

AIR MINISTRY.

M.O. 231 f.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC
YEAR BOOK, 1918.—Part IV.

~~FOR OFFICIAL USE C~~

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC
RECORDS: 1918.

COMPRISING

HOURLY READINGS OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AT ESKDALEMUIR OBSERVATORY

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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PREFACE.

FOR the years 1911 to 1913, "Hourly Values from Autographic Records" was published in two sections. The issue of the first section, which contained hourly values of pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, rainfall, and sunshine, is now discontinued. The present volume represents the Section 2 of those three years, and is the eighth of the series. It may be regarded as a continuation in extended form of the tables and summaries giving the results of observations in terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity which were included in the reports of the committee of management of the Kew Observatory from 1842 to 1910, and of tables published by the Meteorological Office in the *Quarterly Weather Report* from 1869 to 1880, and thereafter in *Hourly Readings*.

The tables of the present volume fall into three groups. In the first group the mean daily variation of the various meteorological elements is given for each month. The figures refer to the five observatories, Aberdeen, Eskdalemuir, Cahirciveen (Valencia Observatory), Richmond (Kew Observatory), and Falmouth. The form of presentation has been recast.

In the second group fall Tables I to XLVIII, in which the readings of the magnetographs at Eskdalemuir Observatory for each hour throughout the year are set out, together with appropriate notes; Tables XLIX to LXIV, giving results deduced from these readings and corresponding figures for Kew Observatory; and Tables LXVII and LXVIII, in which magnetic data for various stations, British and foreign, are set out.

In the third group are the three tables which show the mean daily variation of potential gradient at Richmond and Eskdalemuir. The values from which the means have been computed are not published.

The tables are followed by notes on the management of the magnetic and electrical instruments and on results of interest. For notes on the meteorological instruments reference may be made to the Year Book, Part IV, Section 1, 1913, but notes on the Meteorological Summaries are included in this volume.

It is proper to add that in all matters concerning the scientific work of the observatories full advantage is 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.

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.

In 1911, the first year of the British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book, this principle was carried out in Part III, Section 1 (the *Geophysical Journal*), and in the two sections of Part IV. In 1912 it was adopted for Part III, Section 1 (*Daily Readings*). The expression of pressure in millibars in the *Monthly Weather Report* and in the maps of the *Weekly Weather Report*, Section 2, dates from 1914. Rainfall has been given in millimetres in the Monthly and Weekly Reports since the beginning of 1915; the use of Absolute Temperatures in the descriptive summaries and in the Tables of District-Values in those publications commenced in 1916.

Tables for conversion of meteorological data between Inch-Fahrenheit units and the units used in this publication are given in the 1913 volume and in the *Computer's Handbook*.

In carrying out the arrangement of the tables endeavour has been made to provide (1) that 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.

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 year 1918 was the third in which “Summer Time” was introduced. The reader need not take this into consideration, however, as all the observations at the observatories are referred to Greenwich Mean Time.

Some explanation of the insistence in this volume on the references to Richmond and Cahirciveen in connection with Kew Observatory and Valencia Observatory may be desirable.

Kew Observatory is in the Old Deer Park. This Park adjoins the Royal Gardens, Kew, but access to it is by Richmond, not by Kew, so that visitors coming by railway have to be warned not to book to either of the Kew stations. It is of interest to recall that there was once an observatory at Kew, and that some of Bradley's observations which led to the discovery of aberration were made there; the site, in front of Kew Palace, is marked by a sundial.* In the instructions prepared by the King's Observer, Dr. S. C. Demainbray, for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, the present observatory is referred to as Richmond Observatory.

The name of Valencia Observatory can be justified on historical grounds, though not geographically. The observatory was established on Valencia Island in 1867, and the instruments were transferred to Westwood House, Cahirciveen, in 1892. The distance between the two sites is about three miles.

The publication of meteorological and geophysical data for the year 1918 is arranged in accordance with the following scheme:—

(a) DAILY WEATHER REPORT.—

The *Daily Weather Report* for the first four months of 1918 contains meteorological information from 130 stations in or near Europe, of which about 70 are situated in the British Isles. The omission of the Health Resorts from 1st May reduced the number of stations by about 30. The data include the morning and evening observations upon which the weather charts of North-Western Europe and the Eastern Atlantic are based. Some general information for the 24-hour period is given for all British and most foreign stations.

In accordance with regulations for the Defence of the Realm, the *Daily Weather Report* was supplied to the public, during the early part of the year, fourteen days after the date of issue. On 5th September the general circulation of the *Report* was entirely suspended. Restrictions were removed on 16th November as a result of the Armistice.

(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 Section 1. Weekly results of observations of the meteorological elements for stations and districts in the British Isles; Section 2. Daily Synoptic Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean and adjoining continents; Annual and Quarterly Appendices. Issued on Friday of each week. Price 6d. per number. Annual subscription (which includes the Monthly Weather Report) 30s., postage paid. The issue of Section 2 has been suspended since August 1914.

* "The History of the Kew Observatory," R. H. Scott, London, *Royal Soc. Proc.*, vol. xxxix., p. 1, 1885.

Part II.—*Monthly Weather Report*, prepared for issue at the end of the month to which it refers, and uniform with a summary issued annually. Price 6d. per number.

Part III.—(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.—*Hourly Values from Autographic Records*. Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, and Atmospheric Electricity. Issued at the end of each year. Price.

Part V.—*Réseau Mondial* (Monthly and Annual Summaries of Pressure, Temperature, and Precipitation at Land Stations, generally two for each Ten-degree Square of Latitude and Longitude) has been issued for the years 1910 to 1914. The 1915 volume is now in the printer's hands.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W. 7.

16th February, 1922.

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HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS. 1918.

LIST OF OBSERVATORIES.

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

Notes.—(1) The height given is that of the site of the rain-gauge. The heights of other meteorological instruments are shown under the appropriate Tables.

(2) Values printed in *italic* type in the following Tables are obtained by interpolation.

(3) Daily mean values are computed as $\frac{1}{24} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (0 + 24) + (1 + \dots + 23) \right\}$

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

PRESSURE AT STATION LEVEL ; MONTHLY MEANS OF HOURLY VALUES.

*Readings in millibars at exact hours, Greenwich Mean Time.

Aberdeen : Hb (height of barometer cistern above M.S.L.)=26.8 metres.

1918.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 0-24, Mean) and 13 rows (Jan-Dec, Year). Data for Aberdeen station.

Eskdalemuir : Hb = 237.3 m.

1918.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 0-24, Mean) and 13 rows (Jan-Dec, Year). Data for Eskdalemuir station.

Cahirciveen (Valencia Obs.) : Hb = 13.7 m.

1918.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 0-24, Mean) and 13 rows (Jan-Dec, Year). Data for Cahirciveen station.

Richmond (Kew Obs.) : Hb = 10.4 m.

1918.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 0-24, Mean) and 13 rows (Jan-Dec, Year). Data for Richmond station.

*Note.—1. The initial 9 or 10 of the readings is omitted, i.e., 1005.06 mb. is written 05.06 and 981.44 mb. becomes 81.44. 2. The latitude correction has been allowed for.

HOURLY VALUES OF AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

RAINFALL; MONTHLY TOTALS OF HOURLY VALUES.

Amounts, in millimetres, for periods of sixty minutes* centered at the exact hours, Greenwich Mean Time.

Aberdeen: H_r (height of receiving surface above M.S.L.)=H (height of station above M.S.L.)+h_r (height of receiving surface above ground). 1918. =14.0 metres +0.6 metres.

Table for Aberdeen showing hourly rainfall values from Jan to Dec 1918, with monthly totals and a yearly total of 745.6 mm.

Eskdalemuir: H_r = 242.0 m. + 0.4 m.

1918.

Table for Eskdalemuir showing hourly rainfall values from Jan to Dec 1918, with monthly totals and a yearly total of 1587.8 mm.

Cahirciveen (Valencia Obs.): H_r = 9.1 m. + 0.5 m.

1918.

Table for Cahirciveen showing hourly rainfall values from Jan to Dec 1918, with monthly totals and a yearly total of 1511.0 mm.

Richmond (Kew Obs.): H_r = 5.5 m. + 0.5 m.

1918.

Table for Richmond showing hourly rainfall values from Jan to Dec 1918, with monthly totals and a yearly total of 712.2 mm.

*The half-hours before and after midnight are tabulated separately. Note.—The amounts of rainfall are obtained at each observatory from the autographic records of a Beckley raingauge. For Falmouth see p. 55.

DURATION OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE ; MONTHLY MEANS OF HOURLY VALUES.

Amounts for periods of sixty minutes centering at the hours of Local Apparent Time.

Aberdeen : h_s (height of recorder above ground)=20.7 metres.

1918.

Hour, L.A.T.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Day.
Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	.07	.15	.25	.22	.25	.11	.02	..	..	..	..	..	1.07
Feb.	..	..	..	.01	.14	.30	.41	.38	.34	.24	.22	.19	.08	..	..	..	..	2.31
Mar.	..	..	..	.04	.18	.26	.26	.26	.26	.29	.25	.27	.19	.06	..	..	..	2.32
April	..	.04	.14	.23	.32	.38	.44	.46	.48	.49	.50	.45	.42	.37	.20	.04	..	4.06
May	.01	.16	.32	.40	.41	.46	.38	.45	.46	.43	.42	.34	.33	.24	.21	.12	.01	5.15
June	.06	.21	.37	.50	.50	.52	.54	.53	.51	.45	.45	.35	.31	.32	.30	.30	.11	6.33
July	.06	.19	.26	.28	.29	.27	.26	.33	.39	.37	.40	.35	.32	.26	.38	.30	.03	4.74
Aug.	..	.03	.16	.28	.35	.30	.21	.26	.30	.32	.30	.37	.36	.27	.17	.04	..	3.73
Sept.	..	..	.05	.32	.35	.39	.42	.38	.38	.47	.46	.52	.39	.30	.04	..	..	4.47
Oct.	..	..	..	.05	.21	.37	.33	.34	.35	.31	.30	.25	.11	.04	..	..	..	2.66
Nov.	..	..	..	..	.01	.11	.28	.43	.39	.42	.35	.12	.01	..	..	..	..	2.12
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	.01	.25	.28	.30	.26	.22	.01	..	..	..	..	..	1.33
Year	.01	.05	.11	.18	.23	.29	.32	.36	.36	.36	.33	.27	.21	.16	.11	.07	.01	3.43

Eskdalemuir : h_s=1.5 m.

1918.

Hour, L.A.T.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Day.
Jan.	..	..	..	..	.02	.17	.25	.25	.19	.18	.17	.11	..	..	..	..	..	1.34
Feb.	..	..	..	.01	.06	.11	.10	.14	.12	.15	.09	.03	.01	..	..	..	..	0.82
Mar.	..	..	..	.06	.22	.26	.27	.33	.29	.30	.25	.26	.23	.07	..	..	..	2.54
April	..	.02	.12	.24	.30	.30	.38	.39	.46	.54	.50	.52	.57	.51	.34	.05	..	5.24
May	.01	.16	.37	.42	.42	.39	.42	.42	.43	.43	.39	.43	.48	.36	.35	.21	.02	5.71
June	.07	.22	.29	.38	.42	.47	.48	.51	.51	.49	.46	.50	.46	.42	.29	.20	.03	6.20
July	..	.14	.29	.32	.31	.37	.40	.43	.50	.44	.45	.48	.40	.33	.32	.16	.02	5.36
Aug.	..	.03	.10	.16	.18	.25	.37	.39	.31	.30	.31	.21	.27	.28	.09	.03	..	3.28
Sept.	..	..	.06	.20	.36	.38	.39	.34	.33	.31	.36	.38	.37	.23	.11	..	..	3.81
Oct.	..	..	..	.02	.13	.25	.24	.23	.29	.25	.20	.15	.09	..	..	..	..	1.85
Nov.	..	..	..	..	.01	.16	.30	.35	.40	.38	.38	.29	.02	..	..	..	..	2.29
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	.07	.20	.28	.25	.25	.22	.06	..	..	..	..	..	1.33
Year	.01	.05	.10	.15	.20	.27	.32	.34	.34	.33	.31	.29	.24	.18	.13	.05	.01	3.32

Cahirciveen (Valencia Obs.) : h_s=12.8 m.

1918.

Hour, L.A.T.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Day.
Jan.	..	..	..	..	..	.04	.14	.16	.23	.27	.18	.10	..	..	..	..	..	1.12
Feb.	..	..	..	..	.06	.17	.20	.15	.13	.13	.16	.16	.10	.01	..	..	..	1.27
Mar.	..	..	..	.13	.42	.52	.60	.64	.63	.65	.59	.50	.42	.19	..	..	..	5.29
April	..	..	.25	.46	.56	.53	.52	.53	.56	.50	.54	.54	.49	.38	.24	..	..	6.10
May	.01	.13	.30	.36	.45	.48	.57	.61	.64	.63	.58	.56	.52	.43	.38	.23	..	6.88
June	.02	.28	.42	.45	.43	.43	.46	.47	.47	.54	.58	.57	.53	.45	.42	.26	.01	6.79
July	.02	.15	.35	.44	.46	.57	.57	.62	.71	.73	.62	.63	.51	.52	.39	.24	.03	7.56
Aug.	..	.01	.12	.17	.22	.15	.19	.22	.31	.34	.42	.25	.25	.29	.25	.05	..	3.24
Sept.	..	..	.03	.23	.36	.39	.38	.48	.45	.49	.54	.48	.36	.21	.03	..	..	4.43
Oct.	..	..	..	..	.17	.25	.36	.39	.37	.34	.29	.27	.22	.02	..	..	..	2.68
Nov.	..	..	..	..	.02	.18	.19	.30	.28	.30	.26	.22	.05	..	..	..	..	1.80
Dec.	..	..	..	..	..	.05	.21	.25	.31	.27	.19	.06	..	..	..	..	..	1.34
Year	.00	.05	.12	.20	.26	.31	.36	.40	.43	.43	.41	.36	.29	.21	.14	.07	.00	4.04

Richmond (Kew Obs.) : h_s=13.3 m.

1918.

Hour, L.A.T.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Day.
Jan.01	.09	.19	.28	.32	.39	.36	.22	.03	..	..	..	..	1.89
Feb.02	.16	.26	.29	.31	.35	.27	.27	.20	.14	..	..	..	..	2.27
Mar.05	.20	.39	.47	.47	.50	.51	.49	.43	.36	.20	..	..	..	4.07
April03	.06	.13	.19	.26	.24	.29	.35	.32	.29	.27	.26	.15	.01	..	2.85
May	..	.06	.32	.43	.45	.51	.56	.63	.61	.57	.56	.56	.58	.58	.48	.25	..	7.15
June	.01	.31	.54	.66	.64	.68	.63	.55	.51	.54	.51	.42	.46	.46	.50	.29	.02	7.73
July	..	.11	.37	.51	.51	.50	.49	.42	.41	.39	.43	.41	.42	.46	.30	.13	.01	5.87
Aug.	..	.02	.27	.44	.43	.46	.55	.53	.54	.53	.51	.49	.44	.37	.27	.06	..	5.91
Sept.07	.31	.47	.52	.46	.48	.52	.48	.46	.46	.37	.32	.05	..	..	4.97
Oct.01	.09	.16	.26	.34	.35	.34	.30	.29	.21	.07	..	..	..	2.42
Nov.02	.11	.23	.28	.33	.30	.30	.19	.04	..	..	..	..	1.80
Dec.01	.08	.11	.17	.28	.18	.08	..	..	..	..	..	0.91
Year	.00	.04	.13	.21	.26	.32	.37	.39	.41	.41	.39	.34	.27	.23	.15	.06	.00	3.98

Note.—The hourly duration of Sunshine is obtained from the records of the Campbell-Stokes Recorder an instrument in which the sun's rays are focussed through a 10 cm. spherical lens of crown glass upon a strip of blue card exposed in a metal bowl, the duration of bright sunshine being shewn by the length of the scorch on the card.

For Falmouth see p. 55.

I.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

January, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour, G.M.T., oh, 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, 8h, 9h, 10h, 11h, Noon, 13h, 14h, 15h, 16h, 17h, 18h, 19h, 20h, 21h, 22h, 23h, Midt, Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a scale of 15,000 γ (15 C.G.S. unit) +.

II.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

January, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour, G.M.T., oh, 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, 8h, 9h, 10h, 11h, Noon, 13h, 14h, 15h, 16h, 17h, 18h, 19h, 20h, 21h, 22h, 23h, Midt, Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a scale of 4,000 γ (0.4 C.G.S. unit) +.

III.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

January, 1918.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T., Day, and magnetic force values (1 to 31) for each hour (oh. to 23h. and Mean).

IV. ABSOLUTE OBSERVATIONS; TEMPERATURE OF THE MAGNETOGRAPHS;

MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES; NOTES

January, 1918.

Eskdalemuir.

Table with columns for Date, Time G.M.T. (From, To), Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, and Magnetic Character of day.

MAGNETIC NOTES.

January, 1918.

This was the quietest month of the year, the character figure "0" having been assigned on 21 days. The mean figure was 0.40. The 8th, 18th, and 19th were especially quiet, the absolute ranges of the N,W, and V components for these days averaging 34 gamma, 36 gamma, and 7 gamma respectively. The only considerable disturbance during the month began with a rather slow "sudden commencement" at 28d. 14h. 47m. but there were not any large changes until after 12h. of the next day, and the disturbance did not develop fully until the 30th. The largest and most rapid changes took place between 20h. and 24h. on the 30th. They are shown in the form of vector diagrams in Plates IV., V. and VI., and exhibit the usual counter-clockwise rotation of the vectors. The traces for the month exhibit fewer cases than usual of short period oscillations and there were no instances of isolated bays occurring during spells of otherwise quiet conditions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Extreme values of each component of magnetic force are given for each day in the Geophysical Journal.

The daily means given in Tables I to III are computed as 1/24 [(1/2)(0 + 24) + (1 + ... + 23)].

"Temperature in Magnet House" is the mean of the corrected readings, at 9h. 30m. G.M.T., of the thermometers in the N. W. and V. magnetograph boxes.

The times of the absolute observations are those of the declination and dip observations only. The horizontal force values refer to the mean time of the declination observations, being derived by a combined use of the actual observations and curve measurements.

C in the "Magnetic Character of Day" column denotes an "International Quiet Day" while D denotes a disturbed day used for the computation of Tables LXa—LXc.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

V.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

February, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., oh., rh., zh., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 28 rows (Day 1-28). Includes unit conversion '15,000 γ (-15 C.G.S. unit) +'

VI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (- Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

February, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., oh., rh., zh., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 28 rows (Day 1-28). Includes unit conversion '4,000 γ (-04 C.G.S. unit) +'

IX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

March, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour, G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a scale of 15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +.

§ Approximate Value.

† Mean of 30 days, 8th omitted.

‡ Light spot thrown off edge of sheet by a violent natural disturbance.

X.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

March, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour, G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a scale of 4,000 γ (·04 C.G.S. unit) +.

† Mean of 30 days, 8th omitted.

XI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

March, 1918.

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T., Day, and 24 hourly columns (oh to 23h) and a Mean column. Values represent magnetic force in gamma (γ) with a 44000 γ reference. Includes mean values at the bottom.

† Mean of 30 days, 8th omitted.

‡ Light spot thrown off sheet by a violent natural disturbance.

XII.—ABSOLUTE OBSERVATIONS; TEMPERATURE OF THE MAGNETOGRAPHS; MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES; NOTES.

Eskdalemuir.

March, 1918.

Table with columns: Date, Time G.M.T. (From/To), Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Mag. Character of day (0-2), and Date. Includes a 'MAGNETIC NOTES' section for March 1918.

XXI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

June, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Includes a sub-header '15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +'. Mean values range from 984 to 994.

XXII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

June, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Includes a sub-header '4,000 γ (·04 C.S.G. units) +'. Mean values range from 918 to 924.

XXV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

July, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a header for 15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +.

‡ Gas failed.

† Mean of 28 days, 21st, 23rd and 24th omitted.

XXVI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

July, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Includes a header for 4,000 γ (·04 C.G.S. unit) +.

‡ Drum out of bearings.

† Mean of 28 days, 21st, 23rd and 24th omitted.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

XXIX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

August, 1918.

Table with columns for Hour, G.M.T., Day, and 24 hours of observation (1h-24h), plus Midt. and Mean. Values range from approximately 941 to 1005. A multiplier of 15,000 is indicated for the column between 11th and 13th hours.

* Gas pressure failed, and light out of adjustment.

† Mean for 26 days only, 8th, 9th, 10th 11th and 14th omitted.

XXX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

August, 1918.

Table with columns for Hour, G.M.T., Day, and 24 hours of observation (1h-24h), plus Midt. and Mean. Values range from approximately 877 to 935. A multiplier of 4,000 is indicated for the column between 10th and 11th hours.

† Mean for 26 days only, 8th, 9th, 10th 11th and 14th omitted.

XXXI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

August, 1918.

Table with 24 columns (hours 0h to 23h) and 31 rows (days 1 to 31). Includes a 'Mean' row at the bottom. A note at the top indicates '44,000 γ (·44 C.G.S. units)'. Data values are integers representing magnetic force measurements.

‡ Discontinuity caused through drier being changed. § Discontinuity caused during scale test. † Mean for 26 days only, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th omitted.

XXXII.—ABSOLUTE OBSERVATIONS; TEMPERATURE OF THE MAGNETOGRAPHS; MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES; NOTES

Eskdalemuir.

August, 1918.

Table with columns for Date, Time (G.M.T. From/To), Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day (0-2), and Day. Includes a section for 'MAGNETIC NOTES' on the right side, starting with 'August, 1918.' and describing magnetic disturbances.

See Explanatory Note, Table IV.

XXXIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

September, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour, oh, 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, 8h, 9h, 10h, 11h, Noon, 13h, 14h, 15h, 16h, 17h, 18h, 19h, 20h, 21h, 22h, 23h, Midt, Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30, Mean). Values range from 87 to 1009.

XXXIV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

September, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (Hour, oh, 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, 8h, 9h, 10h, 11h, Noon, 13h, 14h, 15h, 16h, 17h, 18h, 19h, 20h, 21h, 22h, 23h, Midt, Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30, Mean). Values range from 86 to 933.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

XXXVII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

October, 1918.

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean. Rows 1-31 and Mean†.

† Gas blown out while removing water from Thermograph gas pipe. †† Gas became foul and useless. † Mean for 25 days only, 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st, 22nd and 26th omitted.

XXXVIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

October, 1918.

Table with columns: Hour G.M.T., oh., 1h., 2h., 3h., 4h., 5h., 6h., 7h., 8h., 9h., 10h., 11h., Noon, 13h., 14h., 15h., 16h., 17h., 18h., 19h., 20h., 21h., 22h., 23h., Midt., Mean. Rows 1-31 and Mean†.

† Gas blown out while removing water from Thermograph gas pipe. † Mean for 25 days only, 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st, 22nd and 25th omitted.

XXXIX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE : VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

October, 1918.

Table with columns for Hour G.M.T., Day, and magnetic force values for hours 0h through 24h, plus Midt. and Mean. Includes a note about the unit: 44,000 γ (144 C.G.S. unit) +.

‡ Gas blown out while removing water from Thermograph gas pipe.

* Burner became choked and gas went out.

‡ Gas became foul and useless.

+ Mean for 25 days only, 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st, 22nd and 26th omitted.

§ Making and fitting new lamp.

XL.—ABSOLUTE OBSERVATIONS; TEMPERATURE OF THE MAGNETOGRAPHS; MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES; NOTES

Eskdalemuir.

October, 1918.

Table with columns: Date, Time G.M.T. (From/To), Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day (0-2), Date.

MAGNETIC NOTES.

October, 1918.

The mean character figure was 0.77. The first four days were almost continually disturbed, but the remainder of the month, except for brief or moderate disturbances on the 8th and 16th, was tolerably quiet. Very quiet conditions prevailed on the 13th and 27th. Well-marked bays were recorded at 4d. 19h. and 6d. 23h., and a very rapid fall in N. at 8d. 18h. Rapid oscillations in value, of small amplitude, of the horizontal components were noticed during the daylight hours of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 31st. A sudden commencement is noted at 5d. 13h. 15m., but the subsequent movements were small though very rapid. The disturbance on the 8th only lasted 8 hours. The most noticeable feature in this interval was the rapid fall in N. and V. at 18h. The rate of change of N. was 18.5 γ per min., of V. 14.3 γ per min.

XLIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

November, 1918.

Table with 23 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0h-23h, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Values are in gamma (γ) units. Includes a header row for conversion: 44,000 γ = 1.44 C.G.S. units +.

† Mean for 29 days only, 20th omitted.

‡ Clock stopped.

XLIV.—ABSOLUTE OBSERVATIONS; TEMPERATURE OF THE MAGNETOGRAPHS; MAGNETIC CHARACTER FIGURES; NOTES.

Eskdalemuir.

November, 1918.

Table with columns: Date, Time G.M.T. (From, To), Horizontal Force (γ), Declination (° ' "), Dip (° '), Temperature in Magnet House (a), Magnetic Character of day (0-2), Date. Rows include observations for Nov. 6, 13, 20, 25.

MAGNETIC NOTES.

November, 1918.

The mean character figure, 0.70, was practically that of the mean for the year. The first nine days were quiet; disturbances prevailed from the 10th to the 16th, and on the 23rd, 24th, and 29th. The last of these was preceded by a sudden commencement at 28d. 19h. 35m., but beyond the occurrence of a bay about 23h. on that day, nothing particular happened. The subsequent disturbance of the 29th began with a sudden commencement at 13h. 26m. V. began to increase in the characteristic manner at 18h., and its chief drop in value began soon after 22 1/2h. It is noticed, however, that the minimum was little below the undisturbed value. The principal movement on N. took place between 22h. 9m. and 22h. 55m., and consisted of a double oscillation having a range of 336 γ, part of it at the rate of 24 γ per min. The changes in W. were much smaller. Tolerably quiet conditions were restored by 2h. on the 30th. A noticeable feature of the month is the close similarity in the V. curves for 11th-12th and 12th-13th; also between those of 13th-14th and 14th-15th. The latter repetition is especially striking. The curves are reproduced in Plate IX.

XLV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

December, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (oh. to Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1 to 31). Values range from approximately 940 to 958. Includes a section for 15,000 γ (-15 C.G.S. units) +.

† Mean for 28 days only, 23rd, 24th and 25th omitted.

‡ Clock accidentally stopped after changing sheets.

XLVI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

Mean Values for periods of 60 Minutes centred at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.

December, 1918.

Table with 25 columns (oh. to Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1 to 31). Values range from approximately 880 to 900. Includes a section for 4,000 γ (+04 C.G.S. units) +.

† Mean for 28 days, 23rd, 24th and 25th omitted.

‡ Clock accidentally stopped after changing sheets.

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

(Not corrected for the effect of the North Force on the West Magnetograph, or vice versa, or for the effect of the Horizontal Force on the V. F. Balance.) Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time, for the Months, Year, and Seasons.

Table for NLIX.—NORTH COMPONENT (all days except Mar. 8, May 16, 17, July 21, 23, 24, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, Nov. 20, Dec. 23, 24, 25). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Midt. Rows: J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table for L.—WEST COMPONENT (all days except Mar. 8, May 16, 17, July 21, 23, 24, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, Nov. 20, Dec. 23, 24, 25). 1918. Columns: Eskdalemuir, 1-23, Midt. Rows: J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table for LI.—VERTICAL COMPONENT (all days except Mar. 8, May 16, 17, July 21, 23, 24, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, Nov. 20, Dec. 23, 24, 25). 1918. Columns: Eskdalemuir, 1-23, Midt. Rows: J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y., W., Eq., S.

x and n mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum hourly values in each month or season. In the tables of diurnal inequalities the value to which the letter n is prefixed is to be taken with the minus sign.

LII.-LIV.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE MAGNETIC COMPONENTS, DECLINATION, INCLINATION, AND HORIZONTAL FORCE.

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

Table LII.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West) (all days except Mar. 8, May 16, 17, July 21, 23, 24, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, Nov. 20, Dec. 23, 24, 25). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, I., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9., 10., 11., Noon, 13., 14., 15., 16., 17., 18., 19., 20., 21., 22., 23., Midt. Rows: J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LIII.—INCLINATION (all days except Mar. 8, May 16, 17, July 21, 23, 24, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, Nov. 20, Dec. 23, 24, 25). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, I., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9., 10., 11., Noon, 13., 14., 15., 16., 17., 18., 19., 20., 21., 22., 23., Midt. Rows: J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LIV.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (all days except Mar. 8, May 16, 17, July 21, 23, 24, Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, Oct. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 26, Nov. 20, Dec. 23, 24, 25). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, γ. Rows: J., F., M., A., M., J., J., A., S., O., N., D., Y., W., Eq., S.

α and η mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum hourly values in each month or season. Note.—The corrections formerly applied on account of the effect of the N. Force on the W. Magnetograph, etc., have been ignored this year as insignificant.

LV.-LVII.—INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF MAGNETIC FORCE.

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

Table LV.—NORTH COMPONENT (Quiet Days). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Mid. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LVI.—WEST COMPONENT (Quiet Days). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Mid. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LVII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT (Quiet Days). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Mid. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

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

LVIII.-LX.—INTERNATIONAL QUIET DAYS—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES.

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

Table LVIII.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West) Quiet Days. 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Midd. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LIX.—INCLINATION (Quiet Days). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Midd. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LX.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (Quiet Days). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-23, Midd. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Note.—The corrections formerly applied on account of the effect of the N. Force on the W. Magnetograph, etc., have been ignored this year as insignificant.

LXa.-LXc.—SELECTED DISTURBED DAYS—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF MAGNETIC FORCE.

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

Table LXa.—NORTH COMPONENT (Disturbed Days). 1918. Columns: Month and Season, 1-24, Eskdalemuir. Rows: J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LXb.—WEST COMPONENT (Disturbed Days). 1918. Columns: Eskdalemuir, 1-24. Rows: J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LXc.—VERTICAL COMPONENT (Disturbed Days). 1918. Columns: Eskdalemuir, 1-24. Rows: J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

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

LXd.-LXf.—SELECTED DISTURBED DAYS—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES.

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

Table with columns for Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.), and columns 1 through 23, Midt. Title: Eskdalemuir. LXd.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West).—Disturbed Days. 1918.

Table with columns for Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.), and columns 1 through 23, Midt. Title: Eskdalemuir. LXe.—INCLINATION (Disturbed Days). 1918.

Table with columns for Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.), and columns 1 through 23, Midt. Title: Eskdalemuir. LXf.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (Disturbed Days). 1918.

x and n mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum hourly values in each month or season. Note.—The corrections formerly applied on account of the effect of the N. Force on the W. Magnetograph, etc., have been ignored this year as insignificant.

LXg.—LXI.—LXII.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF DECLINATION AND HORIZONTAL FORCE.

Derived from readings at exact hours, Greenwich Mean Time.

Table LXg.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West)—All days except disturbed days. Richmond (Kew Observatory). 1918. Columns 1-23, Midt. Rows J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LXI.—DECLINATION (Quiet days). Kew Observatory. 1918. Columns 1-23, Midt. Rows J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LXII.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (Quiet days). Kew Observatory. 1918. Columns 1-23, Midt. Rows J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

* and n mark respectively the mean maximum and minimum hourly values in each month or season.

LXIII.—RANGE OF MEAN DIURNAL INEQUALITIES FOR THE MONTHS, YEAR, AND SEASONS OF 1918, AT ESKDALEMUIR AND RICHMOND (KEW OBSERVATORY).

Note.—The ranges are those shown in Tables XLIX. to LXII., in the preparation of which non-cyclic change has been eliminated (see Table LXIIIa).

Months and Season.	ESKDALEMUIR.																		RICHMOND.		
	"All" Days.			Quiet Days.			Disturbed Days.			"All" Days.			Quiet Days.			Disturbed Days.			Quiet Days.		"All" Days.
	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	D.	I.	H.	D.	I.	H.	D.	I.	H.	D.	H.	D.
J.	27.7	38.1	16.6	26.1	23.4	7.7	38.5	84.3	52.3	8.76	1.53	23.0	5.70	1.55	23.5	17.04	2.41	34.7	5.18	24.8	6.13
F.	29.9	39.3	25.9	27.1	25.4	6.7	38.8	91.8	77.2	8.85	1.75	24.3	5.99	1.41	21.9	18.73	2.66	37.5	6.03	19.7	6.46
M.	43.2	52.0	27.5	48.6	43.0	15.4	53.6	92.3	90.2	11.08	2.42	38.8	9.70	2.62	42.4	16.48	2.94	63.9	9.81	32.2	12.78
A.	61.5	59.9	45.8	51.3	53.7	18.4	79.3	98.2	122.3	12.88	3.32	60.5	12.10	3.32	52.7	21.33	4.30	77.0	12.51	40.5	12.75
M.	58.3	60.1	30.2	48.8	68.9	20.4	100.6	79.0	114.1	11.93	3.31	58.4	14.56	2.95	50.4	13.46	5.74	114.2	14.00	36.8	11.95
J.	60.7	63.4	27.8	49.2	59.5	24.5	90.1	75.5	86.0	12.18	3.75	64.2	12.52	2.99	51.1	14.03	5.72	101.4	11.50	41.2	11.59
J.	68.0	63.8	33.7	48.9	60.3	24.4	99.8	78.8	75.7	12.04	4.04	71.0	12.01	3.14	52.5	14.05	5.68	105.2	11.34	38.4	11.63
A.	67.6	62.3	31.5	51.1	63.0	18.7	109.0	58.3	76.2	13.69	4.22	70.7	13.61	3.48	54.0	13.83	6.88	113.9	12.82	46.2	12.58
S.	59.3	51.5	45.3	55.9	48.4	18.8	80.6	61.6	92.4	11.48	3.36	53.4	10.74	3.52	56.6	14.35	5.58	79.4	10.99	46.7	10.90
O.	47.1	46.5	35.1	40.9	42.3	13.7	50.9	64.0	88.5	9.80	2.90	42.0	9.08	2.59	41.6	15.18	4.57	57.7	9.02	34.6	9.16
N.	30.8	35.6	27.1	24.9	26.7	7.3	53.6	64.6	97.4	8.00	2.03	27.8	6.21	1.39	22.4	12.44	3.83	48.5	6.47	24.3	7.02
D.	19.0	40.3	29.2	10.8	13.9	4.7	48.9	125.9	158.5	8.65	1.48	15.7	3.22	0.56	8.9	24.66	5.24	60.5	3.12	11.4	5.15
Y.	43.7	44.2	27.6	37.8	41.9	14.1	57.7	61.4	81.4	9.37	2.29	42.8	9.23	2.27	37.8	12.56	2.93	58.4	9.23	30.1	9.31
W.	26.5	32.2	22.9	21.3	20.1	6.0	34.4	66.8	87.7	8.03	1.62	22.7	4.65	1.16	17.6	13.91	2.98	29.2	4.88	18.0	5.91
Eq.	50.8	51.9	34.7	47.1	46.4	14.6	60.8	70.4	90.6	10.96	2.75	48.0	10.29	2.89	47.3	15.24	3.76	57.2	10.51	38.0	11.39
S.	63.6	60.8	29.5	48.2	62.0	23.6	91.5	64.2	75.8	12.42	3.83	66.1	12.96	3.07	50.3	12.01	5.55	96.3	12.41	38.8	11.89

LXIIIa.—NON-CYCLIC CHANGE (24h—0h) FOR THE MONTHS OF 1918 AT TWO OBSERVATORIES.

Month.	ESKDALEMUIR.									RICHMOND.		
	"All" Days.			Quiet Days.			Disturbed Days.			Quiet Days.		"All" Days.
	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	D.	H.	D.
January..	-0.8	-1.1	-0.6	0.4	3.4	-2.6	-7.2	-20.4	6.4	0.44	1.8	0.02
February	0.9	0.7	-1.0	5.0	1.0	-0.8	-3.2	-10.4	5.4	-0.16	4.9	0.40
March ..	0.8	-0.8	-1.5	3.4	-1.0	-2.6	-4.2	6.6	0.6	-0.14	1.8	-0.02
April ..	0.1	-2.3	-1.0	9.4	-0.4	-1.4	-11.0	0.8	11.6	-0.52	5.8	-0.36
May ..	0.1	3.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	-3.4	15.8	-0.4	0.50	3.7	-0.03
June ..	0.0	0.0	0.6	-0.6	0.2	0.8	-6.2	-10.0	-9.6	0.04	0.0	0.00
July ..	-0.1	-0.6	0.7	7.0	4.6	-0.8	-8.8	3.2	12.2	0.38	5.5	0.09
August ..	-1.3	0.0	0.5	6.8	-5.8	-4.2	8.6	8.4	22.8	-1.16	6.0	-0.11
September	-0.4	0.6	-0.9	4.0	-4.0	-1.0	-6.0	-3.0	-10.6	-0.88	3.9	-0.59
October	1.5	-2.0	0.1	0.3	-3.0	1.3	-12.5	-15.2	-7.5	-0.26	3.5	0.05
November	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	4.2	3.6	-1.6	-21.4	-7.6	-3.4	0.36	5.0	-0.32
December	4.5	-0.1	1.2	4.6	1.8	-0.8	-5.6	4.6	-15.4	0.04	6.2	0.42

LXIIIb.—MEAN VALUES OF THE SQUARES OF THE ABSOLUTE DAILY RANGES OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE.

Eskdalemuir.

(Unit $1\gamma^2$).

1918.

Month and Year.	R_N^2	R_W^2	R_V^2	$R_N^2 + R_W^2$	$R_N^2 + R_W^2 + R_V^2$	Mean Character Figure.
January	6747	10001	3995	16748	20743	0.39
February	8561	9837	4779	18397	23176	0.68
March	14092	11297	5375	25389	30763	0.58
April	19565	17865	11944	37431	49374	0.83
May	18187	12097	7864	30284	38148	0.68
June	10587	7291	6388	17878	24266	0.57
July	11400	9560	5104	21628	29527	0.65
August	22375	12904	7780	36012	44759	0.87
September	20297	14049	9049	34346	43394	0.71
October	15561	14178	7101	28137	35930	0.77
November	13402	13216	6726	26618	33343	0.70
December	20438	18878	13640	39316	52950	0.74
Year 1918	15101	12598	7479	27757	35282	0.68
Year 1917	14535	12058	7842	26593	34435	0.65
Year 1916	12508	10172	8269	22680	30949	0.74
Year 1915	10066	9542	3808	19608	23416	0.80
Year 1914	4606	4333	1632	8939	10571	0.71
Year 1913	3997	3320	—	—	—	0.58
Year 1912	3591	3402	—	—	—	0.69
Year 1911	7655	6103	2514	13758	16272	0.85

LXIV.—HARMONIC COMPONENTS OF THE DIURNAL INEQUALITY.

Values of a_n, b_n in the series $\Sigma (a_n \cos 15nt^\circ + b_n \sin 15nt^\circ)$, t being reckoned in hours from midnight G.M.T.

Eskdalemuir.

(Longitude of Eskdalemuir Observatory, 3° 12' W.)

1918.

Table with columns for Month and Season, North Component, West Component, and Vertical Component. It includes data for All Days, Quiet Days, and Disturbed Days across various months from J.F.M. to Y.W.Eq.S.

LXIVa.—HARMONIC COMPONENTS OF THE DIURNAL INEQUALITY.

Values of c_n, α_n in the series $\Sigma c_n \sin (15nt^\circ + \alpha_n)$, t being Mean Local Time reckoned in hours from midnight.

Eskdalemuir.

(Longitude of Eskdalemuir Observatory, 3° 12' W.)

1918.

Table with columns for Month and Season, North Component, West Component, and Vertical Component. It includes data for All Days, Quiet Days, and Disturbed Days across various months from J.F.M. to Y.W.Eq.S.

LXVII.—MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL VALUES OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC ELEMENTS AT THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE OBSERVATORIES, 1918.

1918.	RICHMOND (KEW OBS.) (quiet days D and H , absolute observations I , See p. 58)				ESKDALEMUIR. (all days except those noted in monthly tables).				CAHIRCIVEEN (VALENCIA OBS.). (in general 2 absolute observations per month).			
	North.	West.	Vertical.	Total.	North.	West.	Vertical.	Total.	North.	West.	Vertical.	Total.
	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ
January.. ..	17818	4745	43401	47155	15976	4948	45072	48075	16830	6012	44458	47916
February	17815	4737	43407	47159	15971	4942	45069	48070	16816	6009	44455	47907
March	17814	4737	43362	47118	15971	4940	45074	48075	16798	5998	44401	47850
April	17802	4727	43340	47091	15976	4934	45053	48056	16810	5988	44421	47872
May	17823	4726	43345	47104	15983	4932	45065	48069	16810	5985	44388	47841
June	17825	4728	43360	47119	15984	4924	45053	48058	16819	5994	44430	47884
July	17817	4722	43367	47121	15986	4924	45063	48068	16813	5984	44385	47839
August	17809	4711	43319	47073	15976	4920	45068	48068	16798	5978	44368	47817
September	17811	4708	43346	47098	15968	4915	45066	48063	16807	5978	44388	47839
October	17817	4706	43414	47163	15965	4910	45077	48072	16786	5970	44378	47821
November	17812	4700	43326	47080	15965	4907	45068	48064	16806	5971	44369	47820
December	17810	4694	43346	47096	15958	4898	45070	48062	16826	5976	44441	47893
Year 1918	17814	4720	43361	47115	15973	4925	45067	48067	16810	5987	44497	47858
Year 1917	17809	4770	43366	47122	15976	4971	45093	48097	16808	6024	44448	47900
Year 1916	17816	4823	43395	47156	15986	5020	45119	48130	16803	6078	44473	47929
Year 1915	17808	4874	43376	47141	16001	5075	45173	48191	16785	6130	44519*	47972*
Year 1910	17781	5117	43546	47313	15976	5311	45343	48368	16732	6337	44771	48215
Year 1905	17743	5272	43742	47496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1918.	Declination (West).		Inclination (North).		Horizontal Force.	Declination (West).		Inclination (North).		Horizontal Force.	Declination (West).		Inclination (North).		Horizontal Force.
	°	'	°	'	γ	°	'	°	'	γ	°	'	°	'	γ
January.. ..	14	54·8	66	58·9	18439	17	12·6	69	38·6	16724	19	39·4	68	6·0	17872
February	14	53·5	66	59·4	18434	17	11·7	69	38·9	16718	19	39·8	68	6·9	17857
March	14	53·5	66	58·2	18433	17	11·3	69	39·0	16718	19	39·0	68	6·8	17837
April	14	52·2	66	58·5	18419	17	9·7	69	38·4	16720	19	36·4	68	6·8	17845
May	14	51·1	66	57·3	18439	17	8·9	69	38·2	16726	19	35·9	68	6·0	17844
June	14	51·3	66	57·6	18441	17	7·4	69	38·0	16725	19	37·0	68	6·4	17855
July	14	50·6	66	58·4	18432	17	7·2	69	38·1	16727	19	35·4	68	5·8	17840
August	14	49·0	66	57·7	18422	17	7·1	69	39·0	16716	19	35·4	68	6·4	17830
September	14	48·3	66	58·4	18423	17	6·5	69	39·6	16707	19	34·9	68	6·4	17838
October	14	47·8	67	0·0	18428	17	5·7	69	40·1	16703	19	34·7	68	7·6	17816
November	14	46·9	66	57·9	18422	17	5·1	69	39·9	16702	19	33·6	68	6·1	17835
December	14	46·0	66	58·8	18417	17	3·8	69	40·6	16693	19	33·1	68	6·6	17856
Year 1918	14	50·4	66	58·4	18429	17	8·1	69	39·0	16715	19	36·2	68	6·5	17844
Year 1917	14	59·6	66	58·0	18437	17	16·3	69	38·6	16732	19	43·0	68	6·9	17855
Year 1916	15	8·8	66	57·5	18457	17	26·1	69	37·6	16756	19	53·1	68	6·6	17869
Year 1915	15	18·4	66	56·6	18463	17	35·9	69	36·9	16786	20	3·8	68	7·9*	17869
Year 1910	16	3·2	66	58·7	18503	18	23·3	69	37·8	16836	20	44·6	68	13·0	17892
Year 1905	16	32·9	67	3·8	18510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Mean of 11 months.

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

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	1918.				1917.				1916.			
			Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Hori- zontal Force.	Vertical Force.	Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Hori- zontal Force.	Vertical Force.	Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Hori- zontal Force.	Vertical Force.
	N.			N.	?	?		N.	?	?		N.	?	?
Sitka (Alaska)	57 3	135 20 W.	30 24.9 E.	74 23.8	15380	55790	30 24.7 E.	74 24.8	15584	55866	30 23.9 E.	74 25.6	15585	55923
Rude Skov	55 51	12 27 E.	8 17.1 W.	68 56.5	17167	44587	8 26.0 W.	68 54.7	17198	44599	8 34.6 W.	68 52.7	17229	44599
Eskdalemuir	55 19	3 12 W.	17 8.1 W.	69 39.0	16715	45067	17 16.3 W.	69 38.6	16732	45093	17 26.1 W.	69 37.6	16756	45119
Meanook	54 37	113 21 W.	27 44.2 E.	77 54.5	12940	60399	27 46.1 E.	77 55.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonyhurst	53 51	2 28 W.	6 8.6 W.	68 43.3	17330	44501	16 16.5 W.	68 42.0	17341	44475	16 25.6 W.	68 41.9	17342	44477
Potsdam	52 23	13 4 E.	7 54.0 W.	66 30.0	18658	42911	8 2.8 W.	66 28.2	18685	42910	8 7.5 W.	66 27.1	18698	42904
Seddin	52 17	13 1 E.	7 55.3 W.	66 27.0	18696	42896	8 4.1 W.	66 25.2	18723	42895	8 9.0 W.	66 24.1	18736	42890
De Bilt (Utrecht)	52 5	5 11 E.	11 44.0 W.	66 50.7	18424	43081	11 53.6 W.	66 50.1	18443	43103	12 2.7 W.	66 48.8	18461	43100
Valencia (Ireland)	51 56	10 15 W.	9 36.2 W.	68 6.5	17844	44497	19 43.0 W.	68 6.9	17855	44448	19 53.1 W.	68 6.6	17869	44473
Kew (Richmond)	51 28	0 19 W.	4 50.4 W.	66 58.4	18429	43361	14 59.6 W.	66 58.0	18437	43365	15 8.8 W.	66 57.5	18457	43395
Greenwich	51 28	0 0	4 27.7 W.	66 52.9	18467	..	14 37.0 W.	66 53.2	18480	..	14 46.9 W.	66 52.7	18492	..
Val Joyeux (near Paris)	48 49	2 1 E.	13 12.4 W.	64 43.2	19680	41669	13 21.5 W.	64 41.2	19690	41629	13 30.7 W.	64 40.3	19700	41623
O'Gyalla	47 53	18 12 E.	5 21.9 W.	..	20917	..	5 31.0 W.	..	20945	..	5 41.1 W.	..	20966	..
Pola	44 52	13 51 E.	7 11.0 W.	60 9.0	22113	38533	7 19.2 W.	60 6.8	22124	38494	..	..	..	..
Agincourt (Toronto)	43 47	79 16 E.	6 38.3 W.	74 44.8	15916	58366	6 36.2 W.	74 44.2	15950	58449	6 33.4 W.	74 43.5	15987	58538
Tortosa	40 49	0 30 E.	12 16.1 W.	57 42.8	23298	36872	12 24.9 W.	57 44.3	23301	36914	12 34.7 W.	57 46.2	23306	36907
Coimbra	40 12	8 25 W.	15 35.6 W.	58 26.7	23062	37545	15 42.6 W.	58 29.6	23059	37618	15 50.1 W.	58 32.2	23046	37662
Cheltenham (Maryland)	38 44	76 50 W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 7.7 W.	70 49.6	19341	55624
San Fernando	36 28	6 12 W.	14 12.4 W.	54 2.2	24976	34423	14 21.1 W.	54 9.0	24986	34580	14 28.5 W.	54 15.8	24958	34686
Tucson (Arizona)	32 15	110 50 W.	13 47.1 E.	59 26.5	26982	45701	13 46.1 E.	59 26.4	27021	45763	13 44.4 E.	59 26.1	27063	45824
Lukiapang	31 19	121 2 E.	3 18.8 W.	45 31.0	33212	33817	3 17.8 W.	45 31.5	33201	33815	3 16.0 W.	45 31.9	33201	33823
Dehra Dún	30 19	78 3 E.	2 1.4 E.	44 49.6	32980	32782	2 6.5 E.	44 44.1	33010	32704	2 11.0 E.	44 37.9	33050	32627
Hong Kong	22 18	114 10 E.	0 18.0 W.	30 48.3	37164	22159	0 16.3 W.	30 50.4	37163	22188	0 13.8 W.	30 51.8	37155	22205
Honolulu (Hawaii)	21 19	158 4 W.	9 48.6 E.	39 26.7	28905	23781	9 46.3 E.	39 27.1	28935	23812	9 43.9 E.	39 28.5	28966	23856
Toungoo	18 56	96 27 E.	0 16.5 W.	23 8.4	39067	16696	0 12.7 W.	23 8.5	39037	16684	0 8.4 W.	23 8.5	39018	16677
Alibag (Bombay)	18 39	72 52 E.	0 28.4 E.	24 43.0	36886	16979	0 32.5 E.	24 35.8	36875	16880	..	..	..	..
Vieques (Porto Rico)	18 9	65 26 W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 19.2 W.	50 55.5	28158	34680
Antipolo	14 36	121 10 E.	..	..	..	..	0 35.9 E.	16 7.7	38088	11014	0 37.3 E.	16 9.8	38096	11042
Kodai-Kanal	10 14	77 28 E.	1 39.2 W.	4 30.3	37694	2069	1 33.8 W.	4 27.1	37661	2931	1 27.9 W.	4 22.4	37633	2878
	S.			S.				S.				S.		
Mauritius	20 6	57 33 E.	10 3.2 W.	52 44.9	23149	30447	9 54.5 W.	52 48.6	23181	30551	9 47.6 W.	52 54.6	23201	30688
Pilar (Argentine)	31 40	63 53 W.	8 5.6 E.	25 39.5	25398	12200	8 13.7 E.	25 41.0	25450	12240	8 22.9 E.	25 40.9	25506	12265
Melbourne	37 50	114 58 E.	..	..	..	..	8 3.2 E.	67 50.9	22961	56400	8 6.5 E.	67 48.7	23001	56395
Christchurch, N.Z.	43 32	172 37 E.	16 55.7 E.	68 6.7	22304	55516	16 53.0 E.	68 4.8	22328	55486	16 49.8 E.	..	22355	..

LXVIIIb.—ADDITIONAL VALUES FOR EARLIER YEARS.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	1915.				1914.				1913.			
			Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Hori- zontal Force.	Vertical Force.	Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Hori- zontal Force.	Vertical Force.	Declina- tion.	Inclina- tion.	Hori- zontal Force.	Vertical Force.
	N.			N.	?	?		N.	?	?		N.	?	?
Kasan	55 50	48 51 E.	..	..	..	..	8 21.3 E.	69 22.1	17891	47517	8 10.9 E.	69 18.2	17959	47535
Uccle	50 48	4 21 E.	12 38.3 W.	66 1.2	18989	42090	12 48.0 W.	66 0.7	19007	42714	..	..	..	..
Cracow	50 4	19 58 E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 3.3 W.	64 18.4	..	..
O'Gyalla	47 53	18 12 E.	5 50.1 W.	..	20995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kakioka	36 14	140 11 E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 10.1 W.	49 30.9	29749	34851
Lukiapang	31 19	121 2 E.	3 13.1 W.	45 32.1	33212	33839	3 9.5 W.	45 31.7	33227	33844	3 7.2 W.	45 32.6	33233	33870
Helwan	29 52	31 21 E.	2 3.0 W.	40 54.8	30012	26009	2 9.2 W.	40 50.9	30016	25954	2 17.0 W.	40 47.6	30031	25916
Barrackpore	22 46	88 22 E.	..	..	..	..	0 32.2 E.	30 58.9	37403	22459	0 38.0 E.	30 54.8	37388	22387
Antipolo	14 36	121 10 E.	0 37.3 E.	16 11.1	38095	11057	0 38.8 E.	16 10.6	38062	11041	0 39.4 E.	16 14.7	38090	11098
	S.			S.				S.				S.		
Batavia	6 11	106 49 E.	0 46.1 E.	31 33.6	36676	22528	0 46.2 E.	31 28.8	36685	22464	0 46.4 E.	31 24.4	36690	22401
Tananarivo	18 55	47 32 E.	..	..	..	..	8 25.2 W.	53 37.9	22484	30532	8 31.4 W.	53 39.0	22492	30563

Notes on the Meteorological Summaries.

In the meteorological tables in the present volume the diurnal variation of pressure, temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine and wind-speed is shown. The tables differ from those published for the years 1911 to 1917 in that the 1918 values of the various elements are printed, not their departures from normal. These values are averages for the months and the year; the individual readings from which the averages are derived are available for reference at the Meteorological Office. For the years 1874 to 1886, and 1900 to 1913, such hourly readings were published *in extenso*. For the years 1869 to 1889, and 1887 to 1899 five-day means were printed.

The normal hourly values computed for periods ending with 1915 will be found in the 1917 volume.

In the tables for pressure, temperature and relative humidity values at 0h. and 24h. are both given. The small difference between them is due to the fact that the readings at the midnights with which a month opens and closes are in general different. In estimating the mean of all the readings for the month these first and last readings are given half-weight. Tables of the diurnal inequalities of pressure and temperature have been introduced. In preparing these tables the non-cyclic change has been eliminated by the use of the formulae given in footnotes.

Particulars of the methods of tabulation and of the instruments are published in the Introduction to *Part IV, Section 1* of the *Year Book* for 1913 and in the Annual Reports of the Meteorological Office for the years 1867 and 1869. The barographs and the thermographs with dry and wet bulbs are photographic; the speed of the wind is recorded by cup anemometers, except at Eskdalemuir where a tube-anemometer is used for the hourly tabulations; the raingauges in use are of Beckley's pattern; the duration of bright sunshine is measured by the Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder.

The values in the tables have been expressed throughout in units based upon the C.G.S. system. Tables for conversion to other units were given with the Notes for 1913. They will also be found in the *Computer's Handbook*.

Some points of importance in the history of the observations are referred to in the *Notes* for 1917. They are not reproduced here as the present tables cover only the year 1918. It should be mentioned, however, that the system of time-marking previously in use introduced some uncertainty in the readings of the barograms and thermograms. The time-marks occur at intervals of two hours and alternate readings used to be made at a time-mark and halfway between two time-marks. From January 1st, 1918, the time-marks have been made half-an-hour before each even hour instead of at the hour, so that where the hourly readings have to be made the photographic curve is uninterrupted.

(a) *Pressure*—The barometer readings are obtained from the hourly tabulations of photographic records from similar apparatus at all the observatories. Due allowance is made for the variation of gravity with latitude. The pressures refer to station level, i.e. to the level of the cistern of the control-barometer, the readings of the curves being compared three times a day with those of this barometer. Tables for 'reduction' of pressure to sea-level are printed in the Introduction to *Part IV, Section 1* of the *Year Book* for 1913.

(b) *Temperature of the Air.*—Temperature is expressed in degrees absolute on the Kelvin Scale. The value of a degree is the same as on 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 practice of indicating “degrees absolute” by “a” instead of by °A has been adopted recently. Thus the temperature of the freezing-point of water is written 273a. Conversion from the centigrade to the absolute scale is a simple addition or subtraction. Tables for converting from the Fahrenheit to the absolute scale are given in the *Computer's Handbook*.

The temperatures shown for all four Observatories have been derived from the tabulation of photographic records from similar mercurial thermometers. At Eskdalemuir the thermometer screen is a large hut with louvred sides. At the other observatories the screen is on the north wall of the observatory building. In the case of Aberdeen the screen in question is on the tower of King's College at a height of 12·5 m. above ground.

The diurnal range of temperature determined by thermometers exposed in a north-wall screen is generally appreciably less than the range in a Stevenson screen in the open hut; recent investigation has shown that this rule does not hold good at Valencia Observatory.*

(c) *Relative Humidity* 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 the Observatories; they have cylindrical bulbs about four inches long. The values of the humidity are calculated by the use of the Meteorological Office tables, which are based upon Glaisher's factors.†

The means for Richmond, Eskdalemuir, and Cahirciveen are obtained from the hourly values of humidity for each day; the means for Aberdeen are calculated from the mean hourly values for the month of the dry and wet-bulb temperatures.

Mention should be made here of a difficulty inherent in the psychrometric method of determining the relative humidity of the air. The depression of the wet-bulb reading depends, not only on the amount of vapour present in the air, but also on the strength of the wind blowing past the thermometers. The tables in use for computing the humidity take no account of the wind, and the results are, therefore, open to criticism.

(d) *Wind.*—The speed of the wind is obtained from the records of similar Robinson anemographs at Richmond, Cahirciveen, Falmouth, and Aberdeen, but at Eskdalemuir the records are made by a Dines Pressure-tube instrument. Anemographs of the latter type are also in operation at the other observatories and the charts are used in other publications of the office, e.g. in the *Monthly Weather Report Annual Summary*.

The records from instruments of the two types, exposed at the same place, give approximately the same values for the mean speed.

More serious than any imperfections in the anemometers themselves is the difficulty in determining the relation between the wind which crosses the Observatory at a particular height and the general flow of air in the neighbourhood. In the extreme case of the anemometer at Falmouth, the recorded speed‡ is probably only half of what would be measured at the same height above ground in open country. The anemometer at Cahirciveen is on a tower at the NE corner of the main building, so that the exposure is less free for winds between SE and SW than for other directions.

* L.H.G. Dines, Meteorological Office Professional Notes No. 23 1921.

† See *Computer's Handbook* Section 1.

‡ Not published now.

(e) *Rainfall*.—In this table totals for the hours have been given instead of means. The first and last entries refer to the half hours beginning and ending at midnight.

(f) *Sunshine*.—The duration of bright sunshine is obtained by the Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder, and is therefore measured by the burning or scorching of a blue card by the focussed sunlight. The values are given in hours and are obtained by dividing the totals for each month by the number of days in the month. It should be noticed that the entries refer to Local Apparent Time.

Harmonic Analysis.—The systematic analysis of the records of pressure and temperature of the seven observatories of the Meteorological Office by means of the beautiful harmonic analyser invented by W. Thomson (Lord Kelvin) was a notable enterprise of the period 1871-1882. The results for each month of these years are published in *Harmonic Analysis of Hourly Observations of Air Temperature and Pressure at British Observatories; Official Publication No. 93*. This volume contains also the harmonic components for the average diurnal variation in the several months for the same period.* Corresponding data for longer periods have not been published by the Office. The annual mean diurnal variation of pressure at the Observatories has been analysed, however, for these *Notes* for the last few years. Results for 1918 are set out below, the normals for the older observatories being for 1871-1915, those for Eskdalemuir for 1911-1915:—

Observatory and Period.	Amplitude in Millibars.				Phase Angle, Greenwich Mean Time.								Phase Angle, Local Mean Time.			
					24-Hour Term.		12-Hour Term.		8-Hour Term.		6-Hour Term.					
	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	P ₄	A ₁	Max.	A ₂	Max.	A ₃	Max.	A ₄	Max.	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	A ₄
Aberdeen, 1918 ..	·092	·246	·059	·011	216·3	15 35	139·0	10 22	8·2	1 49	349·0	1 41	218·4	143·2	14·5	357·4
„ Normal	·116	·249	·028	·009	157·8	19 29	143·6	10 13	349·5	2 14	335·7	1 55	159·9	147·8	355·8	344·1
Eskdalemuir 1918 ..	·051	·275	·005	·012	79·0	0 44	143·5	10 13	332·9	2 36	322·9	2 7	82·2	149·9	342·5	335·7
„ Normal	·083	·257	·023	·016	75·1	1 0	141·9	10 16	15·0	1 40	330·6	1 59	78·3	148·3	24·6	343·4
Richmond (Kew Obs.) 1918	·095	·357	·035	·009	17·3	4 51	145·5	10 9	1·8	1 58	245·5	3 25	17·6	146·1	2·7	246·7
„ Normal	·138	·351	·030	·008	28·1	4 7	149·5	10 1	1·6	1 58	274·7	2 55	28·4	150·1	2·6	276·0
Cahiriveen (Val. Obs.) 1918	·185	·300	·018	·005	209·1	16 4	128·6	10 43	347·3	2 17	225·8	3 44	219·4	149·2	18·2	267·0
„ Normal	·151	·307	·034	·004	177·8	18 9	130·9	10 38	331·9	2 37	42·3	0 48	188·1	151·5	2·8	83·5

The notation is explained by two alternative formulæ for the inequality in question :

$$P_1 \sin (15t + A_1)^\circ + P_2 \sin (30t + A_2)^\circ + P_3 \sin (45t + A_3)^\circ + P_4 \sin (60t + A_4)^\circ +$$

and

$$P_1 \cos 15 (t - T_1)^\circ + P_2 \cos 30(t - T_2)^\circ + P_3 \cos 45(t - T_3)^\circ + P_4 \cos 60(t - T_4)^\circ +$$

Here t is the time elapsed in hours since midnight and T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4 are the times of maxima of the four harmonic terms. The times of the corresponding minima differ from those of the maxima by twelve, six, four, and three hours respectively. While it has been convenient to record all the times to minutes this degree of accuracy can hardly be claimed.

It is of importance to note that whilst the 12-hour term is known to be fairly consistent throughout the year, the other terms are subject to very large changes from month to month.

* The results have been discussed recently by Dr. C. Chree, *Q.J.R. Met. Soc.*, xliv., 1918, p. 99.

It may also be mentioned that the "normal" values of the P's refer to the normal diurnal variation. The average values of the P's for individual years would naturally be greater.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

For a general account of the weather of the year, reference should be made to the Annual Summary of the *Monthly Weather Report*. Daily readings at Richmond, Cahirciveen, and Eskdalemuir are published in the *Geophysical Journal*, corresponding data for Aberdeen in *Daily Readings at Meteorological Stations of the First and Second Orders*. A summary of the monthly values at each of the four observatories is to be found in the Annual Supplement to the last-named publication.

Climatic diagrams based on the average hourly values up to 1910 are given for Aberdeen, Cahirciveen, Falmouth and Richmond in *The Weather Map*.

Graphs of diurnal variation of temperature at the same observatories for the period 1871 to 1895 are given in *Temperature Tables for the British Islands*. The corresponding pressure-graphs are reproduced in a paper by R. H. Curtis.*

Normal values for various elements are given in the *Book of Normals* which is in course of publication.

* *Q.J.R. Met. Soc.* xxvi., 1900, p. 1.

RAINFALL: MONTHLY TOTALS OF HOURLY VALUES.

Amounts, in millimetres, for periods of sixty minutes* centered at the exact hours, Greenwich Mean Time.

Falmouth: H_v=50.8 m. + 0.6 m.

1918.

G.M.T.	0 to 0.30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23.30 to 24.0	Day.	
Jan.	0.9	3.3	4.1	3.8	7.5	7.5	1.7	4.7	8.2	5.8	9.1	7.3	6.8	5.7	2.8	5.0	6.2	9.5	9.4	8.2	5.6	3.6	4.0	3.2	1.2	135.1	
Feb.	4.4	4.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.8	4.4	2.4	3.5	5.1	2.7	4.4	4.2	3.3	4.1	5.2	7.0	6.1	4.8	2.6	92.9	
Mar.	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.8	3.8	9.0	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.5	5.4	1.2	1.0	46.6	
April	2.3	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	4.4	2.3	7.6	3.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	3.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	50.1	
May	1.1	3.1	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	4.8	1.2	4.0	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	29.3	
June	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.0	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.0	8.5	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.7	
July	0.6	4.6	1.3	4.3	1.7	3.1	5.5	10.9	4.9	5.0	3.3	3.3	1.5	3.1	3.8	1.4	3.8	1.1	3.6	3.3	2.2	7.0	2.1	0.8	2.6	1.0	82.5
Aug.	2.7	2.5	1.0	1.9	1.1	3.4	1.4	4.0	3.3	2.3	5.9	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.1	0.4	2.3	1.3	3.4	3.5	6.4	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	59.4	
Sept.	7.0	11.2	11.3	6.2	15.5	8.7	10.6	13.8	9.7	7.9	6.8	9.0	11.8	8.4	11.4	7.7	9.9	12.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	6.6	4.0	7.6	4.2	211.9	
Oct.	1.2	7.9	6.0	7.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	5.7	2.6	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.1	2.0	4.1	8.0	3.6	1.5	0.4	80.3	
Nov.	1.2	2.9	5.1	6.7	5.9	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.2	9.3	3.3	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	4.6	9.3	7.8	6.8	3.0	1.4	3.5	0.7	98.1	
Dec.	7.0	16.7	5.2	5.0	7.2	10.7	8.7	8.4	4.7	3.4	4.8	5.7	9.9	10.8	10.5	7.7	6.6	5.2	11.1	10.7	13.9	11.3	7.6	11.0	7.5	211.3	
Year	29.6	62.4	42.6	43.4	57.5	51.0	46.1	62.4	55.4	46.0	44.5	36.1	39.0	47.2	46.9	38.1	42.5	46.6	51.4	45.5	54.4	47.8	34.9	38.8	22.1	1132.2	

DURATION OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE: MONTHLY MEANS OF HOURLY VALUES.

Amounts for periods of sixty minutes centered at the hours of Local Apparent Time.

Falmouth: h_s=10.4 m.

1918.

L.A.T.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Day.
Jan.06	.25	.25	.29	.33	.33	.31	.25	.09	..	..	..	..	2.16
Mar.12	.19	.20	.24	.20	.20	.19	.16	.12	.02	..	..	..	1.64
April30	.39	.46	.50	.51	.49	.51	.46	.41	.18	.01	..	..	4.38
May52	.54	.52	.64	.57	.55	.56	.55	.52	.44	.22	.01	..	6.28
June55	.55	.57	.59	.62	.64	.64	.58	.62	.63	.60	.30	..	7.79
July66	.66	.72	.72	.72	.75	.76	.77	.76	.72	.72	.54	.03	9.52
Aug.63	.63	.62	.62	.62	.62	.65	.67	.67	.67	.52	.31	.02	8.34
Sept.63	.63	.62	.62	.62	.62	.65	.67	.67	.67	.52	.31	.02	8.34
Oct.63	.63	.62	.62	.62	.62	.65	.67	.67	.67	.52	.31	.02	8.34
Nov.63	.63	.62	.62	.62	.62	.65	.67	.67	.67	.52	.31	.02	8.34
Dec.63	.63	.62	.62	.62	.62	.65	.67	.67	.67	.52	.31	.02	8.34
Year05	.16	.23	.31	.39	.42	.46	.48	.47	.46	.41	.36	.28	.20	.00	4.78

* The half-hours before and after midnight are tabulated separately.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM: I. NOTES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENTS AT KEW OBSERVATORY, RICHMOND, AND ON THE CORRESPONDING TABLES, 1918. BY C. CHREE, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., SUPERINTENDENT.

The magnetographs have continued in regular operation throughout the year, and absolute observations of declination, dip, and horizontal force have been taken, usually once a week. The results of the absolute observations have appeared month by month in the *Geophysical Journal*.

On January 14th a scale-value determination of the horizontal force magnetograph gave 1 mm.=5.9 mm. This was checked several times during the year and found to remain unaltered. On January 15th a scale-value determination gave for 1 mm. on the vertical force trace 16γ. This was checked twice later in the year and found practically unaltered. The scale value of the declination instrument remained as in previous years,

$$1 \text{ mm.} = 0'.87.$$

The base values of the curves were determined by means of the absolute observations. These were taken, as in past years, with the Jones unifilar magnetometer, using collimator magnet K.C.I., mirror magnet AN, and declination magnet KO 90, and with the Barrow dip circle, No. 33, with 3½-inch needles. In the absolute observations of horizontal force deflections were made at three distances—22.5, 30 and 40 cms.—and values were calculated for the “distribution constants” P and Q from all the observations of the year combined. The values thus obtained of late years have been as follows:—

Year.	P.	Q.	Mean Value at 22.5, 30 and 40 cms. of $\log_{10}(1+Pr^2+Qr^4)$
1910	+ 0.882	— 1354	$\bar{1}.99939$
1911	+ 0.832	— 1377	$\bar{1}.99934$
1912	+ 0.749	— 1286	$\bar{1}.99937$
1913	+ 1.504	— 1528	$\bar{1}.99959$
1914	+ 1.226	— 1343	$\bar{1}.99958$
1915	+ 0.778	— 1245	$\bar{1}.99942$
1916	+ 2.962	— 2044	$\bar{1}.99996$
1917	+ 0.696	— 1236	$\bar{1}.99938$
1918	+ 1.683	— 1565	$\bar{1}.99965$

Originally the observations made in 1918 were reduced, employing the values obtained for P and Q in the previous year. The substitution of the values appropriate to 1918 entailed an increase of 6γ in the calculated values of H. The results were, however, obtained in time to secure the publication of the corrected values in the *Geophysical Journal*. The disturbance of the magnetic curves by artificial electric currents has been much as in the previous year. The publication of diurnal inequalities in D and H from the international quiet days has thus been continued.

Particulars of the magnetic "character" of individual days on the international scale "0" (quiet), "1" (moderately disturbed), and "2" (highly disturbed) have been contributed quarterly, as in recent years, to Professor 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," "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 in the disturbance to which any one figure is attached, these monthly means should be regarded as giving only a general indication of the disturbance prevailing.

1918.	Number of Days having Magnetic "Character."			Mean of "Character" Numbers.
	"0."	"1."	"2."	
January	15	12	4	0.65
February	9	11	8	0.96
March	13	14	4	0.71
April	11	11	8	0.90
May	17	12	2	0.52
June	19	9	2	0.43
July	13	17	1	0.61
August	13	14	4	0.71
September	10	16	4	0.80
October	8	16	7	0.97
November	17	4	9	0.73
December	9	13	9	1.00
Year (Totals and Means) ..	154	149	62	0.75

The mean "character" figure for the year is in excess of that for 1917, there being a decided increase in the number of days of "character" 2. The increase of disturbance was confined to the earlier and later months of the year, the midsummer months being quieter than in 1917. There were no outstanding magnetic storms during 1918, but there was very considerable disturbance on the following dates: January 30th, February 12th, March 8th, April 5th, 6th, and 11th, May 16th and 17th, August 15th, September 21st, December 8th and 25th. The disturbances of March 7th-8th and August 15th-16th formed the subject of a special paper* by the Superintendent.

The declination and horizontal force curves were tabulated on the five international days a month, particulars of which are given in the accompanying table:—

List of Magnetic Quiet Days for 1918 as issued by the International Commission of Terrestrial Magnetism.

January	8, 11, 17, 18, 19	July	7, 19, 20, 21, 22
February	8, 19, 22, 25, 26	August	1, 18, 19, 21, 30
March	5, 6, 19, 24, 25	September	11, 12, 15, 25, 26
April	13, 14, 15, 20, 24	October	11, 12, 13, 14, 27
May	7, 8, 9, 26, 27	November	5, 6, 7, 26, 27
June	2, 3, 4, 29, 30	December	5, 6, 28, 29, 30

The usual temperature correction, viz., 3.17 per 1° C, has been applied to the horizontal force curves. In view of the continual small oscillations now usual in the traces all the curves were smoothed, readings being taken exactly at the hour. The procedure differs from that adopted at Eskdalemuir where hourly values are 60-minute means.

Tables LXI and LXII give the diurnal inequalities of declination and horizontal force for the selected quiet days, after elimination of the non-cyclic change, for each month of the year, for the year as a whole, and for three seasons defined as in previous years, x and n , are attached to the maximum and minimum hourly values.* The units employed throughout are γ' in declination and γ (or 1×10^{-5} C.G.S.) in horizontal force. In the case of declination, the minus sign means that the magnet points to the east of its mean position for the day.

Table LXIII gives the algebraic difference of the extreme hourly values, and Table LXIIIa the mean algebraic excess of the value at 24h. over the value at 0h. In the majority of months, both for declination and horizontal force, the range is less than in 1917. The smallness of the ranges in December, 1918, is particularly striking. The non-cyclic change in H was not negative in any single month, and on the average had the somewhat high value of $+4.0\%$, being the same as in 1917.

Table LXVII contains mean monthly and annual values of declination, inclination, horizontal force, north and west components of force, vertical force, and total force. The results for declination and horizontal force are derived from the curve measurements of the international quiet days. The inclination results are derived from absolute observations of dip, taken at an hour in the afternoon when the departure from the mean value for the day is small, and an allowance has been made for this departure from the diurnal inequalities of previous years. The values of the other elements are derived by calculation from those of declination, inclination, and horizontal force.

Westerly declination continues to fall rapidly at approximately the same rate as in recent years. Inclination shows a small rise, as during the previous three years, and horizontal force a small fall. There is a very regular decline in the west component, as there has been of late years; the north component, on the other hand, seems to be nearly stationary. Vertical force and total force show a small fall, but it is perhaps too small to rely on, in view of the larger uncertainties affecting the values of these elements.

Table LXVIII gives mean annual values of the magnetic elements at the observatories whose publications are received at Kew Observatory, including the latest data available up to 1918. No data have been received from a considerable number of observatories since the war began.

After an exchange of ideas with representatives of the Institution of Mining Engineers, an arrangement was come to for the publication week by week of information as to the magnetic declination. The data published consist of mean values of the declination to the nearest $0'.5$ for two-hour intervals throughout the day, and the mean value for the whole day. Mean values are also given to the nearest $0'.1$ of the declination for three months, including the latest complete month of the current year, the corresponding month of the previous year, and the current month of the previous year. This enables the rate of the secular change to be inferred. Diurnal inequalities to the nearest $0'.1$ are given for the same three months. Magnetic "characters" are assigned to the individual days, following generally the international scale 0, 1, 2 of disturbance. These figures are, however, assigned from consideration of the declination curves only, and asterisks are attached to the particular two-hour intervals which are considered highly disturbed. If a single two-hour interval is deemed highly disturbed, the whole day is considered of "character" 2.

* In the present year, however, unlike previous years, the letter n itself implies a negative value.

The data for the week ending on a Saturday are prepared by the following Wednesday, and are at once communicated for publication to the Institution of Mining Engineers, and to the Editors of the *Colliery Guardian* and the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*. The scheme was put into operation in the middle of March, and has continued to work smoothly.

The method of assigning "character" figures leads in general to a slightly larger number of 2's than the method followed in obtaining the figures for De Bilt; but the excess for the nine months, April to December, was only 5.

In forming the diurnal inequalities for the Mining Engineers, days of "character" 2 are omitted, and the same is true of the mean monthly values. The data thus answer to what has been sometimes defined as "ordinary" days.

It seemed worth while to carry out the corresponding measurements for January and February, so as to have ordinary day data for all the months of the year. While mean values and inequalities had been published only to 0'·1, the inequalities had really been carried out to 0'·01, and this was also done for January and February.

The mean monthly values of declination from ordinary and quiet days were closely alike. On the average of the twelve months the ordinary day mean was the larger by 0'·07, the algebraic excess varying from +0'·5 in May to -0'·2 in April and July. The monthly means were identical in two months, and their difference exceeded 0'·2 in only three months.

The inequalities derived from ordinary days are given in Table LXg; the ranges and non-cyclic changes in Tables LXIII. and LXIIIa.

Comparing the monthly ranges, it will be found that on the average of the twelve months the ordinary day range was the larger by 0'·44. The excess was not large, except in December, January, and March, and in three months—May, August, and September—the quiet day range was the larger. Owing partly to the greater homogeneity of the quiet-day data, the difference between the ranges in the ordinary and quiet-day diurnal inequalities for the whole year is only 0'·08.

There is, in reality, a decided difference in the type of the diurnal inequality on ordinary and quiet days, especially conspicuous in the winter months. The quiet-day diurnal inequality for the winter season has the minimum, as in the other seasons, in the early forenoon; but all the winter months show a decided tendency to a second minimum near midnight, and in December this was the principal minimum. In the ordinary day inequalities the minimum near midnight is the principal minimum in all four winter months, and the value at 22h. in the winter season is 1' below that at 9h., instead of being 0'·7 higher as in quiet days. The difference in type may be most concisely described as a tendency in the declination on ordinary days to be more westerly than that on quiet days during the day hours, and more easterly during the night hours. In the diurnal inequality for the year, the ordinary day declination was the more westerly from 6h. to 18h.

The ordinary days include the quiet days. The difference in type between the two inequalities would be increased if the quiet days were excluded. It represents, of course, the influence which disturbance exerts on the diurnal variation. An inequality derived exclusively from highly disturbed days diverges even more markedly from the quiet-day inequality.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:—II. NOTES ON THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE VALENCIA OBSERVATORY, CAHIRCIVEEN, 1918. BY L. H. G. DINES, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., SUPERINTENDENT.

Absolute observations of declination, horizontal force (H), and inclination were taken in general twice a month with the Dover Unifilar No. 139, and the Dover Dip Circle No. 118, at the same hours of the day on each occasion. The mean times of observation were 10^h 20^m for the declination, 11^h 37^m for the horizontal force, and 14^h 31^m for the inclination. In no case did the time of any individual observation differ from the mean by more than 5 minutes.

Only such observations of each element have been used as had been taken at times when that element, as recorded by the magnetographs at Kew Observatory, Richmond, was subject to no abnormal disturbance.

The deflections of the mirror magnet were taken at two distances of the collimator magnet and a single "distribution constant," P, was calculated from them. This constant was determined by utilizing all observations of deflection made in 1918.

Except in a very few cases, 12 readings of deflection were taken for each complete observation in the manner described in the notes on the observations made in 1917.

Previous to the year 1918 no allowance was made for the bending of the deflection bar in determining the distance between the two magnets; also the weights on the two halves of the bar on either side of the magnetometer were different, the collimator magnet and carriage being much heavier than the thermometer placed at the other end.

From the beginning of 1918 an equal counterweight has been used in all cases to ensure symmetry of loading, and appropriate corrections have been made to allow for bending.

The physical constants of the bar, required for this purpose, were determined experimentally by loading in a known manner with both magnets in their normal positions, and noting the corresponding deflections of the mirror magnet.

A discontinuity of appreciable magnitude has inevitably been introduced by the new procedure. Reviewing all the circumstances in the light of the experiments referred to above, it would seem that the application of the bending correction has resulted in all values of H being decreased by 3 γ . It is, therefore, necessary to subtract 3 γ from the means of horizontal force for 1917 and previous years to make them comparable with those for 1918. The values of the total force and of the three rectangular co-ordinates require proportional corrections. Even with the new scheme, accuracy to 1 γ is not claimed. The neglect of the distribution constant Q, for instance, (c.f. p. 56) involves presumably a systematic error of 3 γ or 4 γ .

Particulars of the individual observations will be found in the monthly numbers of the *Geophysical Journal*, the figures for which were based on the value of the distribution constant determined, as mentioned above, at the end of the year.

Table LXVII in the present volume 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.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:—III. NOTES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENTS AT ESKDALEMUIR AND ON THE CORRESPONDING TABLES. 1918. BY A. CRICHTON MITCHELL, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., SUPERINTENDENT.

The magnetographs at Eskdalemuir are arranged so as to record changes in value of the three geographical components of terrestrial magnetic force, viz., north component N (or +X); west component W (or -Y), and the vertically downward component V (or +Z). They are installed in an underground house in which the mean diurnal range of temperature, as ascertained by direct observation, is certainly less than $0^{\circ}\cdot05$ Centigrade.

Temperature as determined by daily observations at $9^{\text{h}} 30^{\text{m}}$ is given in the monthly tables (Tables IV, VIII, &c.). The annual range of temperature is subject to considerable variation, as will be seen from the following figures:—

ANNUAL RANGE OF TEMPERATURE (Degrees Centigrade).

1911	..	..	..	4.2°	|	1915	..	..	..	4.1°
1912	..	..	..	3.4	|	1916	..	..	..	4.8
1913	..	..	..	3.6	|	1917	..	..	..	4.4
1914	..	..	..	5.6	|	1918	..	..	..	3.8

The lowest temperature of the year occurs in the magnetograph house in April, the highest in September, the monthly means being as follows:—

EXCESS OF MEAN TEMPERATURE ABOVE 280a.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Average 1911-17	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	4.1	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.1	4.0
„ 1918	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.3

The north and west magnetographs employed were, as in previous years, the Adie bifilar instruments. In these instruments, torsion of the bifilar suspension is used to bring the magnets into an azimuth approximately perpendicular to the direction of the components which they respectively measure. During 1918, no change was made in the suspension.

The vertical magnetograph was that lent by the late Professor Watson. The base line value of this instrument is liable to change if any incautious movement is given to the pivoted magnets during a scale test. This happened on two occasions—14th August and 21st August—during 1918. The air within the brass case of the instrument is kept dry by calcium chloride, but when the drying agent is renewed there is almost inevitably a large change in base line value. This occurred on 8th August, 1918. The control magnet was raised on 21st August, 1918, so as to bring the trace into a more convenient position on the recording sheet.

The constants of the magnetographs were as follows :—

	North.	West.	Vertical.
Time scale : 1 hour =	15·6 mm.	15·6 mm.	15·6 mm.
Time marks	Every two hours ; end of mark at exact hour.		
Error of time mark	Not more than ± 1 minute.		
Period of vibration, seconds	13·9	11	7·4
Logarithmic decrement	·345	·572	—
Angular equivalent of 1 mm. on paper ; radians ..	·00032	·00032	·0003
Twist of bifilar suspension	35°	90° \pm 5°	—
Ratio $\frac{\text{length of bifilar suspension}}{\text{mean breadth of suspension}}$	51	66	—
Temperature coefficient, per 1° C.	-9 γ	-2 γ	+26 γ
Direction in which marked pole points	West.	North.	—
Azimuth of magnet	270° 9'	0° 28'	346°

The scale values of the magnetographs were determined fortnightly in the manner described in the 1913 *Notes*. The following values obtained from overlapping means were employed in reducing the hourly readings.

Month.	North Instrument. γ per mm.	West Instrument. γ per mm.	Vertical Instrument. γ per mm.
January	4·96	5·36	4·20
February	4·97	5·35	4·19
March	4·97	5·33	4·19
April	4·95	5·34	4·12
May	4·96	5·35	4·10
June	4·98	5·35	4·11
July	4·98	5·35	4·15
August	4·97	5·38	*
September	4·96	5·38	4·18
October	4·99	5·38	4·12
November	4·99	5·37	4·07
December	4·98	5·37	4·10

Absolute observations were made weekly in the eastern magnetic hut. Declination and horizontal force were determined on Pier No. 5 by the Elliot magnetometer No. 60. Dip was measured on Pier No. 6 by the Schulze Inductor No. 103. In the deflection observations, three distances, 25, 30, and 35 cm. were used. The value of the term $\log \left(1 + \frac{P}{25^2} + \frac{Q}{25^4} \right)$, required in the reduction of the absolute observations for horizontal force, was obtained for a given month by taking a mean for a group of seven months, including the given month as fourth of the seven. The values during the year were as follows :—

January, ·00539 ; February, ·00534 ; March, ·00536 ; April, ·00523 ; May, ·00517 ; June, ·00532 ; July, ·00539 ; August, ·00540 ; September, ·00550 ; October, ·00542 ; November, ·00526 ; December, ·00524.

In obtaining the foregoing values, absolute observations considered unreliable—*e.g.*, those taken during times of disturbance—were excluded.

From the absolute observations the preliminary base line values were deduced. Those finally adopted were obtained from a curve drawn smoothly through points given by the preliminary values. Plate I shows these curves. It also shows the variation of temperature during the year in the underground magnet house.

The hourly readings are obtained from the magnetograms by means of a ruled glass scale. The reading for any given hour G.M.T. is that ordinate which is estimated

*4·24 from 0h on 1st to 11h on 21st; 3·97 from 12h on 21st to 24h on 25th; 4·10 during the remainder of the month.

to be the mean reading for 60 minutes centering at the given hour. This ordinate is then multiplied by the scale value; to this product the base line value is added, and the sum so obtained is the hourly value printed in the table. The mean value for the day is $\frac{S}{24}$ where

$$S = \frac{0+24}{2} + 1 + \dots + 23.$$

In calculating diurnal inequalities, the non-cyclic change has been eliminated in the usual manner, assuming its time-rate to be linear. The value of the inequality at each hour is first calculated to 0.01γ , and afterwards rounded off to 0.1γ . The diurnal inequalities of the horizontal force, declination, and dip were computed from those of the geographical components by means of the formulæ—

$$\delta D = \frac{180 \times 60}{\pi} (\delta W \cos D - \delta N \sin D)/H.$$

$$\delta H = \delta N \cos D + \delta W \sin D.$$

$$\delta I = \frac{180 \times 60}{\pi} \cos I (\delta V \cos I - \delta H \sin I)/H.$$

in which δD , δI , are expressed in minutes of arc. The values of D , H , and I , used in these formulæ, are those given for the appropriate month in Table LXVII.

For Tables LXIV and LXIVa the values of the Fourier coefficients were computed from the unrounded values of the inequalities. The coefficients were finally corrected, where necessary, on account of the fact that the hourly values are not instantaneous values, but are mean values taken over an hour. The correction, details of which are given in the Report of the Committee on the Harmonic Analysis of Tidal Observation, B.A. Report 1883, page 98, involves the multiplication of the coefficients by certain factors. For the coefficients a_1 , b_1 , c_1 , the factor is 1.00286 ; for a_2 , b_2 , c_2 , it is 1.01152 ; for a_3 , b_3 , c_3 , it is 1.02617 ; and for a_4 , b_4 , c_4 , it is 1.04720 . The figures published in earlier volumes of *Hourly Values* require similar amendment.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:—IV. REVIEW OF RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS AT ESKDALEMUIR DURING 1918. BY A. CRICHTON MITCHELL, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The following account summarises the principal results of the magnetic observations made during 1918.

Reference may be made to the *Notes on the Management of the Magnetic Instruments* in this and previous issues of the *Year Book* for details regarding the instruments employed and the manner in which the values of the elements are deduced from the magnetograms.

2. *Mean Annual Values of the Magnetic Elements, 1918.*—These, together with the respective values for the previous year, are given in Table I. The values of N, W, and V have been computed from the autographic records, standardized by means of absolute observations. Those of H, D, I, and T have been deduced from the values of N, W, and V.

TABLE I.

Year.	H.	D. (West)	I.	N.	W.	V.	T.
1918 ..	γ 16715	$\overset{\circ}{17}$ 8' 1	$\overset{\circ}{69}$ 39' 0	γ 15973	γ 4925	γ 45067	γ 48067
1917 ..	16732	17 16.3	69 38.6	15976	4971	45093	48097

The fall in H, which has been in progress since 1912, still continued, but its rate was again lower during 1918. The decrease in westerly declination is also lower than it has been since 1911. The rise in the inclination from the minimum reached in 1914 is still slow. The geographical components all diminished in value, W and V at about the same rate as for 1917, N at a lower rate.

The extreme values of N, W, and V recorded during the year are shown in Table II.

TABLE II.

Component.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Absolute Annual Range
	Value.	Date 1918.	Value.	Date 1918.	
North	γ 16371	Aug. 15 20 30	γ 15699	Sept. 21 20 27	γ 672
West	5136	Aug. 15 18 15	4690	Dec. 25 19 18	446
Vertical	45369	Dec. 25 { 17 18 } { 17 42 }	44809	May { 16 * * } { 17 * * }	560

The absolute annual range during 1918 was thus much less, in all three components, than in the previous year.

3. *Magnetic Character of the Year.*—The magnetic character at a given station for a given year, season, month, or day—that is, the measure of the extent or frequency of departure from normal conditions—may be estimated in several ways. The first of these is by the assignment to the period in question of a “character figure,” 0, 1, or 2, according to the increasing scale of disturbance. This is the well-known

* For details, see *Geophysical Journal*, May, 1918.

international arrangement. Another method, which has been employed at Eskdalemuir during recent years, is to compare the values of the sum ΣR^2 of the squares of the absolute daily ranges of the three geographical components.† A third method is to use the mean value, for each day, of the sum Σr^2 of the squares of the absolute hourly ranges of these components.† Although these three methods are not capable of direct mutual interpretation, they confirm each other to a certain extent when applied to the several months of the year, and provide a measure of the extent of disturbance in each month. The results of each, for Eskdalemuir in 1918, are collected in the subjoined Table.

TABLE III.

Month.	Magnetic "Character" Figures.				Mean Value of ΣR^2	Mean Value of Σr^2
	No. of "0" Days.	No. of "1" Days.	No. of "2" Days.	Mean Character Figure.		
1918.					γ^2	γ^2
January	21	8	2	0.39	20743	839
February	13	11	4	0.68	23176	1160
March	17	10	4	0.58	30763	1588
April	12	11	7	0.83	49374	2139
May	15	11	5	0.68	38148	1524
June	17	9	4	0.57	24266	1135
July	15	12	4	0.65	26527	1137
August	11	13	7	0.87	44759	2701
September .. .	12	14	4	0.71	43394	2767
October* .. .	11	15	4	0.77	35930	1859
November .. .	16	7	7	0.70	33343	2032
December .. .	14	11	6	0.74	52956	3018
Year 1918 .. .	174	132	58	0.68	35282	1826
Year 1917 .. .	173	146	46	0.65	34435	—

The foregoing Table shows that, with regard to average magnetic character, 1918 was very similar to the previous year. The number of "2" days was greater, but this was partly compensated by a smaller number of "1" days. The estimate given by the values of ΣR^2 bears this out.

With regard to the several months of 1918, the quietest month was January according to character figure, according to the value of ΣR^2 , and also according to that of Σr^2 . The most disturbed month was August according to the first of these methods, and December according to the second and third. It is to be remembered, however, that in these latter two, account is taken of the different extent of disturbance, while all fairly large disturbances have the same character figure. The numbers in the last two columns are fairly concordant in their rise and fall, but their ratios vary between 15.7 and 24.7. Judging by these numbers, it would appear that the character figures assigned during February and October were too high, and those for December too low. With these exceptions, the general results of the three methods are in agreement.

† R_N , R_W , and R_V denoting the ranges for a calendar day of the north, west, and vertical components, ΣR^2 is written for $R_N^2 + R_W^2 + R_V^2$.

ΣR^2 determined thus is entered in Table IV., and monthly means, such as $\frac{1}{31} \sum_1^{31} (\Sigma R^2)$, are given in Table III

Similarly r_n , r_w , and r_v denoting hourly ranges, Σr^2 stands for $r_n^2 + r_w^2 + r_v^2$.

$\frac{1}{24} \sum_1^{24} (\Sigma r^2)$ is shown in Table V., and monthly means such as $\frac{1}{31} \sum_1^{31} \left[\frac{1}{24} \sum_1^{24} (\Sigma r^2) \right]$ in Table III.

* Character figure for one day omitted owing to imperfect record.

For the sake of completeness, the values of ΣR^2 and the mean value of Σr^2 are given in Tables IV. and V. respectively.

TABLE IV.

Day of Month	Values of ΣR^2 .											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1918	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2
1	2950	52246	12073	20634	58977	10758	34554	14426	69989	65738	14484	105905
2	3366	13842	11883	20654	14390	9629	14349	33142	22065	24125	7457	13181
3	16067	5219	34793	18348	13574	6737	17709	35117	25515	35677	5403	27921
4	14738	2550	11298	38195	17000	8350	11354	20660	45236	44514	6089	7691
5	15182	11156	8578	106169	34818	15181	9433	27372	59809	40363	5341	1216
6	20029	48626	5705	194121	10638	17701	11666	37256	26253	49581	2162	537
7	8921	8315	21102	98189	11129	15368	15614	38741	16397	18677	2516	53435
8	1419	3206	264196	30235	16341	18490	34349	41389	36249	171545	4302	313002
9	3885	12329	8987	24646	12609	43043	29049	..	15513	42290	5045	56890
10	9386	30729	32693	27781	13317	175202	22774	..	16826	8690	14957	77397
11	2210	31898	64193	218419	26842	24648	43659	..	10145	7931	99421	31758
12	41545	125201	38606	135818	16974	70755	18146	18822	8290	6499	97694	17786
13	22278	75690	10307	11897	11537	20744	28165	15749	14657	5430	40897	33537
14	10731	35963	9956	6377	25492	24017	29381	18496	17906	..	54174	9030
15	9426	47398	44502	11913	48630	43605	21803	466209	12317	..	67441	3997
16	4664	22485	64939	9349	279913	29019	18985	75359	42818	..	35572	8865
17	6870	6561	11814	12941	328353	32222	16133	10595	30804	89714	20699	8725
18	4022	3179	11198	46661	38801	14417	16901	5534	38765	27340	7020	7521
19	2339	2862	7115	73254	35933	7538	8594	9842	65574	66314	28122	31825
20	5166	13062	11342	9801	23674	12104	8106	16770	32829	35881	..	20969
21	16002	13034	30123	18201	18781	24993	..	13313	439562	25253	7186	15762
22	7763	1929	26909	18741	13845	7832	11194	14453	43627	30410	10322	16914
23	3240	23163	71277	25430	9404	9382	..	16377	18869	18369	78989	..
24	10328	15285	8358	12845	10598	9236	..	58770	24762	16650	44442	..
25	7130	2292	9704	99278	11242	9886	43045	70616	11221	19416	4273	544746
26	6756	4014	19953	89774	10969	23816	23585	50200	8435	..	3893	103603
27	13307	9930	41720	11195	7956	14454	15363	42728	19422	4426	3629	5785
28	4606	26773	14094	11834	10394	10616	93089	26585	32689	39861	14340	2846
29	46868	..	15128	12461	18419	9181	82333	18594	28962	15854	226789	1787
30	179678	..	14297	66072	19241	9041	33894	11045	66324	16357	54302	441
31	142177	..	16818	..	12739	..	29531	45107	..	43211	..	12654
Mean	20743	23176	30763	49374	38148	24266	26527	44759	43394	35930	33343	52956

For Table IV. on the following days:—March 8th, April 12th, May 16th, 17th, August 15th and December 25th, the actual value of the range could not be determined owing to the trace “going off the sheet.” In such cases the value at the edge of the sheet has been taken as the extreme value.

In Table V. the practice has been to omit from the daily mean any hour during which the trace was “off the sheet.” In a few cases, however, when the time “off the sheet” was of short duration the value at the edge of the sheet has been taken as the extreme value.

TABLE V.

Day of Month	Mean Value of Σr^2 .											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1918	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2
1	84	3959	692	461	2181	227	1672	475	4846	3287	613	7226
2	116	981	480	586	508	177	525	1997	886	2084	613	327
3	493	191	1676	439	504	144	606	2182	1888	2793	212	1270
4	919	123	358	1793	620	164	431	873	2728	2812	277	595
5	939	612	232	6314	1026	318	378	1410	2950	2162	170	58
6	755	2186	141	7198	358	481	361	1512	1760	2718	61	20
7	365	525	1402	3700	209	445	270	1872	867	768	87	2390
8	50	102	18008	1428	287	547	1308	2183	1799	9546	118	15376
9	141	647	544	746	371	2575	1123	...	824	1485	206	3973
10	496	1686	1015	1005	368	10608	1396	..	510	366	760	5099
11	64	2192	3874	13969	1163	1485	2166	..	330	243	5585	2264
12	1478	6149	1843	4422	708	3791	864	632	216	272	6983	1132
13	1348	3483	238	199	480	1020	1106	622	590	136	3458	2761
14	751	1408	346	110	930	1041	1432	950	475	..	2148	533
15	729	2250	2548	426	1761	2966	1145	38019	315	..	4990	195
16	222	936	3741	388	11631	2214	559	3545	2990	..	2827	244
17	181	273	321	424	13768	1401	425	267	2023	3800	1070	520
18	101	148	224	2590	2845	371	437	186	1376	1317	284	431
19	53	86	190	2518	2322	218	165	164	3367	2129	1713	2476
20	126	513	759	192	243	344	124	442	1902	..	..	1596
21	590	489	1326	531	901	852	..	395	36919	826	229	1204
22	365	56	1050	628	428	206	..	528	2039	781	336	1449
23	211	813	4047	1184	396	162	..	465	785	..	3979	..
24	311	672	192	289	305	265	..	2518	982	..	2554	..
25	443	74	194	4248	307	158	1565	4381	482	981	419	30727
26	303	123	560	3358	244	1010	765	3156	333	..	143	4805
27	433	444	1227	469	272	332	730	1894	965	127	140	233
28	146	1360	469	523	178	177	6161	1046	1866	2159	452	97
29	2375	..	636	272	784	150	1948	443	1919	621	15635	77
30	6206	..	420	3752	858	211	1509	270	4079	583	2864	30
31	5218	..	468	..	297	..	1460	3299	..	2630	..	506
Mean	839	1160	1588	2139	1524	1135	1137	2701	2767	1859	2032	3018

Table VI., which gives the mean values of ΣR^2 and Σr^2 on days of magnetic character 0, 1, or 2, is intended to illustrate the use of these quantities in discriminating between varying degrees of disturbance.

TABLE VI.

Month.	"0" Days.		"1" Days.		"2" Days.	
	ΣR^2 .	Σr^2 .	ΣR^2 .	Σr^2 .	ΣR^2 .	Σr^2 .
1918.	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2	γ^2
January	6371	280	23425	1088	160928	5712
February	6029	254	24436	1218	75441	3944
March	11632	379	33441	1558	105378	6799
April	13149	376	37618	1490	129950	6180
May	11757	334	24024	864	148395	6549
June	10755	245	23614	1105	83151	4985
July	13337	389	27530	1264	63090	2811
August	13357	396	30694	1437	114200	8131
September	14167	558	35493	2017	158734	12020
October	13062	391	38420	1999	100541	5169
November	5941	261	30348	1749	95058	6111
December	6020	270	30430	2139	193264	10749
Mean 1918	10465	—	29956	—	119011	—
„ 1917	9796	—	21751	—	168806	—
„ 1916	9262	—	23006	—	111444	—

The dividing line between "0" and "1" days in 1918 was thus somewhat higher than in the previous two years.

It may be mentioned that if, from the daily values of ΣR^2 and Σr^2 , five days of lowest value be selected each month, the days so selected from ΣR^2 coincide in 42 cases out of 60 with the international quiet days; those from Σr^2 coincide in 46 cases. The selections from the two lists agree in 45 cases out of 60.

In connection with Σr^2 , its diurnal inequality has been found for "all" days in 1918, but it is of an irregular character. It tends to a minimum about 10h., and a maximum at 22h., G.M.T.

4. *Diurnal Inequalities*.—The diurnal inequalities have been obtained in the usual manner for "all" days, international quiet days, and for selected disturbed days.*

The inequality ranges on "all" days showed no features worthy of particular remark, except that the ranges of the north component for July and of the vertical component for April were amongst the highest yet recorded at Eskdalemuir. As a rule, the ratio of the ranges of the inequalities of the north and west components varies throughout the year, being higher in May and October and lower in July, December and January. During 1918 this variation took much the usual course, except that the two maxima were earlier than usual.

The international quiet days (selected at De Bilt) were as follows:—

January	8, 11, 17, 18, 19	July	7, 19, 20, 21, 22
February	8, 19, 22, 25, 26	August	1, 18, 19, 21, 30
March	5, 6, 19, 24, 25	September	11, 12, 15, 25, 26
April	13, 14, 15, 20, 24	October	11, 12, 13, 14, 27
May	7, 8, 9, 26, 27	November	5, 6, 7, 26, 27
June	2, 3, 4, 29, 30	December	5, 6, 28, 29, 30

The records for all these days were complete. The inequalities showed, in general, diminished ranges as compared with 1917. More especially was this the case in December, which, although otherwise a highly disturbed month, showed inequality ranges resembling those of a quiet year. The inequality range of the vertical component in May was the largest recorded in any month since January, 1911.

The disturbed days (selected at De Bilt) were as follows:—

January	5, 12, 29, 30, 31	July	8, 11, 25, 28, 29
February	5, 6, 12, 13, 15	August	15, 16, 25, 26, 27
March	8, 11, 12, 15, 16	September	1, 18, 19, 20, 21
April	5, 6, 11, 19, 26	October	2, 8, 16, 17, 31
May	1, 16, 17, 18, 19	November	11, 12, 15, 23, 29
June	9, 10, 11, 12, 15	December	1, 8, 9, 25, 26

The inequalities on these selected disturbed days differed from those of the previous year in two ways; there was nothing approaching the high values of the inequality range found in August, 1917, and December, 1918, was more than usually disturbed. Hence for the winter and equinox inequality ranges were relatively high, those for summer being lower.

5. *Harmonic Co-efficients*.—The co-efficients in the Fourier series which represent the diurnal inequalities are given in Tables LXIV. and LXIVa. The values for 1918 do not appear to call for special remark.

The Eskdalemuir diurnal inequalities, expressed in trigonometrical series, have been given for all three classes of day since 1916. Previous to that year, and since 1911, they had only been given for "all" days, and that only for the 24 and 12-hour terms of the series. Until the reductions of the earlier years has been carried out,

* See Tables XLIX—LXf and Plates II & III.

a complete examination of the annual variation of the harmonic co-efficients is not possible; but sufficient data have been accumulated for "all" days to show the manner of this variation with tolerable clearness.

The mean values of the amplitude and phase angles for "all" days during the eight years 1911-18 are given for the different months of the year in Table VII.

TABLE VII.—*Harmonic Analysis of Diurnal Variation. Mean Values of the Amplitudes and Phase Angles, 1911-1918, "All" days.*

	North Component.				West Component.				Vertical Component.			
	c ₁	α ₁	c ₂	α ₂	c ₁	α ₁	c ₂	α ₂	c ₁	α ₁	c ₂	α ₂
	γ	°	γ	°	γ	°	γ	°	γ	°	γ	°
January ..	4.66	43.9	3.90	249.9	8.73	257.9	3.84	11.4	6.38	177.7	1.87	258.7
February ..	6.75	67.1	5.06	248.9	10.26	247.9	5.49	13.7	8.12	172.0	3.43	251.3
March ..	12.37	92.7	7.79	265.6	12.74	229.3	9.34	17.2	9.02	174.6	5.10	254.9
April ..	16.91	104.3	10.98	268.4	15.69	210.7	10.68	13.2	10.17	170.5	7.10	246.7
May ..	17.79	118.8	11.23	278.9	17.23	200.3	9.83	31.3	8.95	154.5	7.00	255.6
June ..	18.36	119.2	11.08	280.1	21.38	194.6	10.14	23.1	7.10	156.5	6.78	249.5
July ..	18.16	118.8	11.81	279.7	20.36	195.6	10.68	24.5	8.43	160.7	7.00	252.7
August ..	19.00	118.0	10.71	285.4	17.38	208.6	11.08	38.5	9.03	177.8	7.18	254.4
September ..	18.15	104.4	8.71	287.9	13.71	224.8	9.06	37.9	9.13	180.4	5.83	264.6
October ..	14.03	90.3	8.19	272.6	10.21	240.0	8.15	13.6	11.22	200.1	4.35	252.9
November ..	8.29	85.4	5.79	263.2	9.24	260.2	5.58	10.0	8.68	194.6	2.63	260.6
December ..	3.89	62.5	3.65	253.8	8.51	265.5	4.16	8.9	6.63	185.1	1.80	255.5

The foregoing values may be analysed harmonically so as to be represented by the series $M + P_1 \sin(30t + \theta_1) + P_2 \sin(60t + \theta_2)$, where t represents time in calendar months (supposed equal) reckoned from January 1st. The results of this analysis are given in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

	M.	P ₁ .	θ ₁ .	P ₂ .	θ ₂ .	P ₂ /P ₁ .
	γ	γ	°	γ	°	
c ₁ North ..	13.20	7.48	264.2	2.11	283.8	0.28
c ₂ " ..	8.24	3.95	273.7	0.83	245.2	0.21
c ₁ West ..	13.06	6.57	278.9	0.97	79.6	0.15
c ₂ " ..	8.17	3.33	274.4	1.23	278.0	0.37
c ₁ Vertical ..	8.57	0.75	248.1	1.61	260.8	2.15
c ₂ " ..	5.01	2.76	278.1	0.73	281.6	0.26
	°	°	°	°	°	
α ₁ North ..	93.8	32.3	265.7	8.2	235.9	0.25
α ₂ " ..	269.5	17.4	246.5	4.6	261.1	0.26
α ₁ West ..	244.6	35.3	101.1	1.7	126.7	0.05
α ₂ " ..	20.3	10.2	246.0	4.9	335.9	0.48
α ₁ Vertical ..	175.4	17.0	133.1	6.8	257.4	0.40
α ₂ " ..	254.8	4.1	150.0	0.6	318.4	0.15

The prominent results given by the Table above are (1) the small relative value of the bi-annual term in c₁ west; (2) the predominance of that term in the case of c₁ vertical. The former is also noticed even more markedly in a reduction of the Potsdam observations, and is also true of those for Batavia. Similar results have been obtained by Chree for quiet days at Falmouth and Kew, though not for ordinary and disturbed days. Corresponding to this annual wave in the variation of c₁ West, there is a predominant annual change in the phase angle α₁ West, which is noticeable at other stations besides Eskdalemuir.

Another point is worthy of notice. In all cases except one—the 24-hour wave on the West component—increased amplitude is accompanied by acceleration of phase. In the exceptional case, the retardation in phase amounts to nearly five hours between midwinter and midsummer. This is about the same interval as that by which the phase is accelerated in the case of the 24-hour wave on the north component. In fact, if the values of α_1 North for the different months of the year be represented graphically, and if, on the same scale, those of α_1 West be drawn inverted, the two graphs are very similar. The same result is deducible from the Potsdam-Seddin observations for 1890-1912.

6. *Daily Range.*—The mean absolute daily range for each month of the year, compared with the corresponding means for 1911-17, is given in Table IX. The ranges are also expressed as percentages of the mean daily absolute range for the year. 8/

TABLE IX.—*Absolute Daily Range. Mean Monthly Values.*

Month.	Mean Absolute Daily Range.						Mean Daily Range expressed as Percentage of Yearly Mean.					
	1918.			Mean, 1911-17.			1918.			Mean, 1911-17.		
	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.
	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	γ	%	%	%	%	%	%
January .	71	79	37	56	59	30	68	81	60	73	80	73
February .	83	86	48	60	64	33	79	88	77	78	86	80
March . .	105	95	52	76	78	45	100	97	84	99	105	110
April . .	127	118	81	89	81	51	121	120	131	116	109	124
May . . .	111	97	61	84	73	43	106	99	98	109	99	105
June . . .	94	83	55	83	79	39	89	85	89	108	107	95
July . . .	101	94	58	83	77	46	96	96	94	108	104	112
August . .	126	103	69	98	86	54	120	105	111	127	116	132
September .	120	108	77	84	78	41	114	110	124	109	105	100
October . .	118	109	75	82	81	46	112	111	121	107	110	112
November .	96	98	57	67	66	35	91	100	92	87	89	85
December .	106	105	73	57	61	33	101	107	118	74	82	80
Winter . .	89	92	54	60	63	33	85	94	87	78	85	80
Equinox . .	118	108	71	83	80	46	112	110	115	108	108	112
Summer . .	108	94	61	87	79	46	103	96	98	113	107	112
Year . . .	105	98	62	77	74	41	...	...	...	...	...	...

It may be noted that the mean daily range in all three components was larger in 1918 than in the previous year; that these increased ranges occurred chiefly in the equinoctial months; but that there was no approach to the exceptionally large ranges of August, 1917.

As a general result of the period 1911-18, it may also be noted that the daily range on the north component, relatively to that on the west, is markedly smaller in the first two and last two months of the year. The average value of the ratio of the two mean ranges R_N/R_W for a given month taken over the period referred to is 0.95, 1.06, and 1.09 during the winter, equinox, and summer months respectively. There are also indications that the value of this ratio is lower in quieter years. It is, of course, a truism in terrestrial magnetics that disturbance affects N more than W, but it is well that some numerical measure of such an effect should be obtained.

The frequency distribution of absolute daily ranges, according to different amounts, during 1918 was markedly different from that of 1917. Table X. subjoined gives the details and illustrates the manner in which the frequency curve is altered

in a more disturbed year. Roughly speaking, if 160 γ be taken as the range of either horizontal component, beyond which the magnetic conditions may be regarded as stormy, the frequency of such conditions in 1918 was about thrice that in 1917.

TABLE X.—*Frequency Distribution of Absolute Range.*

Range. γ	No. of Cases, 1918.			Percentage Distribution.					
				North.		West.		Vertical.	
	N.	W.	V.	1918.	1911-17.	1918.	1911-17.	1918.	1911-17.
0-9 ..	0	0	12	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.4	6.9
10-19 ..	2	2	49	0.6	4.0	0.6	2.9	13.7	21.1
20-29 ..	4	7	66	1.1	6.7	1.9	6.4	18.4	25.5
30-39 ..	15	9	54	4.2	8.9	2.5	8.6	15.1	14.5
40-49 ..	16	23	35	4.5	12.5	6.4	13.9	9.8	8.7
50-59 ..	30	26	21	8.5	14.9	7.2	15.6	5.9	5.2
60-69 ..	34	35	22	9.6	13.1	9.7	14.2	6.1	4.3
70-79 ..	34	59	19	9.6	9.1	16.4	10.3	5.3	2.3
80-89 ..	42	39	13	11.8	7.2	10.9	7.3	3.6	2.5
90-99 ..	38	44	12	10.7	4.9	12.3	5.1	3.3	2.0
100-109 ..	24	20	7	6.8	4.6	5.6	4.1	2.0	1.0
110-119 ..	22	11	9	6.2	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	0.7
120-129 ..	12	19	1	3.4	2.5	5.3	1.4	0.3	0.4
130-139 ..	18	10	3	5.1	2.1	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
140-149 ..	11	10	6	3.1	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	0.3
150-159 ..	11	9	6	3.1	0.9	2.5	0.7	1.7	0.4
160-169 ..	4	4	2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
170-179 ..	7	8	1	2.0	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
180-189 ..	5	5	0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.4
190-199 ..	5	0	2	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4
200 and above	21	19	18	5.9	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.0
Days omitted ..	10	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. *Principal Magnetic Disturbances.*—Table XI gives a list of the principal magnetic disturbances recorded during the year, with particulars of the extreme values reached during each disturbance. Amongst the most interesting of these disturbances were those of January 30th, August 15th and September 21st. For January 30th Vector diagrams illustrating the progress of the changes in magnetic force are reproduced in Plates IV., V. and VI. It will be seen that the representative point in the horizontal plane described a number of loops in the counter clockwise sense. The records for the storms of August 15th and September 21st have been reproduced with reduced scales in Plates VII. and VIII. The disturbances of March 7th and August 15th have been discussed by Dr. Chree.*

The magnetograms for other disturbed days during 1918 have not been reproduced, but photographic copies of the records for any of these may be obtained on application to the Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Kingsway, London.

* *Roy. Soc. Proc., A., Vol. XCVI, p. 32.*

TABLE XI.—Principal Magnetic Disturbances Recorded at Eskdalemuir, 1918.

Where the beginning of a disturbance has been marked by a "sudden commencement," the serial number is followed by an asterisk (*), and the time entered in the second column is that of the sudden commencement. To the tabulated values of maximum and minimum the following have to be added:—

N, 15000γ; W, 4000γ; V, 44000γ.

No.	From.	To.	North Component.					West Component.					Vertical Component.					
			Max.	Time.	Min.	Time.	Range.	Max.	Time.	Min.	Time.	Range.	Max.	Time.	Min.	Time.	Range.	
1*	Jan. 28 14 47	Feb. 2 24	1116	§ 1 20 48	860	30 23 40	256	1025	29 17 46	728	30 23 58	297	1147	31 20 14	903	30 23 41	244	
2*	Feb. 5 6 52	" 7 8	1025	5 7 14	916	6 13 32	109	993	6 1 28	833	6 3 39	160	1081	6 18 2	966	6 3 52	115	
3	" 9 18	" 14 4	1057	10 21 27	857	13 0 21	200	1015	12 19 6	806	13 1 15	209	1231	12 19 16	988	13 0 14	243	
4*	Mar. 7 21 11	Mar. 8 20	1064	7 21 14	<728	8 { 2 12 3 10	> 336	1004	8 4 31	<698	8 { 2 10 3 10	> 306	1150	8 18 19	<862	8 { 1 7 3 9	288	
5*	" 15 17 51	" 16 22	1099	16 17 52	907	15 14 41	192	1029	15 13 44	877	16 1 25	152	1144	16 17 50	1029	16 4 5	115	
6	Apr. 4 22	Apr. 7 8	1071	5 18 42	806	7 0 49	265	1061	6 13 39	747	6 1 57	314	1157	6 14 14	901	7 1 17	256	
7*	" 10 20 56	" 12 24	1086	11 21 18	769	12 0 38	317	1030	11 17 58	773	11 20 38	257	1230	11 18 13	<902	12 0 47†	> 328	
8	" 18 12	" 19 24	1053	19 1 0	880	19 12 16	173	1012	18 14 2	824	19 0 52	188	1105	18 21 3	998	19 0 17	107	
9*	" 25 1 34	" 26 21	1074	26 19 57	838	25 23 11	236	988	26 13 12	774	25 23 28	214	1124	26 19 42	926	26 3 21	198	
10	" 29 21 20	May 1 22	1096	30 17 33	902	{ 30 12 3 1 2 7	194	986	30 20 22	846	30 23 51	140	1112	30 19 15	944	1 2 26	168	
11	May 16 18	" 21 8	1107	17 19 48	<718	{ 16 17	†	1007	16 18 7	<706	17 { † †	†	1135	17 14 4	<809	{ 16 17	†	†
12	June 9 15	June 13 3	1079	9 23 35	838	10 9 50	241	998	10 14 45	848	9 23 56	150	1233	10 13 30	905	10 2 22	328	
13	" 15 6	" 17 22	1088	15 19 44	920	15 11 19	168	982	15 19 21	870	16 3 7	112	1085	15 17 55	994	16 2 3	91	
14*	July 25 2 54	July 25 22	1084	25 18 39	954	25 12 31	130	1025	25 15 50	872	25 6 56	153	1189	25 18 6	1045	25 12 21	144	
15	" 28 0	" 31 24	1074	28 17 33	866	28 22 16	208	984	28 17 34	807	28 21 37	177	1126	29 19 10	907	29 1 4	219	
16*	Aug. 2 16 41	Aug. 3 24	1082	2 16 50	906	3 11 12	176	981	2 16 48	859	3 0 43	122	1098	2 20 33	1002	3 4 12	96	
17*	" 15 15 32	" 16 21	1371	15 20 30	809	16 { 9 56 10 24	562	1136	15 18 15	760	15 20 38	376	> 1258	15 { 20 22 20 40	974	16 3 8	> 284	
18	" 24 12	" 27 20	1051	24 21 13	873	25 12 0	178	987	26 14 58	848	27 18 30	139	1119	25 17 35	945	25 4 2	174	
19	" 31 15	Sep. 3 1	1066	31 18 43	891	|| 1 7 54	175	1014	|| 1 13 7	797	|| 1 1 4	217	1155	31 22 24	1031	|| 2 0 54	124	
20*	Sep. 21 4 20	" 21 24	1200	21 16 34	699	21 20 27	501	1079	21 20 18	814	21 21 23	265	1275	21 16 30	931	21 20 54	344	
21	Oct. 8 7	Oct. 9 15	1080	8 17 58	831	8 18 17	249	1033	8 16 46	803	8 21 51	230	1295	8 18 1	989	9 3 35	306	
22	" 16 2	" 17 22	1135	16 15 5	?	?	?	1083	16 15 6	784	17 19 47	299	1322	16 15 12	?	?	?	
23	Nov. 10 15	Nov. 13 23	1069	12 17 13	878	12 9 34	191	1013	12 5 11	766	11 19 19	247	1181	11 18 57	967	12 1 52	214	
24*	" 29 13 26	" 30 21	1135	29 22 31	798	29 22 45	337	1028	29 18 33	770	29 22 22	258	1258	29 20 33	1030	30 2 24	228	
25	Dec. 1 10	Dec. 2 1	1036	1 16 22	896	1 19 16	140	963	1 17 15	711	1 21 5	252	1179	1 { 16 28 16 38	1028	1 23 57	151	
26	" 7 18	" 13 24	1069	10 19 27	820	8 2 27	249	1068	8 13 33	752	8 22 3	316	1276	8 13 51	881	8 2 24	395	
27*	" 25 3 53	" 27 2	1253	25 17 40	742	25 20 12	511	1094	25 15 48	690	25 19 18	404	> 1369	25 { 17 18 17 42	1022	25 23 24	> 347	

† For details, see *Geophysical Journal*, May, 1918, p. 35.

‡ Approximate.

§ February.

|| September.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY :—NOTES ON THE TABLES OF POTENTIAL GRADIENT.

At both Kew and Eskdalemuir Observatories potential gradient is determined by means of the Kelvin water-dropping apparatus.

The method of standardizing the records so as to give potential gradient in the open is explained in *Hourly Values, 1916*.

The factors used in the reduction are shown month by month in the *Geophysical Journal*, Tables 5 and 6, where gradient values for four hours a day are set out.

The data utilised in the preparation of the tables on page 51 above are mean values for periods of 60 minutes centred at the hours of Greenwich Mean Time. Means for the selected days of each month are found and from these the mean for the month (given in the last column of the tables) is computed. The departures from this mean are corrected for the non-cyclic change before being entered in the appropriate table.

The electrograph at Kew Observatory was moved from the main building at the end of May 1915. A discussion of the effects of this removal will be found in *Hourly Values, 1916*. The method of testing the insulation of the electrograph at Eskdalemuir is described in *Hourly Values, 1917*.

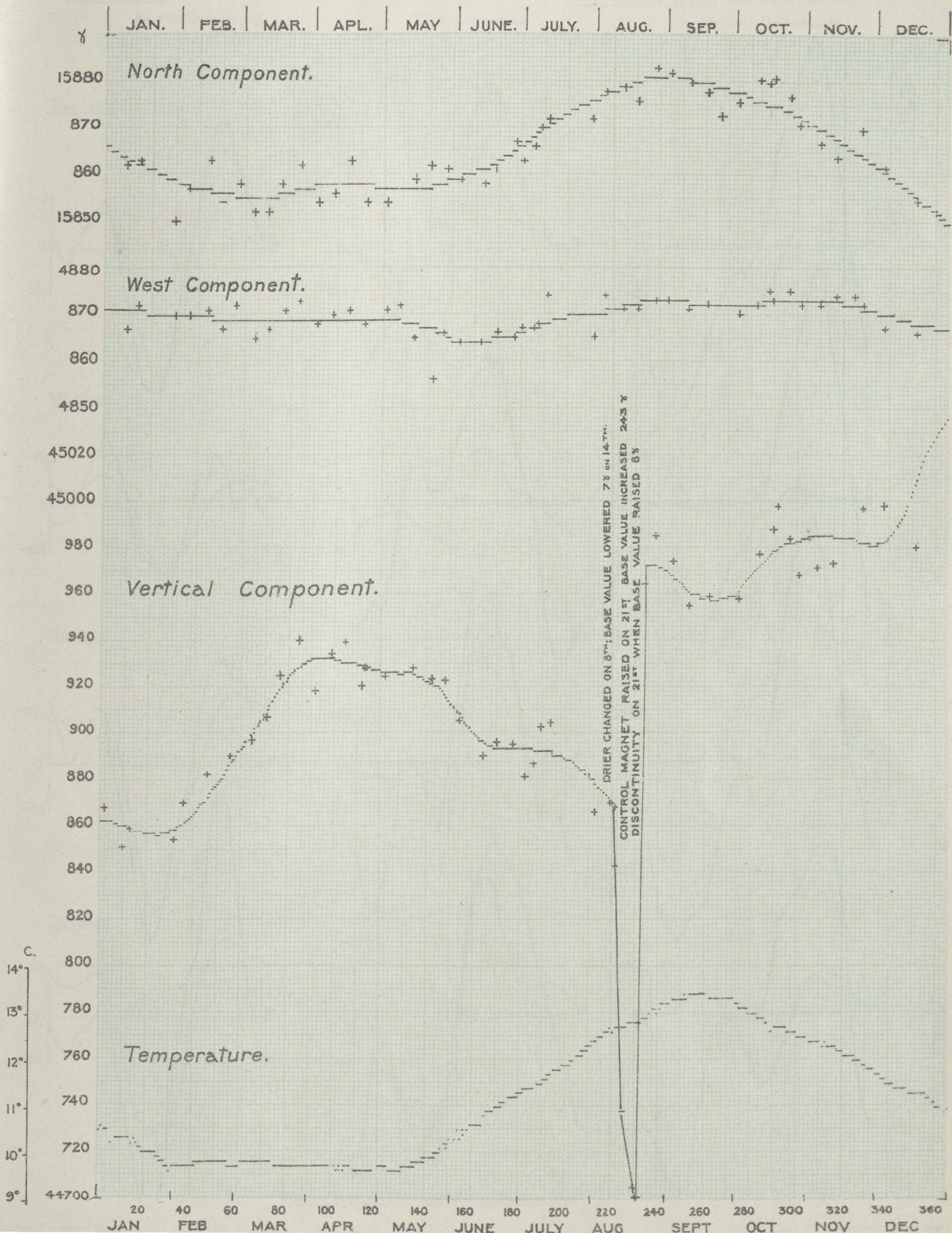
Table A relating to Kew Observatory is based on selected quiet days—*i.e.*, days of electric character 0, in which there is no occurrence of negative potential—numbering 10 a month. To obtain the full number of “days” it was necessary in April to include two 24-hour periods commencing at 17h, and in September three such periods commencing at 10h. In these two months separate allowance was made for the non-cyclic changes in each of the two groups of “days” employed, and there is no entry in the column headed “24-0” as the figure would, under the circumstances have been open to misconstruction. Even in the representative day of a month the non-cyclic change must be regarded as in the main an accidental feature, depending on the weather conditions near midnight of the selected days. It is desirable to choose days which will keep it as small as possible, because its elimination from the diurnal inequalities proceeds on the hypothesis that it represents a gradual change introduced at a uniform rate throughout the 24 hours, whereas the way it actually comes in is uncertain. When the non-cyclic correction is similar in size to the range of the diurnal inequality, the same confidence cannot be felt in the inequality as when the correction is small.

Tables B and C give the corresponding inequalities for Eskdalemuir, the former table for 0a days: the latter for 1a and 2a days combined. The explanation of these symbols is as follows :—

- 0, denotes a day during which from midnight to midnight no negative potential was recorded.
- 1, denotes one or more excursions of limited duration to the negative side of the scale.
- 2, denotes negative potential extending in the aggregate over 3 hours or more.
- “ a ” denotes that within the 25 periods of 60 minutes for which an estimate of the mean potential gradient has to be made in the process of tabulation there was in no case a range of potential gradient in the open exceeding 1000 volts.

In forming these inequalities for Eskdalemuir, only those days were used on which all the hours were available. The number of days employed in the several months in these two tables is specified, being highly variable.

Eskdalemuir Magnetographs, Base Values 1918.



**DIURNAL VARIATION IN THE COMPONENTS OF MAGNETIC FORCE ON QUIET
AND DISTURBED DAYS ESKDALEMUIR 1918.
(THE YEAR AND THE SEASONS)**

QUIET DAYS Dotted lines

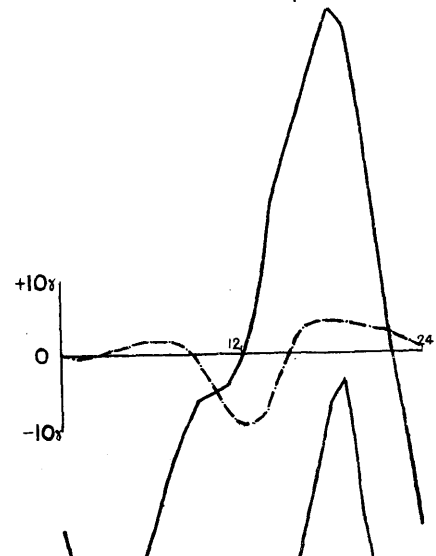
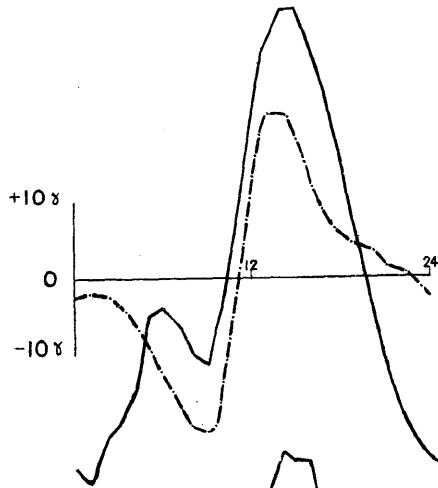
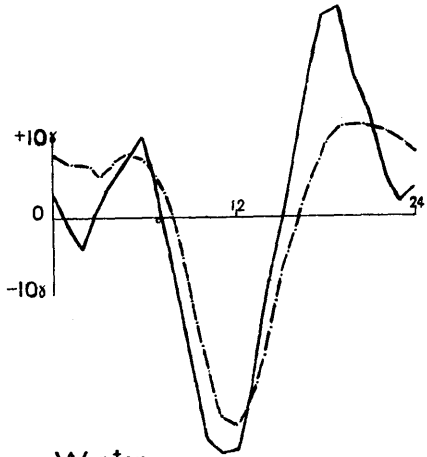
DISTURBED DAYS Continuous lines

North Component.

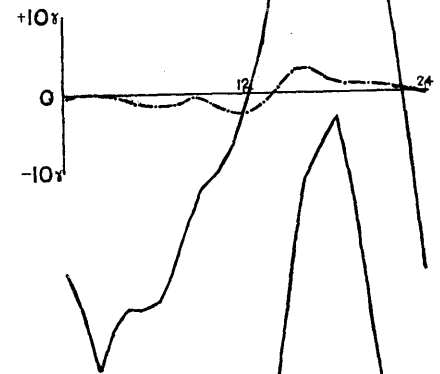
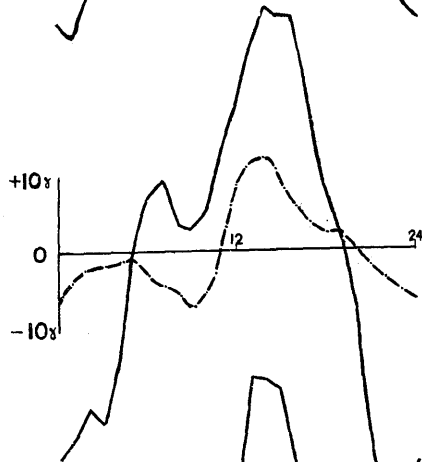
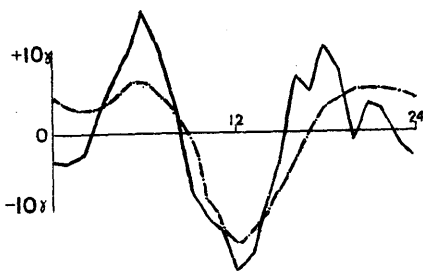
West Component.

Vertical Component.

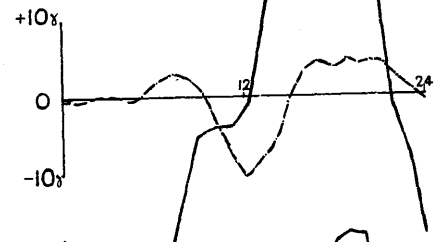
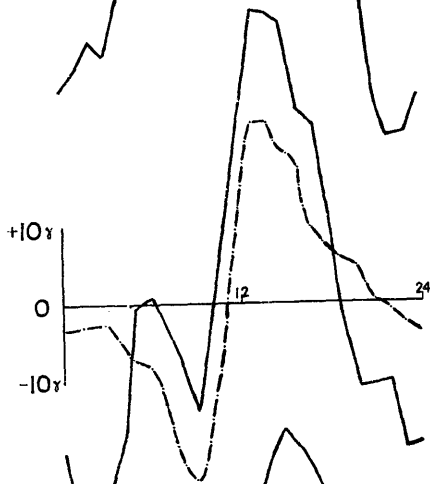
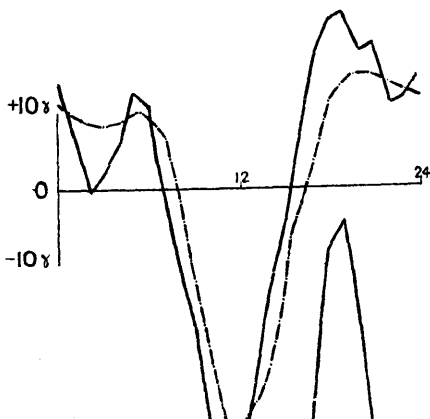
The Year.



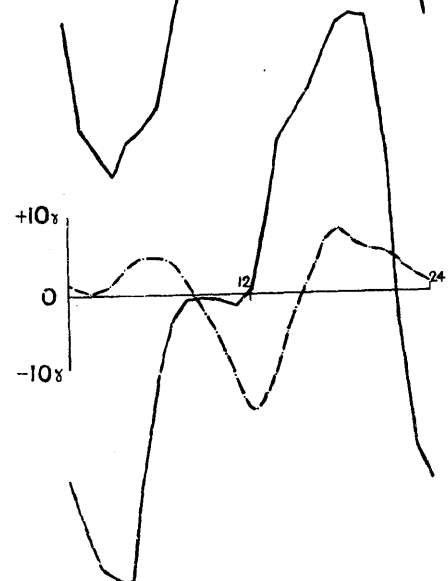
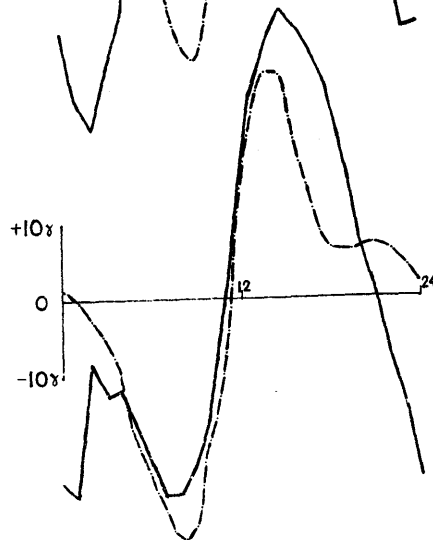
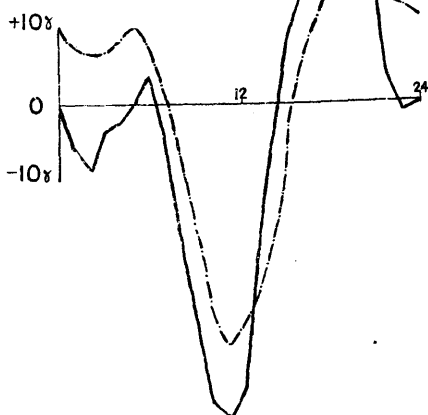
Winter.



Equinox



Summer.



SCALE: FORCE 1MM = 1γ TIME 2MM = 1HR

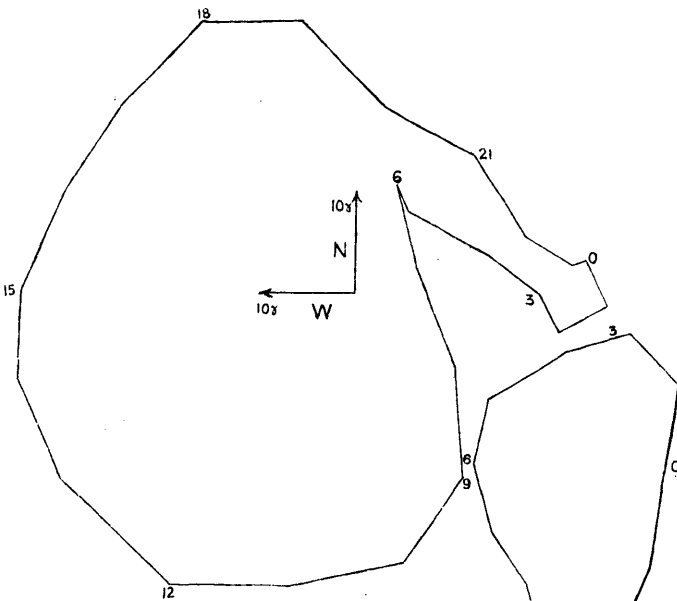
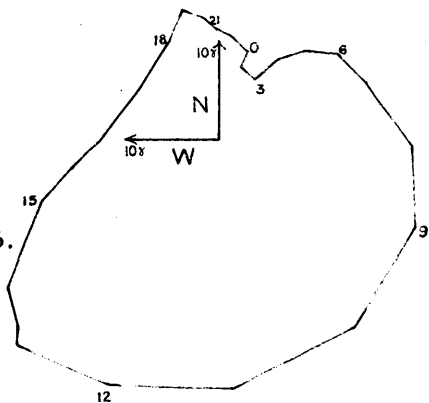
VECTOR DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING DIURNAL VARIATION IN
MAGNETIC FORCE ON QUIET DAYS AND DISTURBED DAYS

ESKDALEMUIR 1918.

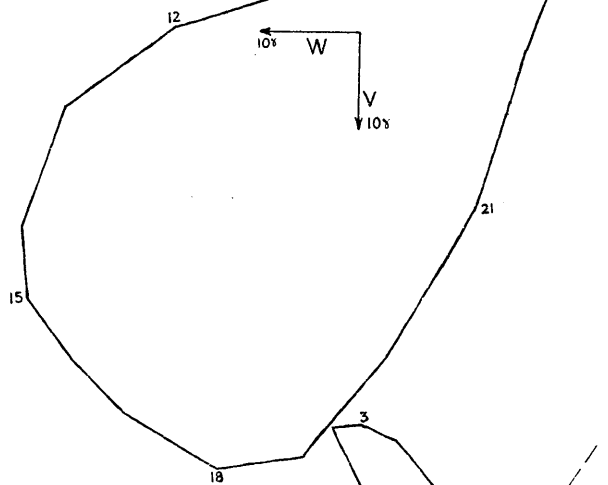
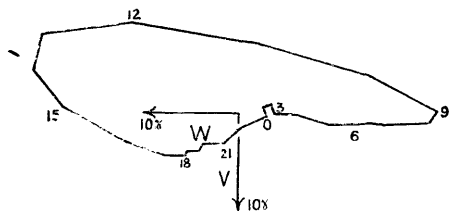
QUIET DAYS.

DISTURBED DAYS.

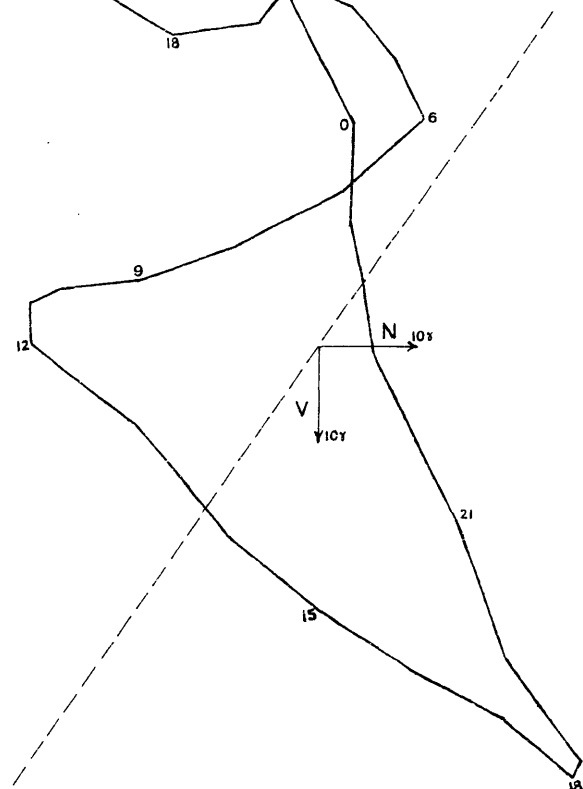
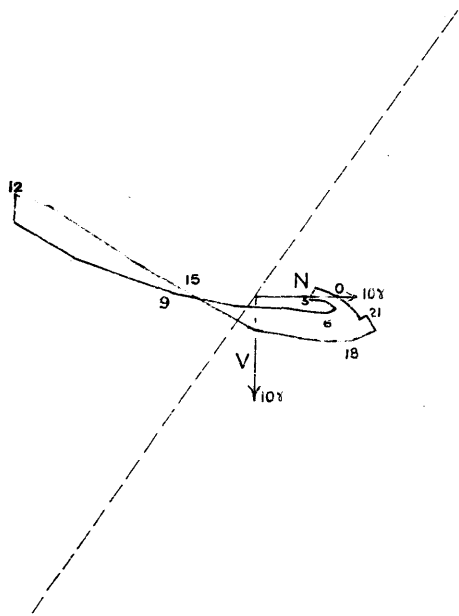
HORIZONTAL
COMPONENTS.



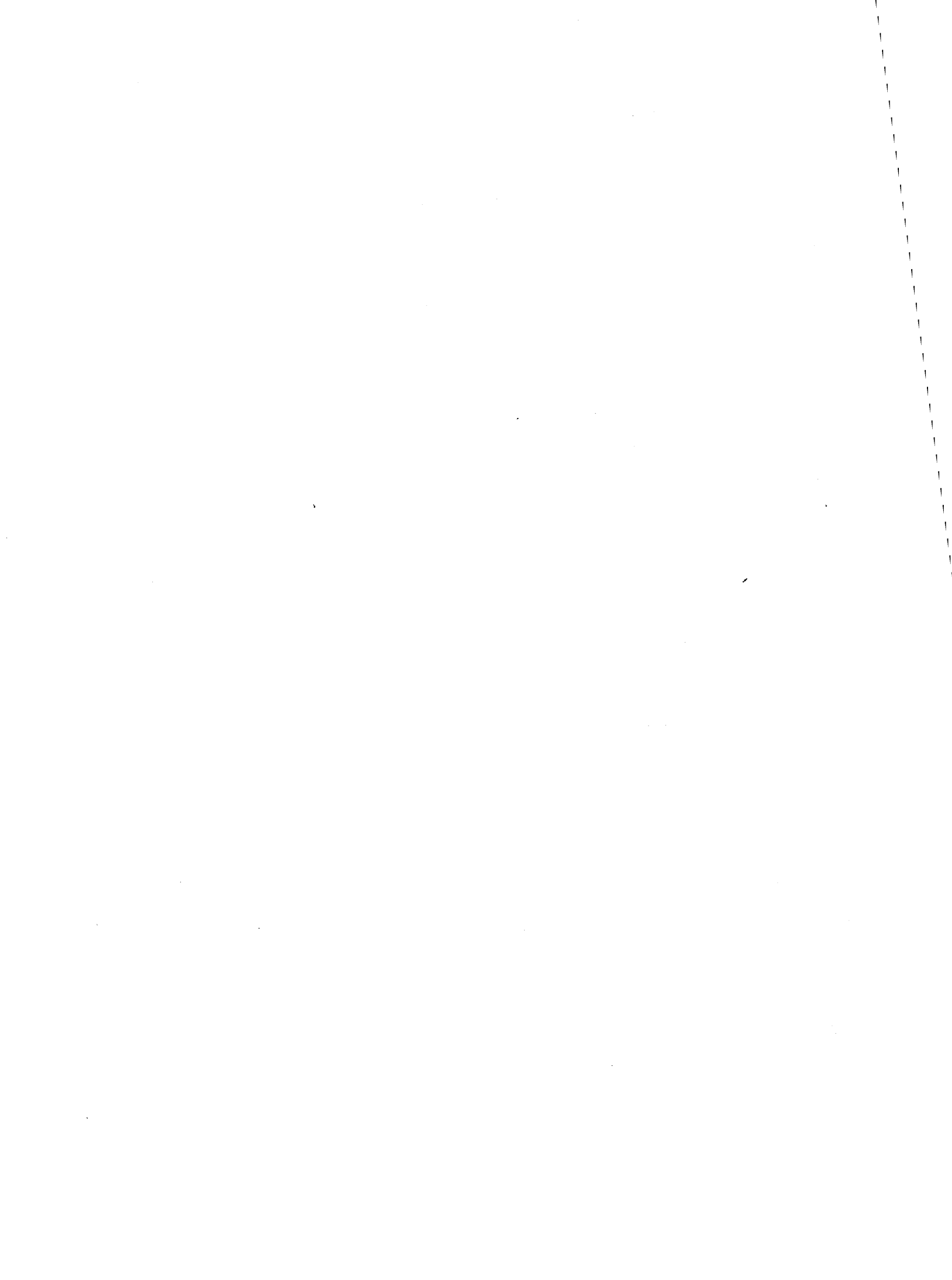
PRIME VERTICAL
COMPONENTS.



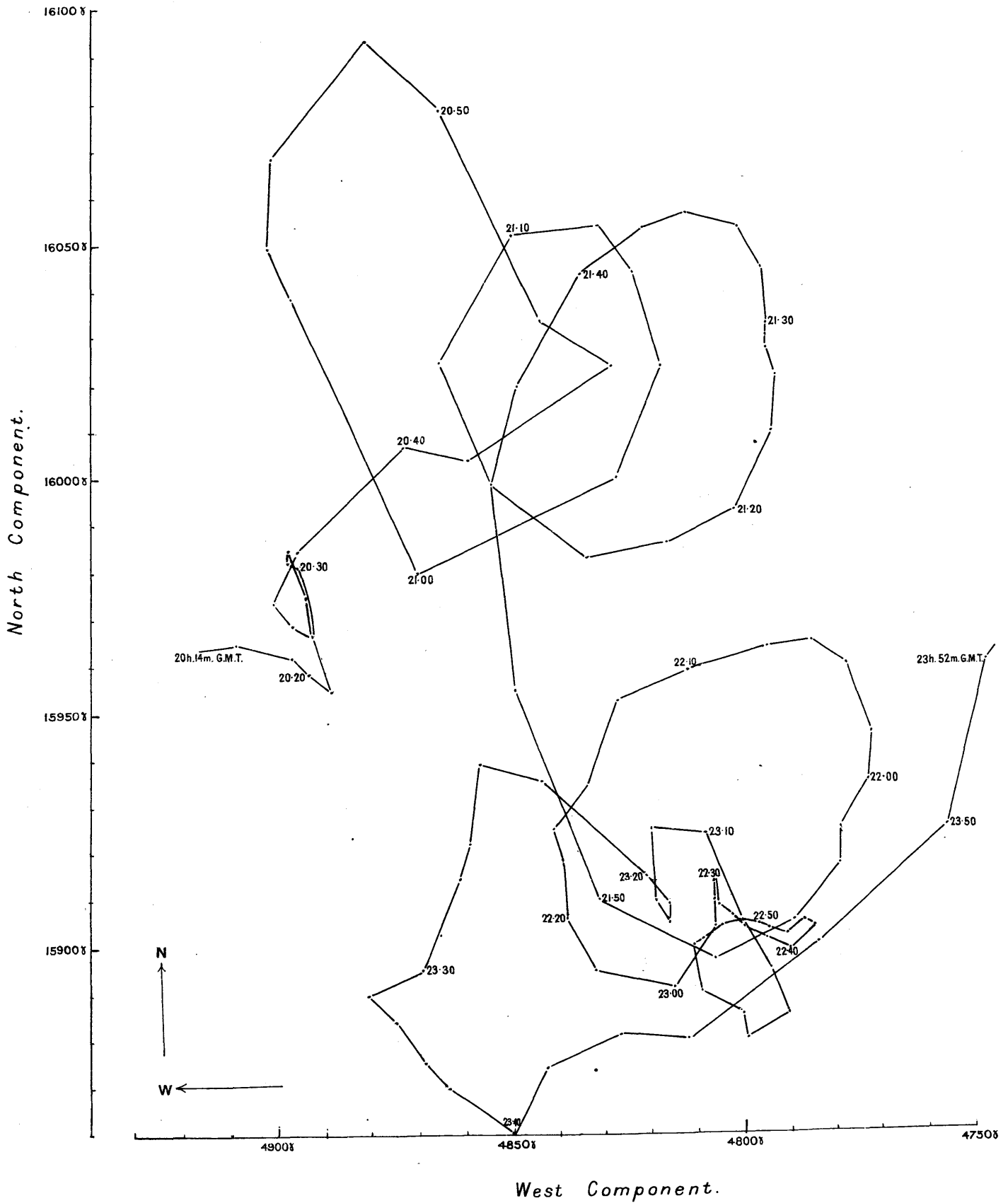
MERIDIAN
COMPONENTS.



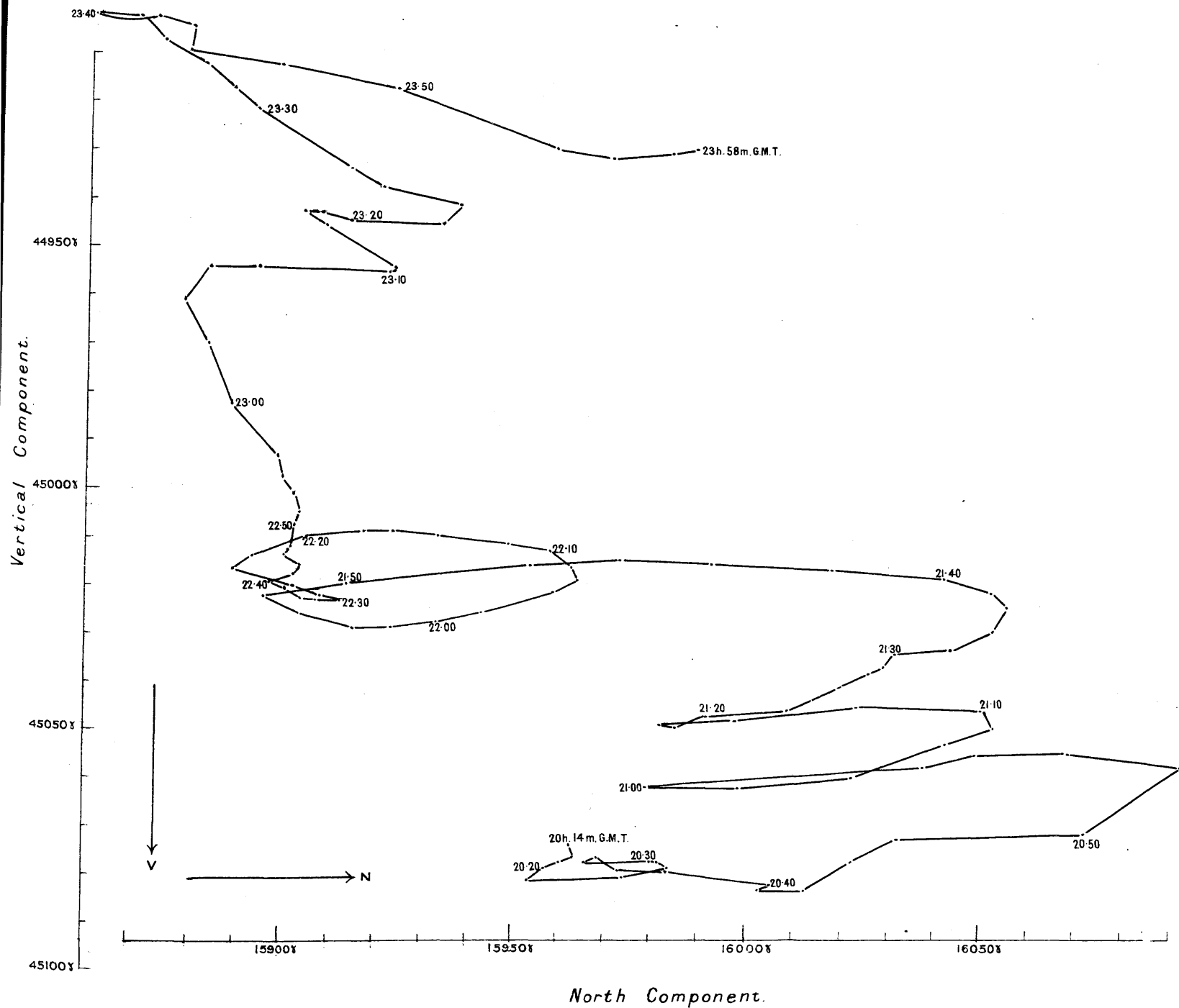
SCALE 0.05 in = 1x



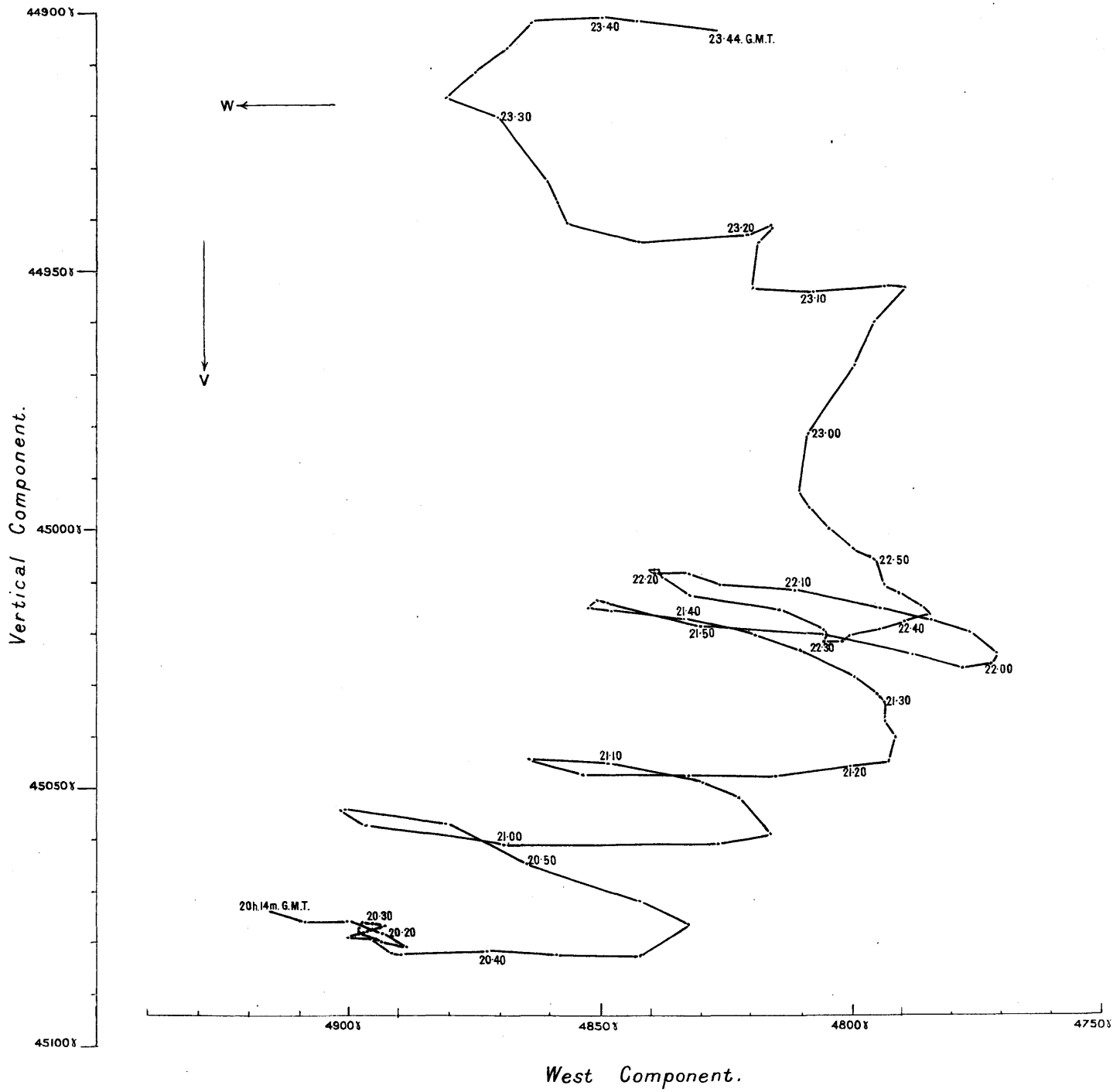
N. W. VECTOR DIAGRAM. ESKDALEMUIR.
JANUARY 30th. 1918, 20h. 14 m., TO 23h. 52 m., G. M. T.



V.N. VECTOR DIAGRAM. ESKDALEMUIR.
 JANUARY 30th. 1918, 20h. 14 m., TO 23h. 58m., G.M.T.

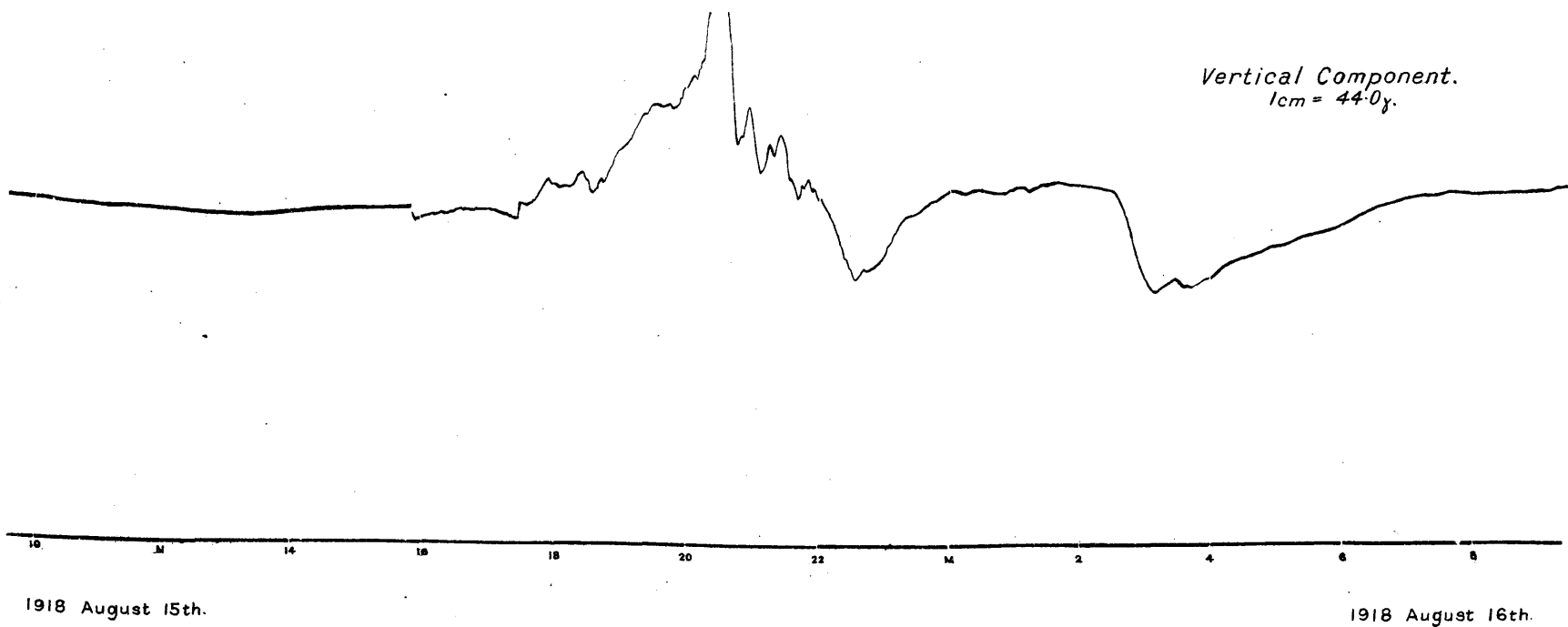
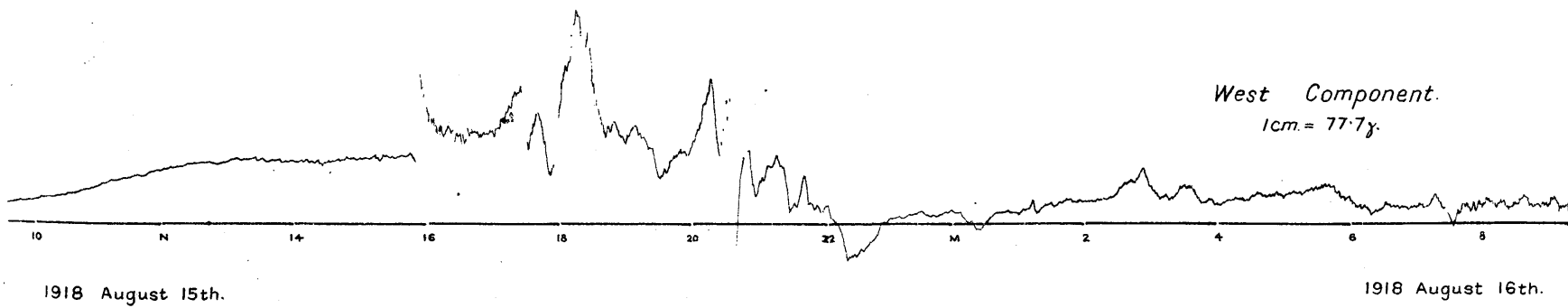
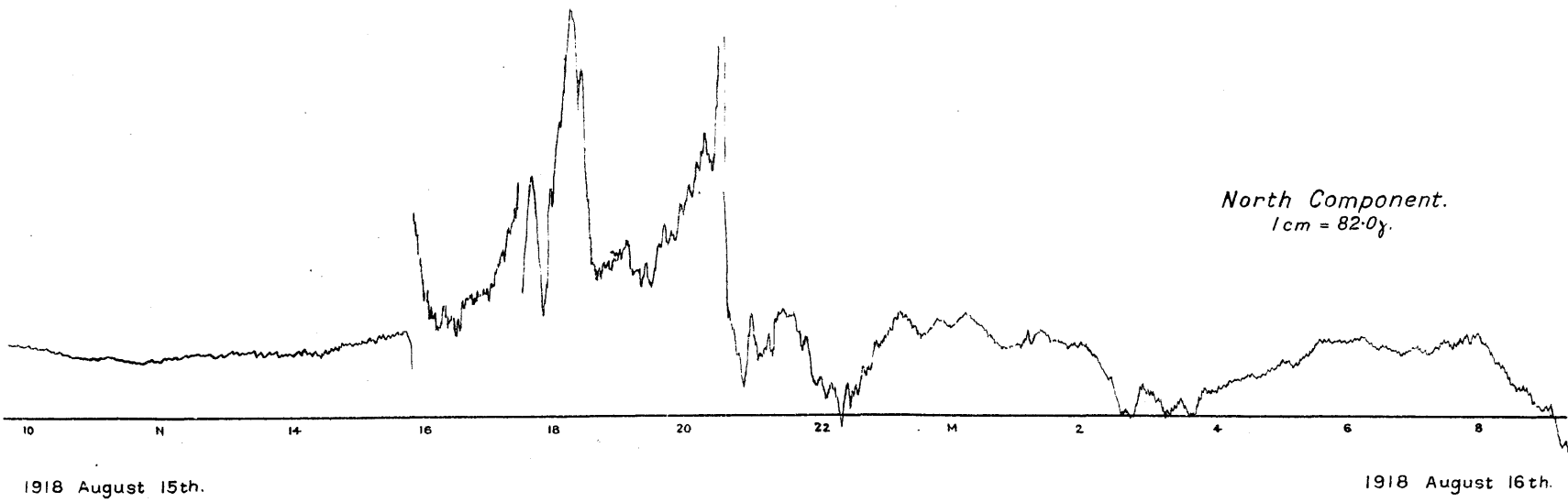


V.W. VECTOR DIAGRAM. ESKDALEMUIR.
JANUARY 30th. 1918, 20h. 14 m., TO 23h. 44 m., G. M. T.

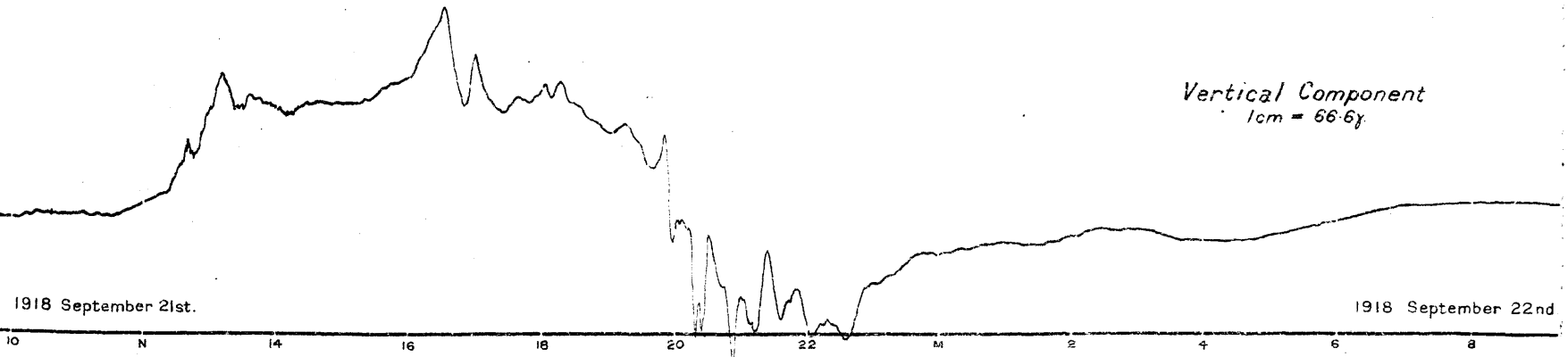
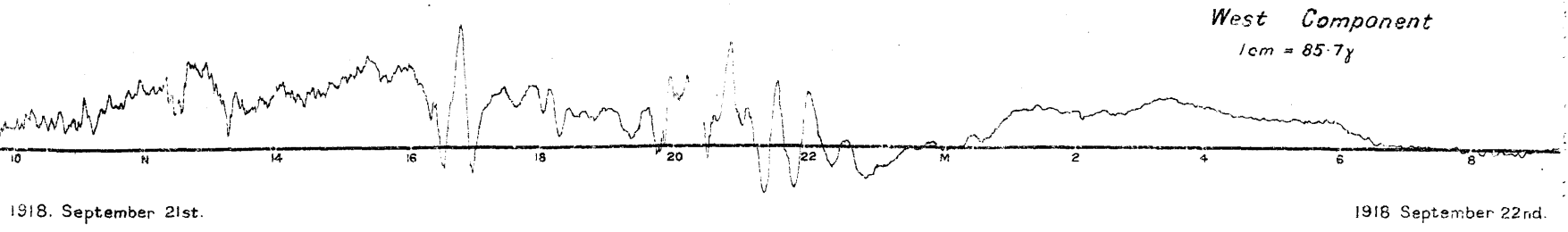
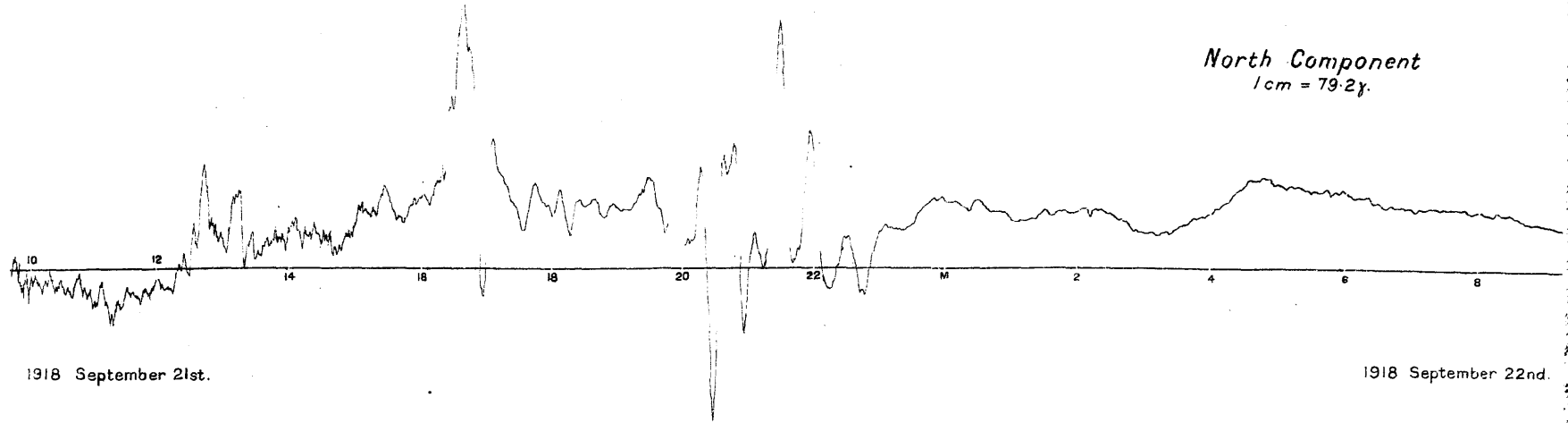


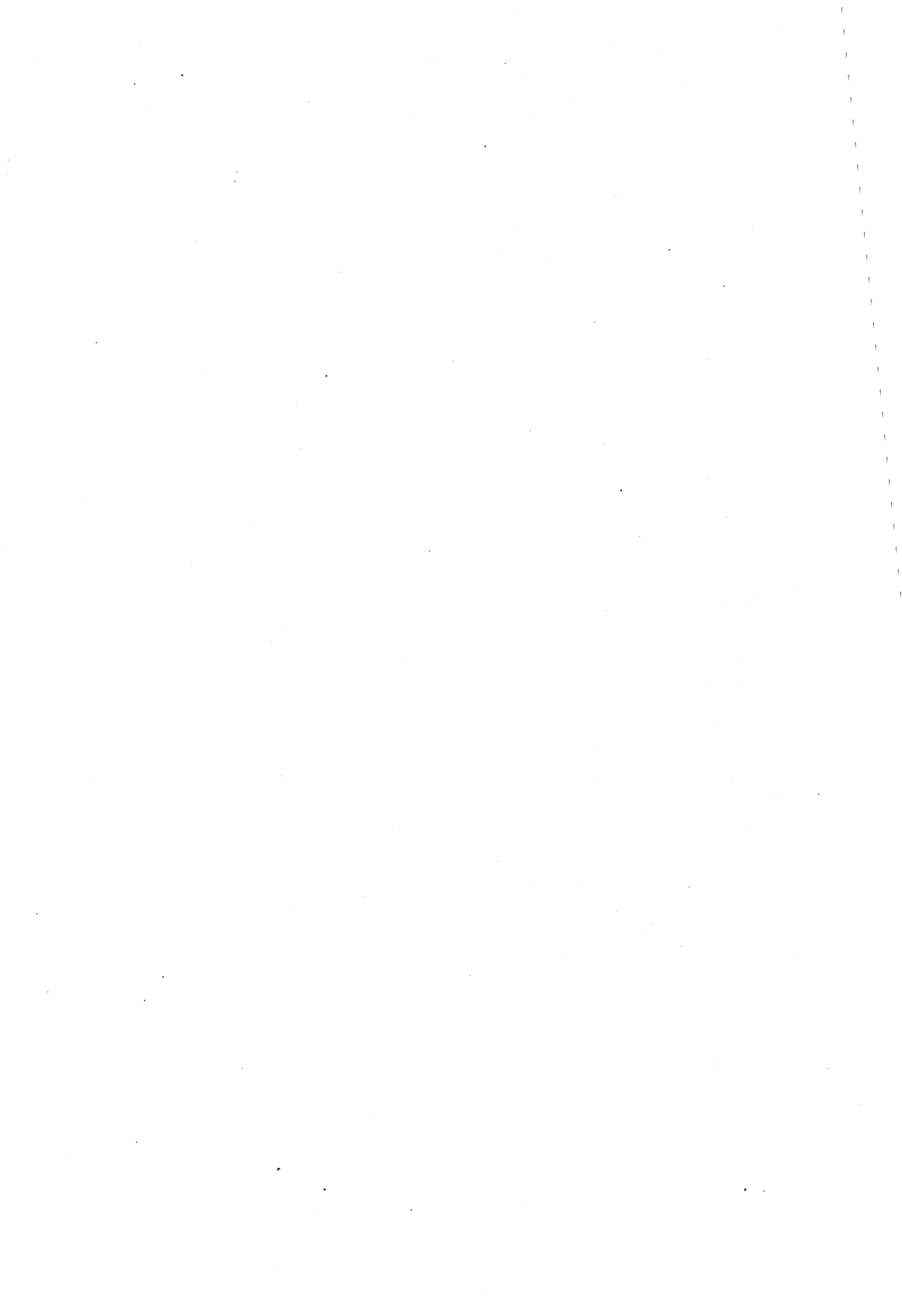
ESKDALEMUIR MAGNETOGRAMS.

AUGUST, 15TH-16TH 1918.



ESKDALEMUIR MAGNETOGRAMS. SEPTEMBER 21ST-22ND 1918.

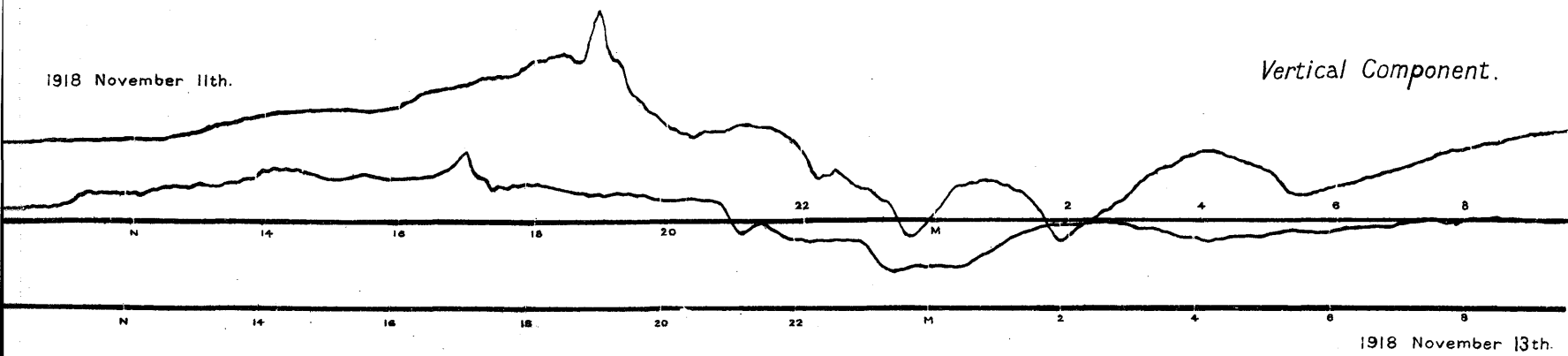




ESKDALEMUIR MAGNETOGRAMS. NOVEMBER, 11TH - 15TH 1918.

1918 November 11th.

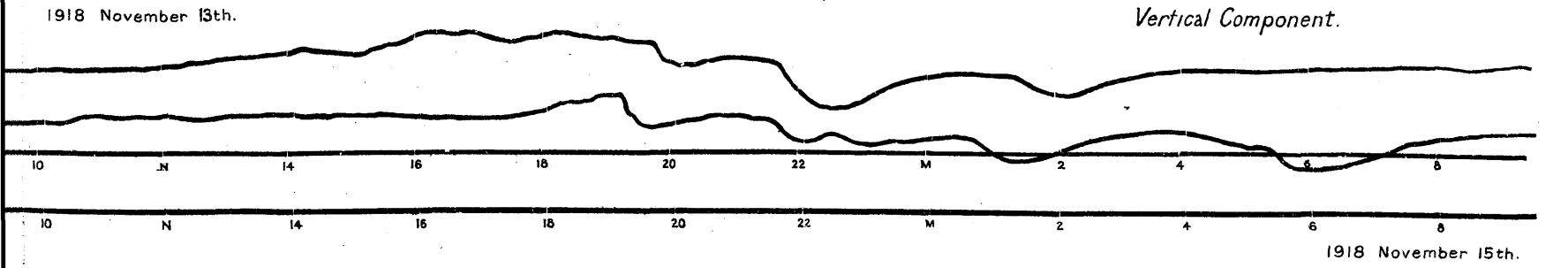
Vertical Component.



1918 November 13th.

1918 November 13th.

Vertical Component.



1918 November 15th.