, and June. September was relatively dry in the daytime at all observatories, but it was wet in the night at Kew. August was very wet except at Valencia.

*f. Sunshine.*—The method of expressing the results is similar to that adopted for rainfall. The values are given in hours and are obtained by dividing the totals for each month by the number of days in the month. The values under the column headed “Day” are therefore the mean number of hours of sunshine per day, and the individual day is directly comparable with the average day.

The sunshine for the year at all four observatories was below the normal. In January, March, May, July, and October the sign of the difference from average varied between the observatories; but in each of the months February, June, August, September, November, and December the duration was below the normal at all the observatories: April was the only month in which sunshine was above the normal at all the observatories. A remarkable feature at Kew, Valencia, and Falmouth is the relatively great deficiency of morning and afternoon sunshine in the summer months: the deficiency in the middle of the day was less marked.

*Normals.*—In the case of *a*, *b*, *e*, each normal hourly value is the mean of about 1200 readings, the exact number depending of course upon the month. Within what limits such a series is sufficient to determine a normal value is a question which deserves investigation. It is not unusual for the mean value of



the pressure for an individual month to differ by 15 or 20 millibars from the normal value, so that the inclusion of an extra year may affect the normal value by as much as 0·5 millibar, and the selection of a different 40-years period may lead to differences equally great or indeed greater. Thus, if we take the period 1854–1893, the mean value of the pressure in London for the month of January is less by 1·7 millibars than its value for the period 1871–1910. Clearly, therefore, a period of 40 years is not sufficient to determine within 1 millibar the normal monthly value of atmospheric pressure.

Again, with reference to temperature, a month may have a mean temperature as much as 5° A below the normal, but it rarely exceeds this value. Thus the 40-years mean is uncertain to at least 0°·1 A, and probably to a considerably greater extent.

For rainfall a single instance will suffice to illustrate the degree of uncertainty. The total fall for the month of June at Kew for the 30 years 1871–1900 was less than double the amount for the 10 years 1901–1910, the amounts being 151 mm. and 81 mm. respectively; while it was three times the amount for the 10 years 1861–1870, 50 mm. Thus the 40 years' average for 1861–1900 would be 50 mm., while that for the 40 years 1871–1910 would be 58 mm. It follows that the 40 years' normal for rainfall for an individual month may vary by between 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. of its value.

#### NON-CYCLIC CHANGE (24 h.–0 h.) OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE.

*Differences between the Normal Monthly Mean Values of Pressure and Temperature for the 2nd and 1st Midnights, and the corresponding Differences for 1912.*

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Pressure—Millibars.														
Aberdeen,	Normal	-0·01	+0·01	-0·03	+0·11	+0·06	0·00	-0·02	-0·06	-0·05	+0·05	-0·11	+0·03	0·00
„	1912.	-0·40	-0·38	+0·12	+0·68	-0·36	-0·16	-0·44	+0·51	-0·51	+0·78	-0·58	+0·04	-0·05
Eskdalemuir,	1912.	-0·44	-0·30	-0·01	+0·67	-0·43	-0·05	-0·43	+0·53	-0·73	+0·99	-0·51	+0·09	-0·05
Valencia,	Normal	+0·05	-0·08	+0·08	0·00	+0·02	+0·05	+0·09	-0·08	-0·15	+0·03	+0·04	-0·03	0·00
„	1912.	-0·52	-0·43	+0·38	+0·41	-0·56	+0·44	-0·47	+0·45	-0·83	+1·05	-0·56	+0·04	-0·05
Kew,	Normal	-0·02	-0·05	-0·04	+0·05	+0·03	+0·02	+0·05	-0·06	-0·08	+0·06	-0·06	+0·10	+0·01
„	1912.	-0·53	+0·02	-0·61	+0·98	-0·54	+0·06	-0·45	+0·74	-1·21	+1·19	-0·42	+0·36	-0·03
Falmouth,	Normal	0·00	-0·05	0·00	+0·03	0·00	+0·05	+0·07	-0·06	-0·15	+0·06	-0·01	+0·05	0·00
„	1912.	-0·57	-0·13	-0·41	+0·99	-0·67	+0·31	-0·37	+0·58	-0·91	+0·98	-0·36	+0·17	-0·03
Temperature—Degrees Absolute.														
Aberdeen,	Normal	+0·01	-0·01	+0·04	+0·06	+0·07	+0·10	+0·02	-0·04	-0·03	-0·11	-0·09	-0·03	0·00
„	1912.	-0·13	+0·23	-0·17	+0·11	+0·07	+0·18	-0·10	0·00	+0·01	-0·28	-0·22	+0·33	0·00
Eskdalemuir,	1912.	-0·34	+0·38	-0·22	+0·01	+0·23	+0·08	0·00	+0·02	0·00	-0·32	-0·20	+0·39	0·00
Valencia,	Normal	-0·03	+0·01	+0·02	+0·05	+0·08	+0·08	+0·02	-0·02	-0·03	-0·22	-0·06	0·00	-0·01
„	1912.	-0·12	+0·11	-0·13	+0·21	-0·10	+0·17	-0·03	+0·05	-0·09	-0·21	-0·11	+0·16	-0·01
Kew,	Normal	+0·03	-0·02	+0·06	+0·07	+0·11	+0·11	+0·01	-0·04	-0·07	-0·10	-0·11	-0·02	0·00
„	1912.	-0·29	+0·35	-0·15	+0·04	+0·17	+0·07	+0·07	-0·10	+0·02	-0·27	-0·20	+0·27	0·00
Falmouth,	Normal	-0·03	-0·01	+0·04	+0·06	+0·11	+0·08	+0·02	-0·02	-0·05	-0·10	-0·08	-0·01	0·00
„	1912.	-0·22	+0·28	-0·13	+0·01	+0·16	+0·08	-0·06	+0·04	-0·08	-0·10	-0·17	+0·22	+0·01

TABLES FOR CONVERTING FROM BRITISH TO METRIC UNITS,  
AND *VICE VERSA*.

TABLE I.—PRESSURE.

*Equivalents in Millibars of Inches of Mercury at 32° F. and 45° Latitude.*

For brevity, the fundamental equations may be written :—

$g_{45} = 980.617 \text{ cm/sec}^2.$

density of mercury at normal freezing-point of water = 13.5955.

1 mercury-inch = 33.8632 millibars ; 1 mercury-millimetre = 1.33320 millibars.

1 millibar = 0.0295306 mercury-inches.

= 0.750076 mercury-millimetres.

using 1 inch = 2.54000 cm.

Inches and Tenths.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Millibars.									
27.0	914.31	914.65	914.98	915.32	915.66	916.00	916.34	916.68	917.02	917.35
27.1	917.69	918.03	918.37	918.71	919.05	919.39	919.72	920.06	920.40	920.74
27.2	921.08	921.42	921.76	922.09	922.43	922.77	923.11	923.45	923.79	924.13
27.3	924.47	924.80	925.14	925.48	925.82	926.16	926.50	926.84	927.17	927.51
27.4	927.85	928.19	928.53	928.87	929.21	929.54	929.88	930.22	930.56	930.90
27.5	931.24	931.58	931.92	932.25	932.59	932.93	933.27	933.61	933.95	934.29
27.6	934.62	934.96	935.30	935.64	935.98	936.32	936.66	936.99	937.33	937.67
27.7	938.01	938.35	938.69	939.03	939.37	939.70	940.04	940.38	940.72	941.06
27.8	941.40	941.74	942.07	942.41	942.75	943.09	943.43	943.77	944.11	944.44
27.9	944.78	945.12	945.46	945.80	946.14	946.48	946.82	947.15	947.49	947.83
28.0	948.17	948.51	948.85	949.19	949.52	949.86	950.20	950.54	950.88	951.22
28.1	951.56	951.89	952.23	952.57	952.91	953.25	953.59	953.93	954.26	954.60
28.2	954.94	955.28	955.62	955.96	956.30	956.64	956.97	957.31	957.65	957.99
28.3	958.33	958.67	959.01	959.34	959.68	960.02	960.36	960.70	961.04	961.38
28.4	961.71	962.05	962.39	962.73	963.07	963.41	963.75	964.09	964.42	964.76
28.5	965.10	965.44	965.78	966.12	966.46	966.79	967.13	967.47	967.81	968.15
28.6	968.49	968.83	969.16	969.50	969.84	970.18	970.52	970.86	971.20	971.54
28.7	971.87	972.21	972.55	972.89	973.23	973.57	973.91	974.24	974.58	974.92
28.8	975.26	975.60	975.94	976.28	976.61	976.95	977.29	977.63	977.97	978.31
28.9	978.65	978.99	979.32	979.66	980.00	980.34	980.68	981.02	981.36	981.69
29.0	982.03	982.37	982.71	983.05	983.39	983.73	984.06	984.40	984.74	985.08
29.1	985.42	985.76	986.10	986.44	986.77	987.11	987.45	987.79	988.13	988.47
29.2	988.81	989.14	989.48	989.82	990.16	990.50	990.84	991.18	991.51	991.85
29.3	992.19	992.53	992.87	993.21	993.55	993.88	994.22	994.56	994.90	995.24
29.4	995.58	995.92	996.26	996.59	996.93	997.27	997.61	997.95	998.29	998.63
29.5	998.96	999.30	999.64	999.98	1000.32	1000.66	1001.00	1001.33	1001.67	1002.01
29.6	1002.35	1002.69	1003.03	1003.37	1003.71	1004.04	1004.38	1004.72	1005.06	1005.40
29.7	1005.74	1006.08	1006.41	1006.75	1007.09	1007.43	1007.77	1008.11	1008.45	1008.78
29.8	1009.12	1009.46	1009.80	1010.14	1010.48	1010.82	1011.16	1011.49	1011.83	1012.17
29.9	1012.51	1012.85	1013.19	1013.53	1013.86	1014.20	1014.54	1014.88	1015.22	1015.56
30.0	1015.90	1016.23	1016.57	1016.91	1017.25	1017.59	1017.93	1018.27	1018.61	1018.94
30.1	1019.28	1019.62	1019.96	1020.30	1020.64	1020.98	1021.31	1021.65	1021.99	1022.33
30.2	1022.67	1023.01	1023.35	1023.68	1024.02	1024.36	1024.70	1025.04	1025.38	1025.72
30.3	1026.05	1026.39	1026.73	1027.07	1027.41	1027.75	1028.09	1028.43	1028.76	1029.10
30.4	1029.44	1029.78	1030.12	1030.46	1030.80	1031.13	1031.47	1031.81	1032.15	1032.49
30.5	1032.83	1033.17	1033.50	1033.84	1034.18	1034.52	1034.86	1035.20	1035.54	1035.88
30.6	1036.21	1036.55	1036.89	1037.23	1037.57	1037.91	1038.25	1038.58	1038.92	1039.26
30.7	1039.60	1039.94	1040.28	1040.62	1040.95	1041.29	1041.63	1041.97	1042.31	1042.65
30.8	1042.99	1043.33	1043.66	1044.00	1044.34	1044.68	1045.02	1045.36	1045.70	1046.03
30.9	1046.37	1046.71	1047.05	1047.39	1047.73	1048.07	1048.40	1048.74	1049.08	1049.42



TABLE III.—VAPOUR PRESSURE.  
*Mercury-Inches to Millibars.*

Inches.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Millibars.									
0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0
0.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4
0.2	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.8
0.3	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.2
0.4	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.6
0.5	16.9	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.3	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.6	20.0
0.6	20.3	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.7	22.0	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.4
0.7	23.7	24.0	24.4	24.7	25.1	25.4	25.7	26.1	26.4	26.8
0.8	27.1	27.4	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.8	29.1	29.5	29.8	30.1
0.9	30.5	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.8	32.2	32.5	32.8	33.2	33.5
1.0	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.9	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.6	36.9

TABLE IV.—WIND VELOCITY.  
*Miles per Hour to Metres per Second.*

1 mile per hour = 0.44704 metres per second.

Miles per hour.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Metres per Second.									
0	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0
10	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.5
20	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.5	13.0
30	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.8	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.5	17.0	17.4
40	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.1	20.6	21.0	21.5	21.9
50	22.4	22.8	23.2	23.7	24.1	24.6	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.4
60	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.2	28.6	29.1	29.5	30.0	30.4	30.8
70	31.3	31.7	32.2	32.6	33.1	33.5	34.0	34.4	34.9	35.3
80	35.8	36.2	36.7	37.1	37.6	38.0	38.4	38.9	39.3	39.8
90	40.2	40.7	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.8	44.3
100	44.7	45.2	45.6	46.0	46.5	46.9	47.4	47.8	48.3	48.7
110	49.2	49.6	50.1	50.5	51.0	51.4	51.9	52.3	52.8	53.2
120	53.6	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.8	57.2	57.7
130	58.1	58.6	59.0	59.5	59.9	60.3	60.8	61.2	61.7	62.1
140	62.6	63.0	63.5	63.9	64.4	64.8	65.3	65.7	66.2	66.6

TABLE V.—RAINFALL.  
*Inches to Millimetres.*

Inches.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Millimetres.									
0.0	0.00	0.25	0.51	0.76	1.02	1.27	1.52	1.78	2.03	2.29
0.1	2.54	2.79	3.05	3.30	3.56	3.81	4.06	4.32	4.57	4.83
0.2	5.08	5.33	5.59	5.84	6.10	6.35	6.60	6.86	7.11	7.37
0.3	7.62	7.87	8.13	8.38	8.64	8.89	9.14	9.40	9.65	9.91
0.4	10.16	10.41	10.67	10.92	11.18	11.43	11.68	11.94	12.19	12.45
0.5	12.70	12.95	13.21	13.46	13.72	13.97	14.22	14.48	14.73	14.99
0.6	15.24	15.49	15.75	16.00	16.26	16.51	16.76	17.02	17.27	17.53
0.7	17.78	18.03	18.29	18.54	18.80	19.05	19.30	19.56	19.81	20.07
0.8	20.32	20.57	20.83	21.08	21.34	21.59	21.84	22.10	22.35	22.61
0.9	22.86	23.11	23.37	23.62	23.88	24.13	24.38	24.64	24.89	25.15
1.0	25.40	25.65	25.91	26.16	26.42	26.67	26.92	27.18	27.43	27.69
1.1	27.94	28.19	28.45	28.70	28.96	29.21	29.46	29.72	29.97	30.23
1.2	30.48	30.73	30.99	31.24	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.26	32.51	32.77
1.3	33.02	33.27	33.53	33.78	34.04	34.29	34.54	34.80	35.05	35.31
1.4	35.56	35.81	36.07	36.32	36.58	36.83	37.08	37.34	37.59	37.85
1.5	38.10	38.35	38.61	38.86	39.12	39.37	39.62	39.88	40.13	40.39
1.6	40.64	40.89	41.15	41.40	41.66	41.91	42.16	42.42	42.67	42.93
1.7	43.18	43.43	43.69	43.94	44.20	44.45	44.70	44.96	45.21	45.47
1.8	45.72	45.97	46.23	46.48	46.74	46.99	47.24	47.50	47.75	48.01
1.9	48.26	48.51	48.77	49.02	49.28	49.53	49.78	50.04	50.29	50.55
2.0	50.80	51.05	51.31	51.56	51.82	52.07	52.32	52.58	52.83	53.09