# STONYHURST COLLEGE 

OBSERVATORY.

## RESULTS <br> of

## METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1876. 

MANRESA PRESS, ROEHAMPTON; 1877.


## INTRODUCTION.

Is the Meteorological department of this Observatory no alteration of any moment has taken place during the year 1876, either as regards instruments or observations, but, in addition to previous reports, observations of Cirrus clouds are now sent monthly to the Upsala Observatory.

The series of Magnetic curves, and the weekly and monthly observations of the absolute Magnetic elements have been carried on uninterruptedly; and the Declination and Horizontal Force Magnetograms have all been measured and reduced down to the end of 1876 . A paper on the results of the last six years' observations of terrestrial Magnetism was read before the Royal Society, and also a short note on a probable connexion between the movements of the Barometer and those of the Declination Magnet.

Some experiments were made to test the various methods proposed for simultaneous observations of the Chromosphere and of the solar limb; the prism in front of the slit of a spectroscope was found to succeed admirably.

Bad weather has interfered very much with the observation of meteors, and somewhat with that of Jupiter's satellites. Double star measures have Been almost sus-
pended on account of a change of computers, and the sickness of an assistant.

The Astronomical instruments have been increased during the year by the addition of a Chronograph, which will be used principally for the determination of small differences of A.R. in connexion with the coming opposition of Mars, and also in the accurate mapping of certain stellar regions. A Maclean spectroscope for a preliminary examination of the various classes of star spectra has also been procured.

A large altazimuth and a chronometer were purchased during the year, tested at Stonyhurst, and then despatched to the Manila Observatory in the Philippines. Other scientific work is at present in hand for the same Observatory.

Additional notes and tables of agricultural and horticultural results have been added to this year's report.

The Observatory has lately sustained a very severe loss in the death of Mr. Joseph Hostage, the chief assistant, who for many years has had almost the sole charge of the instruments and the photography, and who has also taken an active part in the observations and reductions.

S. J. PERRY.

## Stumyhurst (9hbervatory.

Lat. $53^{\circ} 50^{\prime} 40^{\prime \prime}$ N. Long. $9^{\prime} 52^{\prime \prime}$.68. w. Height of the Barometer above the sea, 381 ft.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

January, 1876.

| Results of Observations taken during the month. | Mean for the last 29 years. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mean Reading of the Barometer ..........................29•805 | 29.405 |
| Highest , on the 15 th...........30.235 | 29 '993 |
| Lowest , | 28.544 |
| Range of Barometer Readings ............................. $1 \cdot 005$ | 1'449 |
| Highest Reading of a Max. Therm, on the 31st ...... 53.0 | 51.5 |
| Lowest Reading of a Min. Therm. on the 9th ........ 17.3 | $21^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Range of Thermometer Readings ..................... 35.7 | $30 \cdot 5$ |
| Mean of all the Highest Readings ....................... 39.8 | $42 \cdot 3$ |
| Sean of all the Lowest.................................... 33.6 | $33^{\circ} 2$ |
| Mean Daily Range ..................................... 6.2 | $9{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{I}$ |
| Deduced Monthly Mean (from Mean of Max. and Min.) 36.5 | $37 \cdot 6$ |
| Mean Temperature from dry bulb ...................... 38.2 | $37^{\circ} 7$ |
| Adopted Mean Temperature ........................... 37.4 | $37 \%$ |
| Mean Temperature of Evaporation....................... 36.0 | $36 \cdot 3$ |
| Mean Temperature of Dew Point ...................... 34.x | 34.3 |
| Mean elastic force of Vapour $\qquad$ 0.196 in | $0 \cdot 200$ in |
| Mean weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of air ......... $\quad 2.3 \mathrm{gr}$ | $2 \cdot 3 \mathrm{gr}$ |
| Mean deational weight required for saturation......... 0.4gr | 0.4 gr |
| degree of Mumidity (saturation $1{ }^{\circ} 00$ ) ............ 0.88 | 0.87 |
| cubic foot of air ....................... $555 \% \mathrm{gr}$ | $547 \% \mathrm{gx}$ |
| Number of days on which Rain fell $3^{\circ} \mathrm{O} 89$ in 19 | 4.174 21 |
| Amount of Evaporation ................................. 0.987 | 0.830 |


| No. of days in the month on which the prevailing wind was | N | NE | E | SE | S | SW | w | NW |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 10 | II | 0 | 0 |
| Mean Velocity in miles per hour | 0 | 7\% | 77 | 0 | 8.1 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 0 | 0 |
| Total No. of miles for each Direction | 0 | 1182 | 556 | 0 | 1942 | 2332 | 0 | 0 |

The total number of miles registered during the month was 6012.
The max. Velocity of the wind was 30 miles per hour ; direction S.SW. on the rgth at midnight.
Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by $10^{\circ}$ ) ... $\quad 78$
In the month of January, the highest reading of the Barometer
during 29 years, was on the 8th, in 1859 , and was .................. 30310


The lowest , , $\quad$ 3th, $1867 \ldots . . .$. 922
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, $1875 \ldots \ldots . . .42$.
The lowest , , $187 \mathrm{I} \ldots . . .$.

The mean reading of the Barometer for this month is remarkably high, and the total range small. The Thermometer shows an extreme range somewhat in excess of former years, though the mean range of temperature is not great. The adopted mean temperature for the month agrees well with that of past years, but the amount of Rainfall, Wind, and Cloud, is far below the average.

There was frost on the ist and 2nd, from the 6th to the 9 th, and on the IIth, 13th, 14th, 15 th, 21 ist, and 22nd. Snow fell on the 6th, 8 th, 10 th, and 12th; and sleet on the 7 th. Storms occurred on the 7 th and $24^{\text {th }}$, and fogs on the 16th and i7th. It was generally hazy during the whole month.


## $8$





The mean Reading of the Barometer for this month is exceedingly low, the Wind high, and the Rainfall heavy ; the Barometric Range is above the average.

The temperature results differ but slightly from those of previous years. Hail fell on the 7 th, 9 th, 11 th, 12 th, 13 th, 15 th, 16 th, and 17 th. Snow on the 9th, 10th, 13 th, 15 th, 16th, 17 th, 19 th, and 21 st. Sleet on the 18th and 27 th. It was stormy on the 6 th and 7 th, and from the $9{ }^{\text {th }}$ to the 16 th.


Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by 10*0)... $\quad \mathbf{7 . 2}$
In the month of April, the highest reading of the Barometer
during 29 years, was on the $22 n$, in 1855 , and was $\ldots \ldots .30191$
The lowest , , , 20th, $1868 \ldots \ldots .$. 28.358

The highest Temperature , 14th, 1852 ......... 74's
The lowest , , $\quad$ I2th, $1862 \ldots . . .$.
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, $1865 \ldots \ldots . .48 \cdot 5$
The lowest , , $\quad$ I84I $\ldots . . . .$.

The results this month agree remarkably closely with the means of the preceding 29 years.

There was thunder and also lightning on the 11 th, and thunder only on the 2ist. It was also stormy on the 25 th. Snow fell on the roth, inth, 12th, and 13th. There was frost on the 1st, and fog prevailed on the 2 Ist.

## $13$



## I4

1

Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by $10^{\circ} 0$ )... 6.0

The lowest , ", Ist, 1858 ........ 28.564
The highest Temperature ", 19th, 1864........ 82.5
The lowest , , $\quad 4$ th, $1855 \ldots . . . . .23 .5$
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, $1848 \ldots \ldots .$.
The lowest , , $1855 \ldots . . .$.

The mean Barometer for the Month was higher than usual, the temperature somewhat lower, and the Rainfall very slight. Hail fell on the ist.

A solar halo was visible at $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the $3 \mathrm{Ist}^{\mathrm{s} \text {; }}$, and a lunar halo at ${ }^{\text {. }}$ 9 p.m. on the $4^{\text {th }}$.

Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by $10^{\circ} 0$ )... ..... 6.6
In the month of June, the highest reading of the Barometer during 29 years, was on the 15 th, in 1874 , and was ..... 30'219
The lowest ..... ,
12th, 1862 ..... 28.632
The highest Temperature 28th, 1857 ..... $84^{\prime 6}$
The lowest , 30th, 1856 ..... $34^{\prime 2}$
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, 1858 ..... $59^{\circ} 0$
The lowest , 1856 and 1860 ..... $52^{\prime 2}$

The range of the Barometer readings is considerably below the usually small average for June, and the Rainfall is heavy. Electric storms occurred on the 9th and 2Ist.





The low reading of the Barometer on the 3Ist has increased the range, without much affecting the mean for the month.

The range of temperature is greatly in excess of the average for August, but the mean height of the thermometer is not much altered.

Thunder and lightning were observed on the rst, 16th, 24 th, and 30 th, and lightning only on the 20th. Fog prevailed on the 8 th and $14^{\text {th }}$, and the weather was stormy on the Ist, 3 rd, 24 th, 29 th, 30 th, and 31 st .


Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by $10 \%$ )...• 74
In the month of September, the highest reading of the Barometer during 29 years, was on the 15 th, in 1851, and was ............... $30^{\circ 274}$
The lowest ," ,, 22nd, 1863........ 28.371
The highest Temperature $\quad$ " 6th, $1868 \ldots . . .$.
The lowest ", $\quad$, 6th, $1855 \ldots . . .$. 30.7
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, $1865 \ldots \ldots .$. ..... 59. I
The lowest ", $\quad$ 1863 ......... $50{ }^{\circ} 9$

The Rainfall for the month is a little in excess.
There was thunder with lightning on the 24th, and thunder was heard on the 23 rd.
N.B.-The Anemometer was out of order and being cleaned on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and consequently the total number of miles registered for the wind includes only the results for 27 days.

| October, 1876. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Results of Observations taken during the month. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mean for the } \\ \text { last } \\ 29 \text { years. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Mean Reading of the Barometer........................ 29.479 |  |  |  |  |  | 29.402 |  |  |
| Highest , on | on the 26th |  |  | . 29 |  | 29.975 |  |  |
| Lowest ,, on | on the rith. |  |  | 28 |  | 28.650 |  |  |
| Range of Barometer Readings |  |  |  | 1. |  | $1 \cdot 325$ |  |  |
| Highest Reading of a Max. Therm. on the 4th.. |  |  |  | . 6 | $7 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 5$ |  |  |
| Lowest Reading of a Min. Therm. on the 30th........ $32 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |  | $30 \cdot 1$ |  |  |
| Range of Thermometer Readings ...................... |  |  |  | 3 | $35 \cdot 5$ | 34.4 |  |  |
| Mean of all the Highest Readings ...................... |  |  |  |  | 77 | 54.8 |  |  |
| Mean of all the Lowest. |  |  |  |  | $7 \cdot 2$ | $42 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
| Mean Daily Range |  |  |  |  | $0 \cdot 5$ | 12.4 |  |  |
| Deduced Monthly Mean (from Mean of Max.and Min.) |  |  |  |  | $1 \cdot 3$ | $47^{6}$ |  |  |
| Mean Temperature from dry bulb |  |  |  |  | 51.9 | 48.2 |  |  |
| Adopted Mean Temperature |  |  |  |  | 51.6 | 47.8 |  |  |
| Mean Temperature of Evaporation. |  |  |  |  | 49.1 | $45^{-8}$ |  |  |
| Mean Temperature of Dew Point |  |  |  |  | $6 \cdot 6$ | $43^{\prime} 4$ |  |  |
| Mean elastic force of Vapour ............................ 0.318 in |  |  |  |  |  | 0.283 in |  |  |
| Mean weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of air ......... 3.6 gr <br> Mean additional weight required for saturation ...... 0.8 gr |  |  |  |  |  | 3.2 gr |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.6gr |  |  |
| Mean degree of Humidity (saturation $\mathrm{r} \cdot \infty$ ) ........... 0.83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean weight of a cubic foot of air ................. .... 533.5 gr |  |  |  |  |  | $536 \% \mathrm{ogr}$ |  |  |
| Fall of Rain .............................................. 3.028 in |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 363 \mathrm{in} \\ & 21.6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Number of days on which Rain fell |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |
| Amount of Evaporation ${ }^{\text {® }}$................................. $2 \cdot 132$ |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \cdot 593$ |  |  |
| No. of days in the month on which the prevailing wind was | N | NE | E | SE | s | sw | w | NW |
|  | 1 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Mean Velocity in miles per hour | 3.3 | 77 | 8.8 | 9.9 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 10 | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | $8 \cdot 6$ |
| Total No. of miles for each Direction | 79 | 1672 | 634 | 947 | 904 | $1941\|266\|$ |  | 413 |
| The total number of miles registered during the month was 6856 . The max. Velocity of the wind was 42 miles per hour ; direction $S$. on the IIth at 2 p.m. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by $10^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ )... |  |  | $8 \cdot 6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In the month of October, the highest reading of the Barometer during 29 years, was on the 29th, in 1849, and was ............ |  |  |  |
| The lowest | ,, | 19th, 1862 | 8.139 |
| The highest Temperature | " | 9th, 1869 | 72.8 |
| The lowest | , | 2Ist, 1859 | 52 |
| The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, 1861 and 1876 |  |  |  |
| The lowest |  | 1850 | 4.8 |

The high adopted mean temperature, and the moderate Rainfall, are quite exceptional for October. Fog was more prevalent than usual, having occurred every day from the 24th to the 28th. A lunar halo was seen at 6 p.m. on the 26 th . It was stormy on the 9 th, with lightning and thunder. Lightning was also seen on the 1oth, Ith, and 14 th, and thunder heard on the 4 th and 6th.

The Fieldfare was first seen on the 24th, and the Redwing on the 28 th.

## November, 1876.



Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by 10.0)... $\quad 8.6$
In the month of November, the highest reading of the Barometer
during 29 years, was on the 12th, in 1857, and was .............. $30 \cdot 350$
The lowest , ", 1st, $1859 \ldots . . .$. . 28.007
The highest Temperature $\quad$, 6th, 1872 ......... 6I'9
The lowest ," , 17th, 186I ......... 19'I
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, I857 and I863 $\quad 43 \cdot 8$
The lowest , , $\quad 1851 \ldots . . .$. . 36.7

The range of Barometric readings is small, and the Rainfall scarcely more than half the average, although it is distributed over the usual number of days.

There was a fog on the 30th. Snow fell on the 9th, roth, and 24 th, and there was frost on the 8 th and 2 ist.

## December, 1876.


Mean amount of Cloud (an overcast sky being indicated by $1^{\circ} 0$ ). ..... 79
In the month of December, the highest reading of the Barometer during 29 years, was on the 22nd, in 1849, and was ..... $30 \cdot 376$
The lowest
5th, 1876 ..... 28.028
The highest Temperature"
The lowest " " 24th, 1860 ..... 679th, 187658 I
The highest adopted mean temperature of the month, 1857 ..... $44^{6}$
The lowest ..... ,
1874 ..... $31^{\circ} 0$

This month is remarkable from its containing the lowest Barometric pressure and the highest temperature in December during the last 29 years. The mean reading of the Barometer is also exceedingly low, and the Range large. The adopted mean Temperature and the Rainfall are above the average.

There was a very heavy fall of snow during the night of the 22 nd, it had fallen on Pendle Hill on the 21st. Snow also fell on the 23 rd , 26th, and 27th. There was frost on the 13th ; and fog on the 2nd, 9 th, and 1oth. Thunder was heard on the 4 th, and it was stormy on the 6 th.

The greatest monthly range of the Barometer was in November, 1859, and was ..... 2.290
The least , , $\quad$ in July, 1852, and was ..... O'505
In 1859, on November Ist, at I p.m, the Barometer stood at 28.035 , and on November 2nd, at I p.m., it stood at 29.263 , this was the greatest range of the Barometer, in 24 hours, and was ..... $1 \cdot 228$
The highest reading of the Barometer, during 29 years, was on February 1ith, 1849, and on March 4th, 1854, and was ..... $30^{\prime} 45^{2}$
The lowest, January 14, 1865, and on July 22nd, 1873, and was ..... 27.939
Extreme range ..... $2 \cdot 513$
The highest temperature was on July 15 th, 1868 , and was ..... $88 \cdot 2$
The lowest December 24th, 1860 ..... 6.7
The highest adopted mean temperature of a month, July 1868 ..... 62.4
The lowest February, 1855 ..... 28.6
The highest adopted mean temperature of a year, 1868 ..... $49^{\circ} 1$
The lowest ", " " ," 1855 ..... $44^{.6}$
The greatest monthly mean weight of vapour,
in a cubic foot of air ..................................... July, 1852 ..... $5^{11}$
The least ," ," February, 1855 ..... 1 '4
The greatest fall of rain in a month, was in October, 1870, and was 13.357 in
The least ", May, 1853, and May, 1859 ..... 0.3
The greatest number of days on which rain fell in one month
The least , ,, March, 1852 ..... 3

The extreme range of both Barometer and Thermometer is considerably in excess of the mean of previous years, and the adopted mean Temperature and Rainfall only slightly so.

The monthly mean readings of the Barometer differ very largely in 1876, being 29:805 for January, and only 29.002 for December.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

March. -This month, as well as the preceding one, was unfavourable for agriculture. This was mainly due to the rain in the early part of the month, and to the severe frosts at both middle and end. Grass and wheat were only middling. The last few days were excellent for sowing oats. Season late.
April.-The month started well, but a sudden change in the second week retarded both the potato planting and the preparation of the soil for the green crops. At the end of the month the grass looked very well. Frost interfered with the prospect of a plentiful crop of stone fruit and pears.
May. - The rain at the end of the month improved the crops. Oats still want rain. Green crops sown in very favourable weather.
June.-Hay is below the average crop in quantity. Oats short. Wheat looking well. Green crops backward.
JUly.-Weather very favourable for the hay crop; quantity below average, quality excellent. Mangels look well, turnips less so from want of moisture. Gooseberries a complete failure owing to spring frosts. Fruit generally poor.
August.-The bad weather for the first ten days of the month damaged the cereals. Early crop of potatoes good ; later ones small owing to insufficiency of moisture, but on the whole fully an average crop. Oats and barley below the average, wheat fair. Green crops excellent, especially the mangel-wurtzel. Fruit poor, apples fair. The after grass very good.
September.-Early part of month fine. The wet weather at the middle and end helped the green crops. Potatoes doing very well.
October.-First week very bad weather, the rest excellent. Potatoes lifted and wheat sown under the most favourable circumstances. Grass still growing well.
November. - The early frost impeded the harvesting of the mangelwurtzel and the sowing of wheat. Grass also affected. Ploughing done early this month, and at end of last. Beet and turnips being harvested, season very favourable.
December.-The wet weather interferes with ploughing.

## OBSERVATIONS OF CROPS AND FLOWERS IN 1876.



## OBSERVATIONS OF TREES AND SHRUBS IN 1876.

| FOREST TREES, ETC. |  |  |  | FRUIT TREES, ETC. |  |  | SHRUBS. . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | In Bud: | In Leaf. | Divested of Leaves. | Name. | In Blossom. | Ripe. | Name | In Blossom. | Divested of Leaves. |
| Field Elm | Ap. 18th | Ap. 27th | Oct. 25th | Apple | May 25th | Aug. 15th | Lilac | May 25th | Nov. 4th |
| Oak | Ap. 30th | May 20th | Oct. 20th | Pear | Ap. 20th | Aug. 5th | Privet | May 10 th | Oct. 3Ist |
| Lime | Ap. 15th | May Ist | Oct. 15th | Cherry | Ap. 15th | July tst | Honeysuckle | July 20th | Oct. 27th |
| Sycamore | Ap. 1oth | Ap. 25th | End ofOct. | Peach | Ap. $4^{\text {th }}$ | Sept. Ioth | Mountain Ash | May 24th | Oct. 3Ist |
| Horse Chesnut | Ap. 15 th | Ap. 29th | Oct. 26th | Plum | Ap. 25th | Sept. Ioth | Syringa | May 20th | Nov. 4th |
| Occidental Plane | Ap. roth | Ap. 27th | Nov. 5th | Red Currant | Ap. 20th | July 20th | Laburnum | May 28th | Nov. 6th |
| Oriental Plane | Ap. Ioth | Ap. 27th | Nov. 5th | Black Currant | Ap. 28th | July 15 th |  |  |  |
| Hawthorn | Mar. 28th | Ap. 3rd | Nov. Ioth | White Currant | Ap. 20th | July 20th |  |  |  |
| Hazel | Ap. 2nd | Ap. 25th | Oct. 30th | Strawberry | May 25th | June roth |  |  |  |
| Ash | May 20th | June 5th | Oct. 25th | Gooseberry | Ap. 10th | Aug. 20th |  |  |  |
| Beech | Ap. 22nd | May 4th | Nov. 10th | Apricot | Ap. $4^{\text {th }}$ | none |  |  |  |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

## HOURS OF MINIMA.

In the report of 1875 the civil day was used throughout in reckoning the hours of both the maxima and the minima of the Thermometric curves, and the double inflexion of the curves of lowest temperatures was strongly marked, whilst the curves of highest readings had only a single inflexion. It was kindly pointed out by a reviewer that the double inflexion must be due solely to the arbitrary starting point chosen for the day. It is obvious that, as the hour of midnight is almost invariably on a descending curve, the division, according to the civil day, would induce a false minimum at midnight, whenever the temperature of the preceding 24 hours was higher throughout than that recorded at midnight; and this will not unfrequently happen when the true minimum falls very early in the morning. It would certainly be more correct to choose the civil day for the maxima, and the astronomical day for the minima, as then each division of 24 hours would include a true maximum, or a true minimum, and these only should be taken into account. In the tables and curves of last year's report the absolute times of the maxima and minima were taken, but in the following tables and curves the minima of the hourly readings of the thermometer are chosen instead.

Adopting the astronomical, in lieu of the civil, day, we now find that there is only one inflexion in the time curve of the Maxima Readings, the hour of lowest temperature falling in the annual curve, between 4 and $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. The dotted curves refer to the year 1875 alone, and the continuous lines represent the mean results of eight years' observations.

The minima curves for 1875 differ more widely from the mean of the eight years, than do the corresponding maxima curves. In the winter months the minimum temperature is distributed more evenly throughout the hours of the day, but in the summer time the hour of lowest reading is very decided.

The monthly progression of the time of lowest temperature corresponds exactly with that of the sun's meridian altitude. Thus in January wé find the lowest temperature at 9 a.m., in February from 7 to 8, at 6 in March, between 5 and 6 in April, at 4 in May, June, and July, at 5 in August, at 6 in September, from 6 to 7 in October, at 7 in November, and between 8 and 9 in December.




YEARLY MEANS OF HOURS OF MINIMUM READINGS.


HOURS OF MINIMUM READINGS.


HOURS OF MINIMUM READINGS.


## Stonthly getagnetical obloservations taken at the世ollege oblservatory, sitomyhurst, 1876.

The Horizontal, Vertical, and Total forces are calculated to English measure ; one foot, one second of mean solar time, and one grain being assumed as the units of space, of time, and of mass.

The Vertical and Total forces are obtained from the absolute measures of the Horizontal force and of the Dip.

In the observations of Deflection and Vibration, taken each month for absolute measure of Horizontal force, the same magnet has always been employed.

The moment of inertia of the magnet with its stirrup, for different degrees of temperature, and the co-efficients in the corrections required for the effects of temperature and of terrestrial magnetic induction on the magnetic moment of the magnet, were determined at the Kew Observatory by the late Mr. Welsh.

The moment of inertia of the magnet with its stirrup, using the grain and foot as the units of mass and of linear measure, is 5.27303 . Its rate of increase for increase of temperature is 0.00073 for every $10^{\circ}$ of Fahr.

The weight of the magnet with its stirrup is approximately 825 grains, and the length of the magnet is nearly 3.94 inches. The moment of inertia was determined, independently of the weight and dimensions, by the method of vibration, with and without a known increase of the moment of inertia.

The temperature corrections have always been obtained from the formula $q\left(t^{\circ}-35^{\circ}\right)+q^{\prime}\left(t^{\circ}-35^{\circ}\right)^{2}$, where $t^{\circ}$ is the observed temperature and $35^{\circ}$ Fahr. the adopted standard temperature. The values of the co-efficients $q$ and $q^{\prime}$ are respectively '0001128 and 0.000000436.

HOURS OF MINIMUM READINGS.


The induction co-efficient $\mu$ is 0.000244 .
The correction for error of graduation of the Deflection bar at $1 \circ 0$ foot is +0.00004 ft , at $\mathrm{I} \cdot 3+0.000064 \mathrm{ft}$.

The observed times of vibration are entered in the Table without corrections.

The time of one vibration has been obtained each month from the mean of twelve determinations of the time of 100 or of 200 vibrations.

The angles of deflection are each the mean of two sets of readings.
In deducing from these observations the ratio and product of the magnetic moment $m$ of the magnet, and the earth's horizontal magnetic intensity $X$, the induction and temperature corrections have always been applied, and the observed time of vibration has been corrected for the effect of torsion of the suspending thread; but no correction has been required for the rate of the chronometer, or for the arc of vibration, the former having been always under 2 s ., and the latter always under $80^{\prime}$.

The average deflection of the magnet caused by a twist of the torsion circle through $90^{\circ}$, has been about $9^{\prime} \cdot 4$ of arc.

In the calculations of the ratio $\frac{m}{X}$, the third and subsequent terms of the series $\mathrm{I}+\frac{\mathrm{P}}{r^{2}}+\frac{\mathrm{Q}}{r^{4}}+\& \mathrm{c}$, have always been omitted.

The value of the constant $P$ was found to be-0.0042776.
The Declination observations have been taken once a week. Each reading has been corrected by the photographic curves for all irregular disturbances, as well as for daily and monthly range.

| OBSERVATIONS OF DEFLECTION FOR ABSOLUTE MEASURE OF HORIZONTAL FORCE. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. | G. M. T. | Distances of centres of Magnets. | Tem-perature. | Observed <br> Deflection. | $\log \frac{m}{\mathbf{X}}$ |
| January ... | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \text { D. } & \text { H. M. } \\ \text { I8th...IO } & 33 \text { a.m. } . \\ \text { ", } & \text {..II } & \text { o a.m. } . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FOOT. } \\ \text { IO } \\ \text { I. } 3 \end{gathered}$ | 50.9 56.5 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 \\ 14 & 6 & 3 \\ 6 & 22 & 55\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.08888 \\ & 9 \cdot 08905 \end{aligned}$ |
| February... | IIth...IO $44 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. " ...II II a.m. | 10 10 | $46 \cdot 9$ <br> 47 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 23 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 08875 \\ & 9 \cdot 08906 \end{aligned}$ |
| March ... | 18th...II 6 a.m. " ...II $24 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | 10 1.3 | 43.0 43.5 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 23 & 41\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \circ 08953 \\ & 9 \circ 08903 \end{aligned}$ |
| April ...... | 14th...12 , $\quad .128 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$ 2 p.m. | 10 1.3 | $46 \cdot 3$ $48 \%$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 7 & 25 \\ 6 & 23 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 08888 \\ & 9.08870 \end{aligned}$ |
| May ...... | 26th... 12 I p.m. " .121221 2 | $1 \times 0$ 1.3 | $59 \%$ 59 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 5 & 10 \\ 6 & 22 & 27\end{array}$ | 9.08862 <br> 9.08873 |
| June ...... | 26th...11 $17 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. ,, ...11 $48 \mathrm{arm}$. | 10 10 | $74 \cdot 1$ 76.1 | $\begin{array}{rrr}14 & 2 & 34 \\ 6 & 20 & 52\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 08843 \\ & 9 \cdot 0882 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ |
| July......... |  | 10 10 | 61.0 62.4 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 3 & 21 \\ 6 & 21 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 08784 \\ & 9 \cdot 08793 \end{aligned}$ |
| August ... | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 25th... } 822 \text { a.m. } \\ , \quad \ldots 84^{8} \text { a.m. } \end{array}$ | 10 1.3 | $50 \cdot 8$ $50 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}14 & 2 & 56 \\ 6 & 21 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \circ 8792 \\ & 9{ }^{\circ} 08712 \end{aligned}$ |
| September. | 29th... 944 a.m. | 1'0 | $49^{\circ} 2$ | 1460 | 9.08836 |
| October . | 27th...11 \% 7 | 10 1.3 | $47 \%$ <br> 48 | $\begin{array}{rrr}14 & 3 & 42 \\ 6 & 21 & 37\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.08710 \\ & 9.08704 \end{aligned}$ |
| November. |  | 10 1.3 | $58 \%$ $60 \%$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}13 & 59 & 37 \\ 6 & 19 & 57\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.08575 \\ & 9.08559 \end{aligned}$ |
| December. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19th...II II a.m. } \\ & \text { " ...II } 33 \text { a.m. } \end{aligned}$ | 1.0 1.3 | $41 \cdot 2$ $42 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 3 & 55 \\ 6 & 21 & 56\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 08678 \\ & 9.08697 \end{aligned}$ |
| $m$ represents the Magnetic moment of the Deflecting Magnet. $\mathbf{X}$ represents the Earth's Horizontal Magnetic Intensity. |  |  |  |  |  |

HOURS OF MINIMUM READINGS.


| VIBRATION OBSERVATIONS FOR ABSOLUTE MEASURE OF HORIZONTAL FORCE. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month. | G. M. T. | Temperarature. | Time of one vibration. | $\underline{L o g m} X$ | Value of $m$. |
| January . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D. } \quad \text { H. M. } \\ & 18 \text { th... } 9 \mathrm{I2} \text { a.m. } \end{aligned}$ | 45.4 | 5.63904 | 0.21317 | 0.44779 |
| February... | IIth... $1242 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. | 517 | 5.64171. | 0.21305 | 0.44769 |
| March ...... | 18th... $959 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | $42 \cdot 2$ | 5.63385 | 0.21250 | 0.44760 |
| April ...... | 14th...11 27 a.m. | 44.5 | 5.63710 | 0.21290 | 0.44756 |
| May......... | 26th... 1054 a.m. | $56 \cdot 1$ | 5.64392 | 0•21259 | 0.44733 |
| June ...... | 26th... io o a.m. | 62.5 | 5'64783 | 0.21249 | 0.44762 |
| July ......... | 21st... 126 p.m. | $72 \cdot 8$ | 5.65169 | 0.21257 | 0.44692 |
| August ... | 25th...II 8 a.m. | 51'3 | 564992 | $0 \bigcirc 21143$ | $0 \cdot 44615$ |
| September. | 29th... 845 a a. | $51^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 5.64640 | 0•21193 | $0 \cdot 44683$ |
| October ... | 27th... 936 a .m. | $46 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 65204$ | 0.21080 | 0.44559 |
| November. | 20th... $93 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | $43 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 64883$ | 0.21320 | $0 \cdot 44610$ |
| December. | 15th... 1 I $20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. | $40 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 65015$ | 0.21082 | 0.44550 |



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## MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

Jandary.-Frequent slight diminutions of Declination occurred about 8 or io p.m., and on the morning of the 20th there was a similar increase at I and 4 o'clock. A storm commenced on the 14 th immediately after midnight, and increased in violence from $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. until $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 15 th ; the magnets continued disturbed until the morning of the 17 th. On the 22nd, between 7 and 9 p.m., and a little later on the following day, there was a considerable diminution of the Declination, the most rapid movement occurring between 5 and $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 23rd, when the Declination decreased $42^{\prime} 58^{\prime \prime}$ in less than 30 minutes, and then increased almost as rapidly. This was accompanied by a slight augmentation of both the H.F. and V.F. components of the Intensity.

Frbruary.-A storm commenced a little before 6 a.m. on the 5th, and lasted for about 24 hours. The irregular movements consisted chiefly of rapid small oscillations of the Declination needle. There was a quick movement of the needle towards the East between 10 and 12 p.m. on the 10th, and a similarly rapid return Westward during the following two hours, and the magnet remained in a rather unsteady condition during the whole of the 1ith. From $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the $13^{\text {th }}$ until $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 14th, the Declination was considerably disturbed, as also on the four next evenings. There were irregular movements in the forenoon of the 17 th, and also of the 18th, and at $3.45 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 19th the greatest storm of the year commenced, and continued until mid-day on the 20th. The first indication of the disturbance was a rapid Westerly movement of the Declination magnet, accompanied by a slight but well marked increase of the H.F., the change on the V.F. curve being scarcely discernible. A lall occurred in the storm between $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and $5.15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 19 th. The movements were generally bold, but rapid short oscillations were
frequent during the morning hours of the 19th and 20th. The Declination needle reached its minimum at midnight on the 19th, and the maximum was attained two hours later, the increase of Declination during this short interval being $1^{\circ} 8^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$. The H.F. magnet was also moving quickly during this interval and the two following hours. The rapid decrease of the V.F. began at io p.m. on the 19th, and continued until the magnet was thrown completely off its balance between 2 and 3 a.m. The night of the rgth was unfortunately very cloudy, but the Auroral light was clearly visible at 10.30 p.m. On the 215 st and 22 nd, and still more from the 24 th to the 27 th, the irregular movements before midnight were well marked on the photographic curves.

MARCH. - The Declination magnet was slightly disturbed throughout the greater part of the day on the 4th and 5th and on the morning of the 7 th. The disturbances during the early hours of the 12 th and 13 th were remarkably similar, but in opposite directions. The storm of the 25 th began with a sudden increase of Declination shortly after 2 a.m., followed by a tremulous movement between 6 and $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. There was a lull on the 26th, but the magnet remained much disturbed until the end of the month. A considerable increase of the V.F. occurred about $6.40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the $25^{\mathrm{th}}$, and a decrease, but less marked, both at $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 27 th and at 11 p.m. on the 30th. On the H.F. curve the storm of the 25th was recorded by only a slight continued irregularity, but the movements on the evening ca $!$ the 30 th were more decided.

April.-A slight disturbance began about 6 p.m. on the 8 th, and another shortly after I a.m. on the $19 t h$, but the magnets were exceedingly quiet during the whole month. The curves of the V.F. on account of their extreme regularity showed most clearly the daily range, with its maximum near 9 p.m.

May.-On the evening of the 5 th an irregular movement commenced, but never attained any considerable amplitude. The same happened between 9 and io $\mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 24th. The frequent recurrence of a diminution of West Declination about 8 p.m. is very noticeable this month; the magnet quickly regains its normal position. The smail disturbances are more distinctly traceable on the H.F. than on the V.F. curves.

June.-At 9 p.m. on the 4th the Declination magnet became a little irregular in its movements, but soon returned to its usual state. Shortly after $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 16 th, a disturbing force began to make itself felt by the magnets; and there was a considerable amount of tremulous motion throughout the 28th, the H.F. and Declination Magnetograms being equally affected. There was also a little disturbance on the 30th.

JUly.-At the beginning of the month, and also from the r7th to the 21st, the needle was unsteady. There were several irregular movements between the evening of the 26 th and the morning of the 28 th, and also on the morning of the 30 th. Throughout the month the magnet was much less steady than during the previous three months.

August.-This month commenced with three disturbed days. The magnets were also irregular in their movements on the 12th and 13th before mid-day, and throughout the 3oth and 3Ist.

September.-There is a rather striking similarity on the $13^{\text {th }}$ and 14 th in the curves traced between noon and the following morning, and a slight trace of the same movements is observable on the 15 th. A remarkable diminution of the Declination lasted from 9 p.m. on the 22 nd until $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the 23 rd . This was accompanied by a similar diminution of the H.F. and V.F., the latter only slight. The curves of the 26 th and 27th were rather irregular.

October.-The disturbance towards the beginning of the month increased until the 6th, and then the magnets rapidly regained their normal tranquil state. The V.F. reached its minimum on the 6th at about 1 I. 30 p.m. The H.F. was also slightly diminished. On the IIth the magnets were somewhat unsteady, and a storm occurred on the 23 rd with a very decided minimum of the V.F, at 11.20 p.m.

November.-The irregular inflexions of the curves between io p.m. on the roth and $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on the IIth, consisted mainly in a diminution of the horizontal Deflection. On other days the magnets were fairly quiet, except on the morning of the 13 th.

December.-A slight disturbance of the Declination on the evening of the IIth, which was followed by a similar movement the following day, had been preceded by irregular oscillations of the magnets throughout the roth. A continued disturbance that commenced about 6 p.m. on the 2Ist is the last recorded for 1876 .

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[^0]:    The date is probable, and the amount the meap of needles $x$ and 3 .

