

Report of Magnetical Observations at Falmouth Observatory
for the Year 1898. Latitude $50^{\circ} 9' 0''$ N., Longitude
 $5^{\circ} 4' 35''$ W.; height, 167 feet above mean sea-level.

The Declination and the Horizontal and Vertical Forces are deduced from hourly readings of the photographic curves, and so are corrected for the diurnal variation.

The results in the following tables, Nos. I, II, III, IV, are deduced from the magnetograph curves which have been standardised by observations of deflection and vibration. These were made with the Collimator Magnet, marked 66A, and the Declinometer Magnet, marked 66C, in the Unifilar Magnetometer No. 66, by Elliott Brothers, of London. The temperature correction (which is probably very small) has not been applied.

In Tables V and VI the Vertical Force values, also deduced from the Photographic Curves, have been standardised by observations of Dip and of Horizontal Force, and are published for the first time. The January results are based on four days' means, and the June and October results on the means of three days only. No temperature correction has been applied, and this probably has modified to some extent the apparent law of variation of the Vertical Force throughout the twenty-four hours. As is not unusual with a new instrument, some discontinuities occurred in the course of the year.

In Table VII, H is the mean of the absolute values observed during the month (generally three in number), uncorrected for diurnal variations and for any disturbance. V is the mean of the products of the tangent of Dip and H.

In Table VIII the Inclination is the mean of the absolute observations, the mean time of which is 3 P.M. The Inclination was observed with the Inclinometer No. 86, by Dover, of Charlton, Kent, and needles 1 and 2, which are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

The Declination and the Horizontal and Vertical Force values given in Tables I to VI are prepared in accordance with the suggestions made in the Fifth Report of the Committee of the British Association on comparing and reducing magnetic observations, and the time given is Greenwich Mean Time, which is 20 minutes 18 seconds earlier than local time.

The following is a list of the days during the year 1898 which were selected by the Astronomer Royal as suitable for the determination of the magnetic diurnal variations, and which have been employed in the preparation of the magnetic tables :—

January	3, 4, 7, 9, 23.
February	1, 3, 7, 26, 27.
March	1, 3, 4, 24, 31.
April	1, 9, 21, 22, 29.
May	7, 19, 21, 23, 25.
June.....	5, 13, 17, 20, 21.
July.....	2, 10, 15, 16, 18.
August	1, 8, 10, 15, 25.
September	6, 7, 12, 21, 26.
October	4, 8, 12, 16, 18.
November	5, 10, 14, 29, 30.
December	11, 12, 17, 23, 26.

EDWARD KITTO,
Magnetic Observer.

