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BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL AND MAGNETIC  
YEAR BOOK, 1921.—Part IV.

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HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC  
RECORDS: 1921.

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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Published by Authority of the Meteorological Committee.

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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, terminated with the publication of the 1913 volume. The present volume represents the Section 2 of those three years, and is the eleventh 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.

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. Notes on the Meteorological Summaries are included in this volume.

It will be noticed that the tabulation of the autographic records at the Meteorological Office Observatories, which provides the material for this volume, also yields information which is not printed here, such as the daily values of the extremes of temperature and other meteorological elements, and the range of magnetic force. For this information reference should be made to the *Geophysical Journal* issued as Part III, Section 2, of the British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book.

\* \* \* \* \*

The only part of the British Meteorological and Magnetic Year Book for 1921 which is not yet published is the *Réseau Mondial* 1921. For 1922 the serial statistical data published by the Meteorological Office have appeared under the following titles:—

Daily Weather Report.	Weekly Weather Report.
Monthly Weather Report.	Observatories' Year Book.

while a fifth Volume for 1922 has still to appear, viz:—

Réseau Mondial.

The *Observatories' Year Book* contains data similar to those included in the present volume: it contains also a considerable portion of the information which has appeared in the *Geophysical Journal*, and in *Hourly Values from Autographic Records, Meteorological Section*, the publication of which is referred to above as having terminated with the issue for 1913. The *Observatories' Year Book* does not contain daily values of meteorological elements at Second Order Stations: this was considered unnecessary in view of the regular publication of daily values from Telegraphic Stations in the *Daily Weather Report*.

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## CORRECTIONS TO PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

## Eskdalemuir.

Year.	Page.	Table.	For	Read	Year.	Page.	Table.	For	Read
1912	8	II	Mean 15h., 250	249	1915	43	XXVIII	Line 6, 1d. 22h. 12m.	1d. 22h. 34m.
1912	9	IV	Magnetic Notes : Line 15, 78 $\gamma$	68 $\gamma$	1915	91	IX	2nd July, 2nd Col. : 1d. 2h. 34m.	1d. 22h. 34m.
1912	30	XLV	Mean 3h., 1010	1009	1916	35	XII	Magnetic Notes :	
1912	26	XXXVII	„ 9h., 1004	1007	1916	59	LXF	Line 4, 8d. 8h. 6m.	8d. 0h. 40m.
			„ 10h., 999	995	1916	61	LXIV	Jan., 23h., $\approx 15\cdot 8$	-15 $\cdot 8$
			„ 12h., 995	991				All days. N. Component.	
			„ 15h., 1004	1008				$\alpha_1$ Equinox .. 16 $\cdot 8$	109 $\cdot 1$ } L.M.T.
			These errors affect Tables XLIX, LXIV and LXV, the corrections to which are as follows :—					$\alpha_1$ Summer .. 18 $\cdot 5$	126 $\cdot 9$ }
1912	32	XLIX	Oct. 1h., 6 $\cdot 7$	6 $\cdot 6$	1916	64	LXXVI	Mean Value, Year 256	248
			„ 4h., 7 $\cdot 1$	7 $\cdot 0$	1917	61	LXIV	W. Component. All days.	
			„ 5h., 8 $\cdot 3$	8 $\cdot 6$	1917	61	LXIVA	Year, $b_2$ .. 5 $\cdot 0$	9 $\cdot 4$
			„ 10h., -13 $\cdot 4$	-16 $\cdot 8$	1918	31	XXXII	„ $c_2$ .. 5 $\cdot 5$	9 $\cdot 7$
			„ 12h., -17 $\cdot 5$	-20 $\cdot 9$	1918	31	XXXII	„ $\alpha_2$ .. 30 $\cdot 3$	19 $\cdot 8$
			„ 13h., -16 $\cdot 9$	-16 $\cdot 8$	1918	37	XLIV	Magnetic Notes :	
			„ 14h., -10 $\cdot 6$	-10 $\cdot 5$	1918	37	XLIV	Line 14, 15d. 15h. 32m.	15d. 15h. 52m.
			„ 15h., -8 $\cdot 0$	-4 $\cdot 5$	1918	39	XLVIII	Line 6, 29th	9th
			„ 16h., -1 $\cdot 3$	-1 $\cdot 2$	1918	70	—	Line 7, 13h. 26m.	13h. 23m.
			„ 17h., 1 $\cdot 4$	1 $\cdot 5$	1918	70	IX	Line 11, 25d. 3h. 53m.	25d. 3h. 50m.
			„ 19h., 4 $\cdot 5$	4 $\cdot 6$	1918	70	IX	Line 11, 1911-17 (In heading)	1911-18
			„ 20h., 6 $\cdot 2$	6 $\cdot 3$	1918	71	X	Mean 1911-17	Mean 1911-18
			„ 21h., 8 $\cdot 5$	8 $\cdot 6$	1918	72	XI	W. Range 50-59, 26	25
			„ 22h., 7 $\cdot 0$	7 $\cdot 1$	1918	72	XI	1st Col., 10	10*
			„ 23h., 7 $\cdot 6$	7 $\cdot 8$	1918	72	XI	No. 17,* 2nd Col., Aug. 15, 15h. 32m.	Aug. 15, 15h. 52m.
			Means for Year and Equinox are affected to a slight extent.		1918	72	XI	No. 24, 2nd Col., Nov. 29, 13h. 26m.	Nov. 9, 13h. 23m.
1912	37	LXIV	3rd Col., Oct., -0 $\cdot 1$	-0 $\cdot 2$	1918	72	XI	No. 27, 2nd Col., Dec. 25, 3h. 53m.	Dec. 25, 3h. 50m.
1912	37	LXV	Oct. N. Component.		1919	19	VII	Vertical Component :	
			$a_1$ .. 11 $\cdot 1$	11 $\cdot 3$	1919	49	LXVII	11th, 18h., 1978	1078
			$b_1$ .. 1 $\cdot 1$	0 $\cdot 9$	1919	49	LXVII	Total Intensity, 1910, 49368	48368
			$a_2$ .. -6 $\cdot 7$	-7 $\cdot 2$	1919	67	VI	" 2 " days, $\Sigma \gamma^2$ April, 6101	6152
			$b_2$ .. -0 $\cdot 4$	-0 $\cdot 1$	1919	—	LXIVA	N. Component, $\alpha_1$ Sum- mer, disturbed days, 32 $\cdot 0$	147 $\cdot 9$
			$c_1$ .. 11 $\cdot 1$	11 $\cdot 4$	1920	49	LXVII	Total Intensity, 1910, 49368	48368
			$\alpha_1$ .. 84 $\cdot 8$	88 $\cdot 8$	1920	67	VIII	Heading : Unit 10 $\gamma^2$	Unit 1 $\gamma^2$
			$c_2$ .. 6 $\cdot 7$	7 $\cdot 2$	1920	71	—	Line 7 (page 47)	(Page 49)
			$\alpha_2$ .. 273 $\cdot 4$	275 $\cdot 5$					
			Tables LII, LIII and LIV are also affected.						
1913	34	LVI	Jan., 23h., 5 $\cdot 2$	-5 $\cdot 2$					
1914	37	LXIV	Vertical Component :						
			$c_1$ Column, Unit $^{\circ}$	$\gamma$					
1915	41	XXIV	Magnetic Notes : Line 7, 17d. 1h. 45m.	16d. 13h. 1m.					

1918, 1919, 1920. Table LXIVa. The values of  $\alpha_n$  as printed really refer to G.M.T. and not to Local Mean Time. The corrections required to adjust to L.M.T. are as follows :—

To $\alpha_1$	add	3 $\cdot 2$ .
„ $\alpha_2$	„	6 $\cdot 4$ .
„ $\alpha_3$	„	9 $\cdot 6$ .
„ $\alpha_4$	„	12 $\cdot 8$ .

# HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS. 1921.

## LIST OF OBSERVATORIES.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	G.M.T. of Local Mean Noon.		Height above M.S.L. in metres.
<b>Central Observatory:</b> Kew Observatory, RICHMOND, Surrey	51° 28' N.	0° 19' W.	h	m	5.5
<b>Magnetic Observatory:</b> ESKDALEMUIR, Dumfriesshire ..	55 19 N.	3 12 W.	12	13	242.0
<b>Western Observatory:</b> Valencia Observatory, CAHIRCIVEEN, Co. Kerry.	51 56 N.	10 15 W.	12	41	9.1
<b>Auxiliary Observatories:</b>					
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 Mean Sea Level) = 26.8 metres.

1921.

Table for Aberdeen: Columns for G.M.T., hours 0-24, and Mean. Rows for months Jan to Dec and Year.

Eskdalemuir : Hb = 237.3 m.

1921.

Table for Eskdalemuir: Columns for G.M.T., hours 0-24, and Mean. Rows for months Jan to Dec and Year.

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

1921.

Table for Cahirciveen: Columns for G.M.T., hours 0-24, and Mean. Rows for months Jan to Dec and Year.

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

1921.

Table for Richmond: Columns for G.M.T., hours 0-24, and Mean. Rows for months Jan to Dec and Year.

\*Note. 1. The initial 9 or 10 of the reading 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.







DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF TEMPERATURE.

Departures from the Mean of the day adjusted for non-periodic change.

Aberdeen.

1921.

Table for Aberdeen showing monthly temperature departures from the mean for each hour of the day (Midnight to Midnight) for the years 1921-1922.

Eskdalemuir.

1921.

Table for Eskdalemuir showing monthly temperature departures from the mean for each hour of the day (Midnight to Midnight) for the years 1921-1922.

Cahirciveen (Valencia Obs.).

1921.

Table for Cahirciveen (Valencia Obs.) showing monthly temperature departures from the mean for each hour of the day (Midnight to Midnight) for the years 1921-1922.

Richmond (Kew Obs.).

1921.

Table for Richmond (Kew Obs.) showing monthly temperature departures from the mean for each hour of the day (Midnight to Midnight) for the years 1921-1922.

Note—The entry for the hour n is Xn where Xn = tn - t - (n - 12) (t24 - t0) / 24, tn being the temperature at hour and t̄ the mean for 24 hours.





HOURLY VALUES OF AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

RAINFALL: MONTHLY TOTALS OF HOURLY VALUES.

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

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

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 1-24, Day) and 13 rows (months Jan-Dec, Year). Data represents hourly rainfall in mm for Aberdeen.

Eskdalemuir : H, = 240.0 m. + 0.4 m.

1921.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 1-24, Day) and 13 rows (months Jan-Dec, Year). Data represents hourly rainfall in mm for Eskdalemuir.

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

1921.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 1-24, Day) and 13 rows (months Jan-Dec, Year). Data represents hourly rainfall in mm for Cahirciveen.

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

1921.

Table with 25 columns (G.M.T. 1-24, Day) and 13 rows (months Jan-Dec, Year). Data represents hourly rainfall in mm for Richmond (Kew Obs.).

Note.—The amounts of rainfall are obtained at each observatory from the autographic records of a Beckley raingauge. For Falmouth see p. 53.

DURATION OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE: MONTHLY MEANS OF HOURLY VALUES.

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

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

1921.

Table for Aberdeen showing hourly sunshine duration from January to December 1921. Columns include Hour L.A.T., hours 4-21, and Day. Total for 1921 is 4.02.

Eskdalemuir: h, = 1.5 m.

1921.

Table for Eskdalemuir showing hourly sunshine duration from January to December 1921. Columns include Hour L.A.T., hours 4-21, and Day. Total for 1921 is 3.70.

Gahirciveen (Valencia Obs.): h, = 12.8 m.

1921.

Table for Gahirciveen (Valencia Obs.) showing hourly sunshine duration from January to December 1921. Columns include Hour L.A.T., hours 4-21, and Day. Total for 1921 is 3.82.

Richmond (Kew Obs.): h, = 13.3 m.

1921.

Table for Richmond (Kew Obs.) showing hourly sunshine duration from January to December 1921. Columns include Hour L.A.T., hours 4-21, and Day. Total for 1921 is 4.55.

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 shown by the length of the scorch on the card.

For Falmouth see p. 53.

I.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 15,000 γ (-15 C.G.S. unit) +

January, 1921.

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Contains magnetic force data for the North Component.

|| Mean of 23 days. 10th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20 and 21st, omitted. \* Clock stopped. † Gas failed. ‡ Burner choked. § Sheet fogged.

II.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 4,000 γ (0.4 C.G.S. unit) +

January, 1921.

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Contains magnetic force data for the West Component.

|| Mean of 23 days. 10th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20 and 21st, omitted. \* Clock stopped. † Gas failed. ‡ Burner choked.

III.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE : VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

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

January, 1921.

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31) showing magnetic force values in gamma (γ) for each hour.

Mean of 23 days. 10th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st omitted. \* Drum slipping. † Clock stopped. ‡ Gas failed.

TABLE IV.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE ; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE ; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

January, 1921.

Table with 8 columns (Date, Time G.M.T., Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day, Date) and 31 rows (Jan. 1-31) detailing magnetic observations and temperature data.

MAGNETIC NOTES.
January, 1921.
This was a very quiet month, the character figure 0 being assigned to two-thirds of the days and the figure 2 to only one day. The days of greatest disturbance were 10th and 17th.
There is a similarity in the movements in W, and also in N, between 22h. and 23h. on 15th and 16th. In a fairly large bay-like movement between 22h. and 24h. on 20th W fell to a value about 103γ below the undisturbed value. Regular bays in the negative direction were centred at 1d. 7h. 30m. in N and at 5d. 18h. 40m. in W.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.
Extreme values of each component of magnetic force are given for each day in the Geophysical Journal.
The daily means given in Table I to III are computed as 1/24 [(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 N., W., and V. magnetograph cases.
The times of 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.

\* Gas out part of day.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

V.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

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

February, 1921.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 25 rows (Day 1-25). Values range from 985 to 1000.

VI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

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

February, 1921.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

4,000 γ (·04 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 25 rows (Day 1-25). Values range from 767 to 812.





HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

IX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +

March, 1921.

Table with 27 columns (Hour G.M.T., c, 1-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Contains magnetic force data for the North Component.

† Mean of 30 days, 14th omitted.

\* Clock stopped.

X.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 4,000 γ (·04 C.G.S. unit) +

March, 1921.

Table with 27 columns (Hour G.M.T., o, 1-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Contains magnetic force data for the West Component.

† Mean of 30 days, 14th omitted.

\* Clock stopped.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

XI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

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

March, 1921.

44,000  $\gamma$  (= 44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-24) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Each cell contains a value representing magnetic force in gamma.

† Mean of 30 days, 14th omitted.

\* Clock stopped.

XII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

March, 1921.

Table with 8 columns: Date, Time G.M.T. (From, To), Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day, Date. Includes a section for 'MAGNETIC NOTES' with a detailed text description of the month's activity.

XIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

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

April, 1921.

15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Values range from approximately 966 to 1007.

\* Mean of 29 days, 13th omitted.

XIV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

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

April, 1921.

4,000 γ (·04 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Values range from approximately 742 to 833.

\* Mean of 29 days, 13th omitted.

XV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

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

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

April, 1921.

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T. to Mean) and 30 rows (Day 1 to 30). Each cell contains a numerical value representing magnetic force.

† Mean of 29 days, 13th omitted.

\* Burner choked.

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

Eskdalemuir.

April, 1921.

Table with 8 columns: Date, Time G.M.T. (From/To), Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day (0-2), Date. Includes magnetic notes for April 1921.

\* For details see "Professional Notes," Vol. 3, No. 35. Meteorological Office.

22  
1912 0500

**HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.**

**XVII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.**

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time  
15,000  $\gamma$  (.15 C.G.S. unit) +

May, 1921.

**Eskdalemuir. (X.)**

Table with 24 columns (0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Values range from 767 to 1008.

† Mean of 29 days, 15th and 16th omitted.

\* Trace too faint to read or off sheet during magnetic disturbance.

**XVIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.**

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time.  
4,000  $\gamma$  (.04 C.G.S. unit) +

May, 1921.

**Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)**

Table with 24 columns (0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Values range from 714 to 827.

\* Mean of 29 days, 15th and 16th omitted.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

XIX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

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

May, 1921.

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 27 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31). Values represent magnetic force in γ.

† Mean of 29 days. 15th and 16th omitted.

\* Trace too faint to read or off sheet during magnetic disturbance.

XX.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

May, 1921.

Table with columns for Date, Time G.M.T., Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day, and Date. Includes a section for MAGNETIC NOTES.

See Explanatory Note, Table IV.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

XXI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 15,000 γ (·15 C.G.S. unit) +

June, 1921.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Values range from 1006 to 1027.

† Mean of 27 days, 4th, 5th and 26th omitted.

\* Burner choked.

XXII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

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

June, 1921.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

4,000 γ (·04 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Values range from 755 to 825.

\* Mean of 27 days. 4th, 5th, and 26th omitted.





Eskdalemuir. (X.)

Table with 25 columns (0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Values represent hourly magnetic force measurements in gamma units.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

Table with 25 columns (0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Values represent hourly magnetic force measurements in gamma units for the west component.

XXVII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

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

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

July, 1921.

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Values represent magnetic force in γ.

XXVIII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

July, 1921.

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 Date. Includes magnetic notes for July 1921.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

XXIX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 15,000 γ (.15 C.G.S. unit) +

August, 1921.

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Values range from 977 to 1029.

XXX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Mean Values for Periods of 60 Minutes centered at the Hours of Greenwich Mean Time. 4,000 γ (.04 C.G.S. unit) +

August, 1921.

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Values range from 747 to 799.

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XXXI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

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

August, 1921.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

44,000  $\gamma$  (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Each cell contains a numerical value representing magnetic force.

XXXII.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

August, 1921.

Table with 8 columns (Date, Time G.M.T., Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day, Date). It includes magnetic notes for August 1921, such as 'Disturbance of a moderate character developed gradually after 14h. on 2nd and continued until 20h. on 3rd.'

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

XXXIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

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

September, 1921.

15,000 γ (-15 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Days 1-30). Values range from 973 to 1009.

\* Mean of 28 days, 19th and 20th omitted.

1892. 095 01 388 60

XXXIV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

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

September, 1921.

4,000 γ (-04 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Days 1-30). Values range from 735 to 788.

\* Mean of 28 days, 19th and 20th omitted.



XXXVII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

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

October, 1921.

15,000 γ (.15 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Contains magnetic force data for the North Component.

\* Mean of 29 days, 2nd and 3rd omitted.

XXXVIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (—Y.)

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

October, 1921.

4,000 γ (.04 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Contains magnetic force data for the West Component.

† Mean of 29 days, 2nd and 3rd omitted.

\* Light failed.



XXXIX.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

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

October, 1921.

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T. to Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1 to 31). Contains magnetic force values in γ.

\* Mean of 29 days, 2nd and 3rd omitted.

XL.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH

October, 1921.

Table with 8 columns (Date, Time G.M.T., Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day, Dat.). Includes magnetic notes for October 1921.

See Explanatory Note, Table IV.



XLIII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

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

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

November, 1921.

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 28 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-30). Values represent magnetic force in γ.

† Mean of 29 days, 7th omitted.

\* Light out.

XLIV.—AUXILIARY OBSERVATIONS IN ABSOLUTE MEASURE; DAILY VALUES OF TEMPERATURE IN

Eskdalemuir.

THE EAST ROOM OF MAGNET HOUSE; MAGNETIC NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

November, 1921.

Table with 10 columns (Date, Time G.M.T., Horizontal Force, Declination, Dip, Temperature in Magnet House, Magnetic Character of day, Date, MAGNETIC NOTES). Includes data for Nov 1-30 and a detailed magnetic notes section.

\* Gas out on 7th.

See Explanatory Note, Table IV.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

XLV.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: NORTH COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (X.)

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

December, 1921.

15,000 γ (.15 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Values range from 986 to 1009.

XLVI.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: WEST COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (-Y.)

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

December, 1921.

4,000 γ (.04 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 26 columns (Hour G.M.T., 0-23, Midt., Mean) and 32 rows (Day 1-31, Mean). Values range from 725 to 755.

XLVII.—TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC FORCE: VERTICAL COMPONENT.

Eskdalemuir. (Z.)

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

December, 1921.

44,000 γ (.44 C.G.S. unit) +

Table with 25 columns (Hour G.M.T. 0-24, Midt., Mean) and 31 rows (Day 1-31). Values represent magnetic force in γ units.

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

Eskdalemuir.

December, 1921

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. Contains daily observations for Dec 6, 13, 21, 28.

MAGNETIC NOTES.

December, 1921.

The days of greatest disturbance were 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd, 28th, 29th. On 20th, probably the quietest day of the year, the absolute daily ranges were N, 16γ; W, 11γ; V, 8γ. The first of the larger disturbances of the month began between 16h. and 17h. on 11th, the first prominent movement being a bay (negative) in W centred at 19h. 6m. Between 4h. 20m. and 4h. 50m. on 12th, N increased by 125γ. Other large changes in N and in W took place between 20h. and 22h. on 12th and between 13h. and 22h. on 13th. Conditions were comparatively quiet during the greater part of 14th. and 15th. Moderately disturbed conditions prevailed on 16th and 17th. Disturbance developed during the latter part of 22nd and continued until about 6h. on 23rd. On 23rd W increased by 112γ between 2h. 40m. and 3h. 7m. and then in the interval between 3h. 7m. and 3h. 50m. decreased by approximately the same amount. N fell to a minimum at 2h. 50m., and the minimum in V occurred at 3h. 20m. The disturbance which began late on 27th continued throughout 28th and 29th.

See Explanatory Note, Table IV.

XLIX.-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 North Component (Eskdalemuir) showing hourly values for months J.F.M., A.M., J.J.A., S.O.N., D. and yearly averages (Y., W., Eq., S.).

Table for West Component (Eskdalemuir) showing hourly values for months J.F.M., A.M., J.J.A., S.O.N., D. and yearly averages (Y., W., Eq., S.).

Table for Vertical Component (Eskdalemuir) showing hourly values for months J.F.M., A.M., J.J.A., S.O.N., D. and yearly averages (Y., W., Eq., S.).

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

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 for Section LII: DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West) for Eskdalemuir in 1921. Columns represent hours from 1 to 23 and Midt. Rows represent months from Jan to Dec. Values are listed for each month.

Table for Section LIII: INCLINATION (all days except Jan. 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Mar. 14, Apl. 13, May 15, 16, June 4, 5, 26, Sept. 19, 20, Oct. 2, 3, Nov. 7) for Eskdalemuir in 1921. Columns represent hours from 1 to 23 and Midt. Rows represent months from Jan to Dec. Values are listed for each month.

Table for Section LIV: HORIZONTAL FORCE (all days except Jan. 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Mar. 14, Apl. 13, May 15, 16, June 4, 5, 26, Sept. 19, 20, Oct. 2, 3, Nov. 7) for Eskdalemuir in 1921. Columns represent hours from 1 to 23 and Midt. Rows represent months from Jan to Dec. Values are listed for each month.

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 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). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LVI.—WEST COMPONENT (Quiet Days). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LVII.—VERTICAL COMPONENT (Quiet Days). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Eskdalemuir, J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

\* and # 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. 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.), Declination values.

Table LIX.—INCLINATION (Quiet Days). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.), Inclination values.

Table LX.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (Quiet Days). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.), Horizontal Force values.

\* 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.

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). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.) and Eskdalemuir. Values are in degrees.

Table LXb.—WEST COMPONENT (Disturbed Days). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.) and Eskdalemuir. Values are in degrees.

Table LXc.—VERTICAL COMPONENT (Disturbed Days). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: Month and Season (J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.) and Eskdalemuir. Values are in degrees.

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.

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, Hour (1-23), and Midt. The main section is titled 'LXd.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West).—Disturbed Days. 1921.' and contains data for Eskdalemuir for months J.F.M., A.M., J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., and S.

Table titled 'LXe.—INCLINATION (Disturbed Days). 1921.' for Eskdalemuir. It contains data for months J.F.M., A.M., J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., and S.

Table titled 'LXf.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (Disturbed Days). 1921.' for Eskdalemuir. It contains data for months J.F.M., A.M., J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., and S.

\* 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.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

LXIa.—LXIb.—LXII.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF DECLINATION AND HORIZONTAL FORCE.

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

Table LXIa.—DECLINATION (measured positive towards the West) (Ordinary days). Richmond (Kew Observatory). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LXIb.—DECLINATION (Quiet days). Richmond (Kew Observatory). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

Table LXII.—HORIZONTAL FORCE (Quiet days). Richmond (Kew Observatory). 1921. Columns: Hour (1-24), Midt. Rows: J.F.M.A.M.J.J.A.S.O.N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

\* For 1920 and 1921 the inequalities at Richmond, like those at Eskdalemuir, have been derived from mean hourly values for periods of 60 minutes centred at exact hours G.M.T. (See Hourly Values 1920, p. 56).

LXIII.—RANGE OF MEAN DIURNAL INEQUALITIES FOR THE MONTHS, YEAR, AND SEASONS OF 1921, AT ESKDALEMUIR AND RICHMOND (KEW OBSERVATORY).

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

Month and Season.	ESKDALEMUIR.																		RICHMOND.					
	"All" Days.			Quiet Days.			Disturbed Days.			"All" Days.			Quiet Days.			Disturbed Days.			'Ordinary' Days.	Quiet Days.				
	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	D.	I.	H.	D.	I.	H.	D.	I.	H.		D.	D.	H.		
J.	20.2	25.0	10.2	18.7	12.2	5.4	31.8	42.1	26.4	5.58	1.19	14.9	3.13	1.18	16.2	9.92	2.46	27.3	5.10	3.22	14.4			
F.	18.7	25.3	10.4	20.2	17.7	7.3	29.0	40.2	23.0	5.69	1.00	14.9	4.34	0.99	16.0	8.66	1.98	22.2	4.93	4.27	18.0			
M.	35.9	41.4	18.3	24.7	34.4	10.6	54.0	65.5	45.3	8.73	2.00	30.3	7.50	1.48	23.9	14.49	3.08	47.7	8.16	7.23	21.6			
A.	48.7	52.8	24.4	45.1	45.3	15.3	59.4	63.1	52.7	11.69	2.63	46.0	9.83	2.70	43.1	13.28	3.34	57.5	11.12	9.91	36.5			
M.	61.4	54.4	43.6	38.5	50.8	16.4	225.4	180.5	221.9	10.57	3.63	64.3	10.47	2.60	42.5	27.02	14.48	260.9	9.93	10.40	32.9			
J.	47.1	52.1	23.9	38.7	46.9	14.8	55.5	72.2	41.3	10.55	2.83	50.1	9.66	2.54	41.0	14.15	2.94	57.7	10.26	8.84	32.2			
J.	46.3	56.8	22.6	41.4	52.7	18.6	58.6	53.4	40.6	11.63	2.80	48.0	10.83	2.60	43.9	11.41	3.37	60.3	10.86	10.07	33.2			
A.	46.6	51.6	23.1	40.1	49.2	17.5	65.5	51.2	41.8	11.00	2.65	45.9	10.15	2.63	41.3	11.58	3.38	58.7	10.39	9.92	36.2			
S.	38.1	42.9	18.0	36.4	35.7	10.6	54.6	83.6	61.2	9.37	2.27	35.5	7.97	2.18	35.3	17.98	3.81	45.0	9.25	7.87	26.2			
O.	31.8	36.0	23.3	29.8	37.6	11.0	46.9	64.2	75.1	8.50	2.10	28.5	8.04	1.70	27.9	13.78	3.67	45.2	7.32	8.18	23.8			
N.	24.4	30.5	18.5	21.2	19.9	5.2	46.6	83.9	55.8	7.00	1.57	21.4	4.39	1.33	19.2	16.86	3.52	45.7	4.98	4.87	21.1			
D.	21.1	27.6	18.1	15.9	13.8	6.2	57.5	40.2	61.6	6.13	1.40	18.3	3.23	0.91	13.6	10.12	4.76	54.9	4.52	2.77	17.2			
Y.	32.1	35.8	17.4	27.8	32.5	9.9	41.2	48.4	49.9	7.69	1.66	30.3	7.13	1.65	27.5	10.26	1.73	37.3	7.51	7.07	22.6			
W.	20.9	26.2	12.3	18.6	14.5	4.5	35.1	44.4	33.6	5.98	1.24	17.0	3.61	1.04	15.4	10.50	2.57	30.6	4.88	3.58	16.7			
Eq.	36.6	41.6	18.9	33.1	37.7	11.2	44.9	52.1	48.4	8.90	2.12	31.6	8.22	2.00	32.3	11.82	3.12	45.8	8.84	8.12	26.2			
S.	50.3	53.1	24.4	39.5	49.5	16.1	74.9	82.8	75.8	10.80	2.98	51.9	9.94	2.56	40.9	14.93	4.23	87.9	10.22	9.52	33.1			

LXIIIa.—NON-CYCLIC CHANGE (24h—0h) FOR THE MONTHS OF 1921 AT TWO OBSERVATORIES.

Month.	ESKDALEMUIR.									RICHMOND.		
	"All" Days.			Quiet Days.			Disturbed Days.			'Ordinary' Days.	Quiet Days.	
	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.		D.	D.
January	1.0	-0.6	1.7	8.0	1.7	-2.0	-7.8	3.0	13.3	0.01	0.06	4.5
February	0.3	-0.2	-0.4	4.8	3.2	-2.4	0.0	-9.6	-3.4	-0.05	0.12	5.6
March	0.1	0.2	-0.2	3.0	2.6	-0.4	-12.6	1.6	5.1	0.17	0.32	3.2
April	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	6.6	1.0	-3.2	-8.0	4.5	0.06	0.06	0.9
May	-3.4	-2.5	-13.0	2.4	-0.6	1.0	23.0	9.8	-64.8	0.18	-0.30	1.7
June	1.7	-0.1	-0.5	2.3	5.8	0.0	1.8	-9.6	-5.0	-0.08	0.78	5.7
July	-0.4	-0.1	0.8	5.6	8.0	0.0	-7.6	6.6	4.6	0.03	1.08	6.1
August	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	3.8	0.2	2.4	-9.4	-1.8	-6.4	-0.02	-0.22	3.0
September	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	4.8	-2.2	-0.4	-8.2	5.2	10.4	-0.33	-0.44	3.7
October	-0.4	0.2	0.8	2.6	-0.8	-0.6	-5.8	-1.2	-9.4	-0.02	-0.70	2.9
November	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	2.8	-0.4	-1.8	2.4	17.0	8.6	0.07	-0.24	3.5
December	0.1	0.4	-0.7	1.4	2.6	-1.8	-8.6	-8.2	-2.4	0.30	0.30	2.3

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

Eskdalemuir.

(Unit 1 $\gamma^2$ ).

1921.

Month and Year.	R <sub>N</sub> <sup>2</sup>	R <sub>W</sub> <sup>2</sup>	R <sub>V</sub> <sup>2</sup>	R <sub>N</sub> <sup>2</sup> + R <sub>W</sub> <sup>2</sup>	R <sub>N</sub> <sup>2</sup> + R <sub>W</sub> <sup>2</sup> + R <sub>V</sub> <sup>2</sup>	Mean Character Figure.
January	3115	4389	724	7090	7840	0.35
February	2950	3867	657	6817	7474	0.39
March	7681	7857	2014	15538	17552	0.77
April	10115	9082	3225	19197	22421	0.80
May	59137	42934	38408	102071	140479	0.87
June	7251	6329	1897	13580	15476	0.57
July	6609	5831	1509	12440	13950	0.68
August	6928	6360	2112	13288	15400	0.71
September	6716	6501	3217	13217	16669	0.63
October	6860	7792	3262	14945	18421	0.58
November	5784	8172	3175	13956	17131	0.60
December	5230	6362	2040	11592	13632	0.61
Year 1921	10698	9623	5187	20311	25537	0.63
Year 1920	11907	10266	6449	22174	28540	0.57
Year 1919	16237	13779	9179	30113	38890	0.73
Year 1918	15101	12598	7542	27757	35344	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	0.86
Year 1914	4606	4333	1632	8939	10571	0.71
Year 1913	3097	3320	—	6417	—	0.58
Year 1912	3591	3402	—	6993	—	0.69
Year 1911	7655	6103	2514	13758	16272	0.85

\* See footnote on page 63.

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.)

1921.

Table with columns for Month and Season, North Component, West Component, and Vertical Component. It is divided into All Days, Quiet Days, and Disturbed Days sections.

LXIVa.—HARMONIC COMPONENTS OF THE DIURNAL INEQUALITY.\*

Values of  $c_n, \alpha_n$  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.)

1921.

Table with columns for Month and Season, North Component, West Component, and Vertical Component. It is divided into All Days, Quiet Days, and Disturbed Days sections.

\* See Notes on the Management of Instruments, page 61.

LXVII.—MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL VALUES OF TERRESTRIAL MAGNETIC ELEMENTS AT THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE OBSERVATORIES, 1921.

*data 1964*

1921.	RICHMOND (KEW OBS.) (quiet days D and H, absolute observations I).				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.
January .. ..	17819	4583	43244	46995	15995	4801	45050	48046	16871	5885	44359	47822
February .. ..	17825	4579	43235	46989	15992	4796	45047	48041	16866	5864	44288	47752
March .. ..	17825	4572	43247	47000	15989	4793	45039	48033	16864	5841	44291	47752
April .. ..	17832	4569	43321	47070	15995	4788	45053	48047	16864	5845	44287	47748
May .. ..	17827	4563	43342	47087	15992	4781	45080	48071	16859	5834	44274	47733
June .. ..	17821	4553	43254	47002	16011	4783	45076	48074	16860	5834	44317	47774
July .. ..	17825	4553	43236	46987	16013	4777	45067	48065	16862	5834	44263	47724
August .. ..	17829	4548	43285	47033	16007	4771	45065	48061	16863	5845	44265	47728
September .. ..	17825	4541	43243	46992	15998	4763	45070	48062	16856	5833	44274	47732
October .. ..	17829	4537	43229	46980	15989	4758	45075	48063	16861	5826	44331	47786
November .. ..	17832	4530	43304	47051	15993	4752	45070	48059	16871	5834	44324	47783
December .. ..	17831	4526	43251	47000	15997	4746	45051	48042	16877	5834	44320	47782
Year 1921.. ..	17827	4555	43266	47016	15998	4776	45062	48055	16865	5842	44299	47760
Year 1920.. ..	17822	4615	43297	47049	15990	4836	45062	48059	16837	5896	44353	47806
Year 1919.. ..	17815	4667	43305	47058	15985	4880	45084	48082	16823	5942	44385	47837
Year 1918.. ..	17814	4720	43361	47115	15973	4925	45067	48067	16810	5987	44407	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	49368	16732	6337	44771	48215
Year 1905.. ..	17743	5272	43742	47496	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
1921.	Declination (West).	Inclination (North).	Horizontal Force.	Declination (West).	Inclination (North).	Horizontal Force.	Declination (West).	Inclination (North).	Horizontal Force.			
January .. ..	14 25.4	66 57.1	18399	16 42.4	69 39.6	16700	19 13.9	68 3.6	17868			
February .. ..	14 24.4	66 56.5	18404	16 41.6	69 39.8	16696	19 10.4	68 2.5	17856			
March .. ..	14 23.2	66 57.0	18402	16 41.2	69 39.9	16692	19 6.3	68 3.2	17847			
April .. ..	14 22.3	66 58.7	18408	16 39.9	69 40.0	16696	19 7.0	68 3.0	17848			
May .. ..	14 21.4	66 59.7	18402	16 38.7	69 41.0	16691	19 5.2	68 3.2	17840			
June .. ..	14 19.9	66 59.8	18393	16 38.0	69 39.6	16710	19 5.2	68 4.3	17841			
July .. ..	14 19.8	66 57.0	18397	16 36.7	69 39.4	16710	19 5.0	68 2.7	17843			
August .. ..	14 18.7	66 58.2	18400	16 35.8	69 39.8	16703	19 7.0	68 2.5	17847			
September .. ..	14 17.5	66 57.4	18394	16 34.8	69 40.7	16692	19 5.2	68 3.4	17837			
October .. ..	14 16.6	66 56.8	18397	16 34.3	69 41.4	16682	19 3.8	68 4.8	17839			
November .. ..	14 15.2	66 58.9	18398	16 32.9	69 41.2	16684	19 4.6	68 3.8	17851			
December .. ..	14 14.5	66 57.5	18396	16 31.5	69 40.6	16686	19 4.2	68 3.3	17857			
Year 1921.. ..	14 19.9	66 57.7	18399	16 37.3	69 40.3	16695	19 6.5	68 3.4	17848			
Year 1920.. ..	14 31.0	66 57.9	18410	16 49.7	69 39.5	16706	19 17.9	68 5.3	17840			
Year 1919.. ..	14 40.9	66 57.7	18416	16 58.7	69 39.6	16713	19 27.2	68 6.1	17842			
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 17.1	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.

HOURLY VALUES FROM AUTOGRAPHIC RECORDS.

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

Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	1921.				1920.				1919.			
			Declination.	Inclination.	Horizontal Force.	Vertical Force.	Declination.	Inclination.	Horizontal Force.	Vertical Force.	Declination.	Inclination.	Horizontal Force.	Vertical Force.
	N.	° ' "	° ' "	N.	γ	γ	° ' "	N.	γ	γ	° ' "	N.	γ	γ
Sitka (Alaska)	57 3	135 20 W.	30 28.5 E.	74 22.6	15570	55679	30 28.2 E.	74 22.1	15574	55662	30 26.7 E.	74 23.2	15578	55748
Rude Skov.	55 51	12 27 E.	7 45.2 W.	69 1.2	17105	44607	7 57.2 W.	68 59.6	17124	44596	8 7.4 W.	68 58.2	17144	44592
Eskdalemuir	55 19	3 12 W.	16 37.3 W.	69 40.3	16695	45062	16 49.7 W.	69 39.5	16706	45084	16 58.7 W.	69 39.6	16713	45084
Meanook	54 37	113 21 W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 41.1 E.	77 54.2	12944	60400
Stonyhurst	53 51	2 28 W.	15 41.6 W.	68 43.0	17315	44449	15 52.9 W.	68 43.5	17300	44433	15 58.6 W.	68 43.1	17286	44376
Potsdam	52 23	13 4 E.	7 18.9 W.	66 34.5	18591	42911	7 29.4 W.	66 33.5	18606	42912	7 39.7 W.	66 32.3	18625	42913
Seddin	52 17	13 1 E.	7 20.5 W.	66 31.6	18629	42898	7 31.2 W.	66 30.6	18645	42899	7 41.3 W.	66 29.4	18663	42899
De Bilt (Utrecht)	52 5	5 11 E.	11 13.6 W.	66 52.6	18389	43065	11 24.2 W.	66 51.8	18397	43056	11 34.3 W.	66 51.5	18410	43075
Valencia (Ireland)	51 56	10 15 W.	19 6.5 W.	68 3.4	17848	44299	19 17.9 W.	68 5.3	17840	44353	19 27.2 W.	68 6.1	17842	44385
Kew (Richmond)	51 28	0 19 W.	14 19.9 W.	66 57.7	18399	43266	14 31.0 W.	66 57.9	18410	43297	14 40.9 W.	66 57.7	18416	43305
Greenwich	51 28	0 0	13 57.6 W.	66 53.0	18449	43218	14 8.6 W.	66 53.6	18454	43249	14 18.2 W.	66 53.3	18454	43242
Val Joyeux (near Paris)	48 49	2 1 E.	12 42.6 W.	64 40.0	19670	41548	12 53.0 W.	64 41.6	19666	41591	13 2.9 W.	64 43.1	19667	41643
Munich	48 9	11 37 E.	7 53.6 W.	..	..	..	8 3.8 W.	..	..	..	8 13.7 W.	..	..	..
Pola	44 52	13 51 E.	6 38.6 W.	60 10.3	22094	38537	..	..	..	..	7 1.6 W.	60 9.3	22111	38539
Agincourt (Toronto)	43 47	79 16 W.	6 50.6 W.	74 44.5	15839	58065	6 45.4 W.	74 44.6	15865	58166	6 41.0 W.	74 44.9	15885	58260
Tortosa	40 49	0 30 E.	11 49.1 W.	57 37.6	23301	36754	11 59.3 W.	57 39.4	23291	36781	12 7.6 W.	57 41.1	23291	36821
Coimbra	40 12	8 25 W.	15 13.4 W.	58 19.2	23110	37448	15 21.5 W.	58 22.8	23087	37496	15 29.4 W.	58 25.0	23075	37538
Cheltenham (Maryland)	38 44	76 50 W.	6 22.4 W.	70 56.5	19069	55200	6 18.5 W.	70 55.4	19118	55285	6 15.0 W.	70 54.4	19168	55371
San Fernando	36 28	6 12 W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 8.5 W.	53 44.6	25101	..
Tsingtau	36 4	120 19 E.	..	..	..	..	4 12.9 W.	52 7.0	30817	39610	4 9.9 W.	52 7.4	30812	39613
Tucson (Arizona)	32 15	110 50 W.	..	..	..	..	13 48.0 E.	59 27.6	26910	45610	13 47.8 E.	59 27.0	26940	45644
Lu-kia-pang	31 19	121 2 E.	..	..	..	..	3 21.4 W.	45 30.7	33175	33773	3 20.0 W.	45 31.0	33187	33790
Dehra Dun	30 19	78 3 E.	1 47.1 E.	45 4.2	32945	33025	1 52.0 E.	44 59.9	32951	32949	1 56.1 E.	44 54.8	32962	32863
Helwan	29 52	31 21 E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 30.6 W.	41 9.6	29941	26175
Hong Kong*	22 18	114 10 E.	0 22.6 W.	30 45.0	37190	22125	0 20.8 W.	30 46.4	37174	22137	0 19.8 W.	30 47.5	37158	22143
Honolulu (Hawaii)	21 19	158 4 W.	9 55.3 E.	39 24.5	28824	23683	9 53.2 E.	39 25.1	28847	23711	9 50.8 E.	39 25.8	28871	23740
Toungoo	18 56	96 27 E.	0 26.8 W.	23 7.0	39132	16704	0 23.7 W.	23 7.7	39114	16707	0 20.2 W.	23 8.3	39097	16707
Alibag (Bombay)	18 39	72 52 E.	0 15.9 E.	24 59.5	36956	17226	0 20.3 E.	24 54.7	36922	17147	0 24.5 E.	24 49.3	36899	17067
Vieques (Porto Rico)	18 9	65 26 W.	..	..	..	..	3 46.1 W.	51 22.7	27827	34832	3 39.9 W.	51 17.7	27905	34825
Antipolo	14 36	121 10 E.	..	..	..	..	0 35.9 E.	16 11.7	38100	11065	0 36.1 E.	16 10.1	38107	11048
Kodai-Kanal	10 14	77 28 E.	1 54.2 W.	4 38.5	37832	3071	1 49.9 W.	4 36.1	37787	3042	1 44.5 W.	4 33.5	37753	3010
Batavia	6 11	106 49 E.	0 47.9 E.	31 56.7	36766	22925	0 47.0 E.	31 53.7	36796	22899	0 46.0 E.	31 50.2	36728	22806
Apia (Samoa)	13 48	171 46 W.	10 10.7 E.	30 3.8	35265	20412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	20 6	57 33 E.	10 30.7 W.	52 37.1	23061	30185	10 20.3 W.	52 40.1	23093	30278	10 10.5 W.	52 42.8	23112	30356
Pilar	31 40	63 53 W.	..	..	..	..	7 48.6 E.	25 41.3	25297	12168	7 57.4 E.	25 40.1	25350	12183
Christchurch, N.Z.	43 32	172 37 E.	17 4.6 E.	68 10.3	22241	55528	17 1.7 E.	68 9.2	22261	55525	16 58.6 E.	68 7.8	22280	55507

\* The second set of values refer to the new hut.

LXVIIIb.—ADDITIONAL VALUES FOR EARLIER YEARS.

	N.	° ' "	1918.				1917.				1916.			
			° ' "	N.	γ	γ	° ' "	N.	γ	γ	° ' "	N.	γ	γ
Prague	50 5	14 25 E.	..	..	..	..	7 5.3 W.	..	..	..	7 14.3 W.	..	..	..
Munich	48 9	11 37 E.	8 23.2 W.	..	..	..	8 32.0 W.	..	..	..	8 40.0 W.	..	..	..
Batavia	6 11	106 49 E.	0 46.0 E.	31 46.2	36716	22739	0 45.9 E.	31 42.0	36724	22682	0 46.0 E.	31 38.5	36698	22613
Melbourne	37 50	144 58 E.	..	..	..	..	8 3.2 E.	67 50.9	22961	56400	8 6.5 E.	67 48.7	23001	56395



A.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF POTENTIAL GRADIENT IN THE OPEN, IN VOLTS PER METRE.
\* Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time, for the Months, Year, and Seasons (Selected Quiet Days only).

Richmond (Kew Observatory).

1921.

Table with 28 columns (1-23, Midt., Non-cyclic change, No. of Days Used, Mean Values) and rows for months J.F., F.M., A.M., J.J., J.A., S.O., N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

B.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF POTENTIAL GRADIENT IN THE OPEN, IN VOLTS PER METRE.

Eskdalemuir.

\* Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time, for the Months, Year, and Seasons (Oa Days only).

1921.

Table with 28 columns (1-23, Midt., 24-0, No. of Days Used, Mean Values) and rows for months J.F., F.M., A.M., J.J., J.A., S.O., N.D., Y., W., Eq., S.

C.—DIURNAL INEQUALITIES OF POTENTIAL GRADIENT IN THE OPEN, IN VOLTS PER METRE.

Eskdalemuir.

\* Mean Hourly Values, Greenwich Mean Time, for the Months, Year, and Seasons (1a and 2a Days only).

1921.

Table with 28 columns (1-23, Midt., 24-0, No. of Days Used, Mean Values) and rows for months J.F., F.M., A.M., J.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.

\* See Notes on the Tables of Potential Gradient, page 70.

## NOTES ON THE METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARIES.

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In the meteorological tables in the present volume the diurnal variation of pressure, temperature, humidity, rainfall, sunshine and windspeed is shown. The tables in this volume, and in the corresponding volumes for 1918 to 1920, differ from those published for the years 1911 to 1917 in that the mean 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 1880 and 1887 to 1899 five-day means were printed.

The normal hourly values computed for periods ending 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. In preparing the tables of the diurnal inequalities of pressure and temperature the non-cyclic change has been eliminated by the use of the formulæ 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 rain gauges 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 and are not reproduced here. 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 1st January, 1918, the time-marks have been made half-an-hour before each even hour instead of at the hour so that there is an unbroken curve for the hourly readings.

(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 recently adopted. 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 mounted on the wall of the tower of King's College at a height of 12·5m. above ground.

At Valencia Observatory the north wall screen was modernised at the beginning of 1919 by the provision of a double roof, double louvres on all sides and a ventilated bottom to exclude all direct radiation. It was formerly a single louvred wooden shelter.\*

(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 do not, however, take account of the wind.

(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*.

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.

(e) *Rainfall.*—In this table totals for the intervals between exact hours G.M.T. have been given instead of means. In previous volumes the totals referred to hours *centred* at exact hours G.M.T.

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

† See *Computer's Handbook* Section 1.

‡ Not published now.

(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 noted that the entries refer to hourly periods between exact hours of Local Apparent Time. In previous volumes they referred to hourly periods *centred* at exact hours of Local Apparent Time.

(g) *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 1921 are set out below, the normals for the older observatories being for 1871–1915, those for Eskdalemuir for 1911–1915:—

*Harmonic Analysis of Pressure, 1921.*

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 <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	Max.	A <sub>2</sub>	Max.	A <sub>3</sub>	Max.	A <sub>4</sub>	Max.	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>				
Aberdeen, 1921 . . .	·153	·243	·036	·014	° 176·0	h 18	m 16	° 143·7	h 10	m 13	° 353·1	h 2	m 9	° 304·3	h 2	m 26	° 178·1	° 147·9	° 359·4	° 312·7
„ 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, 1921..	·013	·254	·028	·015	83·8	0	25	143·5	10	13	31·0	1	19	306·7	2	23	87·0	149·9	40·6	319·5
„ 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.)	·216	·383	·030	·021	10·7	5	17	149·2	10	2	348·2	2	14	276·2	2	53	11·0	149·8	349·1	277·4
„ 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.)	·167	·323	·023	·012	154·5	19	42	133·5	9	52	343·0	1	42	340·5	1	8	164·8	154·1	13·9	21·7
„ 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 :

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

and

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

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.

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.

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

(h) *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*.

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

RAINFALL: MONTHLY TOTALS OF HOURLY VALUES.

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

Falmouth : Hr=50.8 m. + 0.6 m.

1921.

G.M.T.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	Day.
Jan. ..	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.6	2.7	1.5	2.5	3.4	7.3	9.2	5.0	3.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.0	8.3	6.6	5.3	3.3	3.4	2.4	5.0	105.1
Feb. ..	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	14.8
March	0.8	3.3	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.1	7.3	7.8	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	6.4	2.0	2.3	4.0	8.5	6.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	0.7	85.4
April ..	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	2.8	2.0	25.5
May ..	8.5	6.2	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	0.8	4.0	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	2.5	2.4	3.5	1.8	3.1	3.4	7.8	60.1
June ..	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.8
July ..	5.3	2.7	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.4	3.4	0.5	1.7	6.1	3.1	1.5	1.2	2.6	6.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.2	3.7	6.3	54.2
Aug. ..	3.5	2.1	1.2	2.1	0.6	2.0	3.4	1.3	0.4	3.2	2.1	0.8	1.2	3.0	5.3	17.9	2.5	4.3	6.9	11.4	7.7	5.3	3.5	0.8	92.5
Sept. ..	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	20.6
Oct. ..	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.5	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.2	3.3	5.3	33.7	4.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	75.5
Nov. ..	5.9	8.0	7.6	6.6	8.9	3.3	5.1	2.9	5.9	6.0	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.5	6.1	12.1	6.7	1.7	3.9	3.5	8.6	7.4	5.2	6.2	129.5
Dec. ..	4.1	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.6	5.3	10.5	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	2.4	4.7	2.3	1.3	2.4	4.9	4.3	5.3	68.2
Year ..	32.4	31.4	22.8	20.7	26.2	15.0	21.6	24.6	34.5	39.0	23.2	22.9	20.6	23.6	34.2	45.9	28.8	32.8	66.5	38.6	30.5	32.8	30.1	35.5	734.2

DURATION OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE: MONTHLY MEANS OF HOURLY VALUES.

*Amounts for periods of sixty minutes between exact hours of Local Apparent Time.*

Falmouth : hs=10.4 m.

1921.

L.A.T.	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	Day.
January ..	..	..	..	..	08	13	28	27	18	21	15	03	..	..	..	..	1.33
February ..	..	..	..	..	09	26	29	32	30	33	28	30	26	13	..	..	2.56
March ..	..	..	..	..	06	23	37	42	40	38	45	44	44	35	32	09	3.95
April ..	..	..	..	13	46	60	64	67	74	70	71	76	72	76	74	53	8.32
May ..	..	..	05	34	42	47	55	64	63	56	52	49	55	65	59	42	7.49
June ..	..	..	12	49	56	62	64	71	69	70	65	60	68	70	76	30	9.47
July ..	..	..	04	37	53	55	65	67	70	75	68	65	62	64	65	16	8.74
August ..	..	..	..	14	39	38	45	45	43	40	43	46	43	37	26	12	5.12
September ..	..	..	..	..	21	44	56	56	59	51	57	60	59	59	46	15	5.83
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	17	33	42	49	48	45	44	34	30	15	..	3.57
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	24	26	23	27	22	16	01	..	1.78
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	02	19	27	30	27	25	14	04	..	..	1.48
Year ..	..	..	02	12	22	30	39	45	48	47	46	45	43	40	35	24	4.97

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:—I. NOTES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTRUMENTS AT KEW OBSERVATORY, RICHMOND, AND ON THE CORRESPONDING TABLES, 1921. By C. CHREE, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., SUPERINTENDENT.

Absolute observations of declination, dip and horizontal force have been taken usually once a week. The instruments employed have been the Jones unifilar magnetometer, with declination magnet KO 90, collimator magnet KC 1 and mirror magnet AN, and the Barrow dip circle No. 33 with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -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.

The values obtained of late years have been as follows:—

Year.	P.	Q.	Mean Value at 22.5, 30 and 40 cms. of $\log_{10}(1+Pr^2+Qr^4)$
1917	+ 0.696	— 1236	$\bar{1}.99938$
1918	+ 1.683	— 1565	$\bar{1}.99965$
1919	+ 1.496	— 1525	$\bar{1}.99958$
1920	+ 0.971	— 1280	$\bar{1}.99950$
1921	+ 0.272	— 1054	$\bar{1}.99930$

Values for earlier years back to 1910 will be found in *Hourly Values* for 1920. Changes in P and Q having the same sign tend to neutralise one another. The fluctuations are probably partly accidental. Originally the values obtained for 1920 were employed for the reduction of the observations of 1921. The substitution of the values appropriate to 1921 entailed a correction of  $-4\gamma$  in the calculated values of H. This result was, however, obtained in time to secure the publication of the corrected values of H in the *Geophysical Journal*.

The magnetographs have remained in regular operation during the year. The scale value of the declination magnetograph remained as in previous years, 1 mm. =  $0.87\gamma$ . Scale value determinations of the horizontal force gave an unchanged value of 1 mm. =  $5.8\gamma$  throughout the year. As in previous years a temperature correction of  $3.1\gamma$  for  $1^\circ$  C. was applied to the readings of the horizontal force curves. The base values of the D and H curves were derived in the usual way from the absolute observations. Scale value determinations were also made of the V magnetograph in January and May and at the end of the year, the values obtained as the equivalent of 1 mm. being respectively  $10.5\gamma$ ,  $10.5\gamma$  and  $11.5\gamma$ .

The method of determining the scale values was that due to Broun, an auxiliary magnet being used to deflect the D and H magnets at the same distances and under like conditions, and again to deflect the D and V magnets under like conditions. The D, H, and V magnets are alike in size and shape, and the deflection distances large, viz., 85 cms. for H and D and 75 cms. for D and V.

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 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 several "characters" 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, the monthly means should be regarded as giving only a general indication of the disturbance prevailing.

1921.	Number of Days having Magnetic "Character."			Mean of "Character" Numbers.
	"0."	"1."	"2."	
January .. .. .	15	15	1	0.55
February .. .. .	16	10	2	0.50
March .. .. .	15	11	5	0.68
April .. .. .	15	11	4	0.63
May .. .. .	13	9	9	0.87
June .. .. .	18	11	1	0.43
July .. .. .	18	13	0	0.42
August .. .. .	13	15	3	0.68
September .. .. .	19	7	4	0.50
October .. .. .	13	14	4	0.71
November .. .. .	9	16	5	0.87
December .. .. .	12	13	6	0.81
Year (Totals and Means) ..	176	145	44	0.64

The mean "character" figure is slightly greater than for the previous year, there being five fewer days of "character" 0. In view of the undoubted variability of the "character" standard, no inference can well be drawn as to the relative amount of disturbance in the two years. In 1920 disturbance was as usual most prominent in the equinoctial months, but in 1921 the months of May, November and December were the most disturbed. In May there was an unusually prolonged sequence of disturbed days, "character" 2 being assigned to every day from the 12th to the 21st, with the exception of the 18th.

The largest disturbances of the year occurred on the following dates:—May 13th to 17th, 19th, 20th, September 2nd, October 8th, November 16th, 17th, December 13th, 28th, 29th. The disturbance on May 14th–15th was much the largest of the year, and a very exceptional one. Owing to the limits of registration being exceeded, the full range cannot be assigned. In D it exceeded  $2^{\circ} 12'$ , and in H, 650 $\gamma$ . In the latter case the actual range was doubtless very much greater than that shown, as the trace was off the sheet for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  consecutive hours on the 15th. The largest V movements occurred on the night of May 14th–15th, and the 15th being a Sunday, when electric trains start late, an exceptionally fine record was obtained. The upper limit of registration was exceeded twice between 4h. and 5h. on the 15th, but on each occasion there was only 2 or 3 minutes loss of trace. Thus, the range recorded, 1,500 $\gamma$ , was probably only very slightly exceeded. No range as large as this has ever been recorded before at Kew Observatory since regular registration began in 1858. It is impossible, of course, to say that no larger range has occurred since 1858, because the limits of registration have not infrequently been exceeded. The disturbance in May was distinguished not merely by the amplitude of the movements, but also by their highly oscillatory character. This highly oscillatory character was shared by V as well as by the horizontal components—sometimes it is markedly otherwise. There was a rise in V of 1,400 $\gamma$  between 3h. 53m. and 4h. 10m. on the 15th, and a little later in the course of twelve minutes there was a fall and a rise each exceeding 950 $\gamma$ . Shorter period oscillations were superposed on these and on other large movements.

In arriving at the international "character" figures all three elements D, H, and V are taken into account. But at Kew Observatory disturbance in V is practically never unaccompanied by disturbance in D and H—though the converse is not the case—and it is immaterial whether the V curves are consulted or not. But on individual occasions disturbance may be much more prominent in H than in D, and conversely.

In compiling the weekly chronicle now got out for mining engineers, D only is under consideration; also the object in view is somewhat different. In the case of

mining engineers, the precise period of the day which is highly disturbed is important. Two-hour periods are dealt with and when a particular day is assigned "character" 2, the periods during which the D curve has that "character" are particularised. The number of these disturbed periods at different hours of the day during 1921 was as follows:—

Hour	0h-2h	2h-4h	4h-6h	6h-8h	8h-10h	10h-12h	12h-14h	14h-16h	16h-18h	18h-20h	20h-22h	22h-24h
Disturbed occasions	14	16	9	7	5	3	4	10	11	14	16	15

This represents a total for the year of 124 occasions, i.e., 248 hours, considered highly disturbed. The corresponding total for 1920 was 256 hours. As May, 1921, contributed no less than 100 hours, while no month in 1920 contributed more than 68, the natural inference is that if the month of May be omitted, 1921 was decidedly the quieter year. In 1921 the twelve hours 4h.-16h. G.M.T. contributed 31 per cent. of the highly disturbed hours, as compared with 25 per cent. in 1920. If May, however, be excluded, the percentage contribution from the twelve hours 4h.-16h. falls to 22. In 1921 four months, February, June, July and August, contributed no highly disturbed periods. Thus, the unusually disturbed month of May was followed by an exceptionally quiet time.

The data for mining engineers are issued within a few days of the end of the week, so that the "characters" have to be settled promptly and for only a few days at a time; also D alone is considered. The days thus awarded "characters" 0, 1 and 2, numbered respectively 202, 130 and 33, giving a mean "character" for the year of 0.54, as compared with 0.63 for 1920.

Prior to 1919 diurnal inequalities were given only for the five international quiet days, and before taking the readings the curves were smoothed by hand. A change of procedure appeared desirable when D inequalities were prepared from all ordinary days. Accordingly, in 1921, as in 1920, all the curves have been measured with a mean value scale. The 60-minute intervals employed centre at exact hours G.M.T.

The diurnal inequalities for D from ordinary days are given in Table LXIa. Of the 33 days omitted as highly disturbed, 15 occurred in the four equinoctial months, 10 in the four winter months and 8 in the summer months (all in May).

The diurnal inequalities for D and H from the international quiet days are given in Tables LXIb and LXII.

The international quiet days had the following dates:—

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

In all the inequalities the non-cyclic changes have been allowed for in the usual way, i.e., by assuming them to come in at a uniform rate throughout the day. The units employed are  $1'$  in D and  $1\gamma$  (or  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  C.G.S.) in H. In the case of D the minus sign means that the magnet points to the east of its mean position for the day. Inequalities are given 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.

There is, as usual, a distinct difference in type between the diurnal inequalities of D on quiet and ordinary days. Except in August and October, the easterly deviation near midnight is decidedly smaller in the quiet days. The difference is especially marked in the winter months. At that season the principal minimum (i.e., the easterly extreme) has a tendency to shift from the morning to the late evening hours. In Table LXIa it occurs before midnight in all four winter months, whereas in Table LXIb January is the only month showing the phenomenon. The easterly extreme in the winter season appears at 22h. for ordinary days, but for quiet days it appears at 8h., the same hour as for the other seasons and the year. In both quiet and ordinary days the principal maximum (westerly extreme) appears at 14h.



in June and July, and at 13h. in the remaining ten months. In Table LXIb the 12h. and 13h. values are equal in January, the 13h. and 14h. values in April.

In the case of H, Table LXII, it is the hour of the minimum which shows least dependence on the season. It occurs in a majority of the months at 11h., but in three of the summer months and for summer as a whole it occurs at 10h. In the case of the maximum there is a marked seasonal difference. In all the summer and equinoctial months except March, the principal maximum occurs in the afternoon, usually at 20h., but in all four winter months it appears at 7h. or 8h. In the equinoctial season the forenoon maximum, though smaller than the afternoon maximum, is well developed, but in the summer season it practically disappears.

Table LXIII gives the inequality ranges of the mean diurnal inequalities. The ordinary day D range exceeds that for quiet days in all the inequalities except those of the two months, May and October. In the winter months, especially January and December, the excess is considerable, taking into account the absolute size of the range at that season.

Comparing the D ranges in 1921 with the corresponding ranges in 1920, we find that in the case of ordinary days the 1920 range is the larger in every single month. In most months the excess is considerable, and it is particularly prominent in January and February. In the case of quiet days the ranges for the year and the seasons are markedly less in 1921 than in 1920. The same is true of most individual months, but May, October, and November are exceptions.

In the case of H the 1921 ranges are less than the 1920 ranges in the inequalities for the year, summer and equinox, and for nine months out of the twelve. The drop is particularly marked in June, July and August—which were particularly quiet months—but in February, November and December, the 1921 ranges were the larger. Taking both D and H into account, it is clear that the amplitude of the regular diurnal inequality showed a marked decline in 1921 as compared with the previous year.

The algebraic means of the non-cyclic changes in Table LXIIIa are  $+0.03$  for ordinary and  $+0.07$  for quiet days in D, and  $+3.6\gamma$  in H. As D is falling rapidly through secular change—at an average rate of about  $0.03$  per diem—this implies an appreciable westerly tendency on the average quiet day. In H the non-cyclic change was positive in every individual month, the mean value for the year being slightly greater than in the previous year. It will be noticed that the three largest values of the n.c. change occurred in February, June and July, months which were conspicuous by the absence of large disturbances. This is hardly what we should have expected if the n.c. change represents a recovery from the depression usually produced in H by large storms.

Table LXVII gives the mean monthly and annual values of the magnetic elements. The results for D and H are derived from the curve measurements for the international quiet days. The values of I (Inclination) are derived from the absolute observations corrected to the mean of the day. The other elements are calculated from these. The mean derived from the ordinary days for D agreed to the nearest  $0.1$  with that derived from the quiet days. The ordinary day mean was the higher of the two in six months and the smaller in four; in two months the values were identical. In eight months the difference was  $0.1$  or less, and in only one month was it as large as  $0.3$ .

Comparing the mean values for 1921 and the previous year, we observe a fall of  $11.1$  in D. This is the largest fall observed since registration commenced, being greater by  $1.2$  than the fall in the previous year. In H there is a fall of  $11\gamma$  as compared with  $6\gamma$  in the previous year, and in I there is an apparent fall of  $0.2$ , as against a rise of  $0.2$  in the previous year. In the case of yearly means deduced from absolute observations with a dip circle these apparent changes are too small to be treated as significant. The only safe conclusion is that the dip is at present very nearly stationary. As regards the derived elements, there appears a substantial fall in V, a rise of  $5\gamma$  in N—as compared with  $7\gamma$  in the previous year—and a fall of  $60\gamma$  in W. The fall in W—arising almost entirely from the secular change in D—is slightly greater than for the previous year, and as in the previous year its progression throughout the twelve months is remarkably uniform.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:—II. NOTES ON THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE VALENCIA OBSERVATORY, CAHIRCIVEEN, 1921.

Absolute observations of declination, horizontal force (H) and inclination were taken in general twice a month and over some periods rather more frequently. The instruments in use, as in previous years, were the Dover unifilar No. 139, and the Dover dip circle No. 118. The mean times of observation were 10<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> for the declination, 11<sup>h</sup> 44<sup>m</sup> for the horizontal force and 14<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> for the inclination. In no case did the time of any individual observation differ from the mean by more than 10 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, calculated from them. Except in one case twelve readings of deflection were taken for each complete observation, in the manner described in the notes on the observations for 1917.

The value of P was calculated for each month separately by the method described in the notes for the year 1919. The extreme variation in the value of P did not exceed the equivalent of  $2\frac{1}{2}\gamma$  on the value of H.

The magnetic moment of the collimator magnet has continued to decrease at about the same rate as during the last two years; that is, three units per year. The mean value of P was 7.06 and the standard error of a single determination of it is 0.65, having varied very little in amount for several years.

Particulars of the individual observations will be found in the monthly numbers of the *Geophysical Journal*, the values of the horizontal force as there given being based on the values of the distribution constant determined as above.

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

Values of the magnetic elements derived, like those at Valencia, from absolute observations require corrections to reduce them to the mean value for the day. In the absence of magnetographs, exact corrections cannot be assigned. It is inferred, however, from the diurnal variations observed at Kew, and in past years at Falmouth, that the corrections required to the Valencia mean yearly values would be only of the order 1'.0 in declination and 0'.25 in inclination. In the case, however, of horizontal force, a substantial correction would be required. It would probably be about + 20 $\gamma$  in the average year, but greater in years of many and less in years of few sunspots.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM:—III. NOTES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MAGNETIC INSTRUMENTS AT ESKDALEMUIR AND ON THE CORRESPONDING TABLES, 1921.

The magnetographs at Eskdalemuir are arranged so as to record changes of the three geographical components of terrestrial magnetic force, viz., the north component, N (or + X), west component, W (or - Y), and the vertically downward component, V (or + Z).

The north and west magnetographs are of the Adie bifilar type. In each of these instruments torsion of the bifilar suspension (of fine tungsten steel wire) is used to bring the magnet into an azimuth approximately perpendicular to the direction of the component whose changes are recorded. During 1921 no change was made in the suspension of either instrument.

The vertical force instrument is a balance\* designed by the late Professor W. Watson. The chief difficulty encountered with this instrument relates to the base line value, which is liable to sudden and large change if any considerable artificial movement is given to the pivoted magnet system, or when the drying agent (calcium chloride) within the instrument case is changed. Following the renewal of the drying agent on 31st December, 1920, considerable instrumental drift extended over several days. On 10th February, 1921, the control magnet, attached in a vertical position to the side of the supporting pier, was raised slightly; the base line value being increased by about 100γ.

The magnetographs are installed in an underground chamber in which the normal diurnal range of temperature is negligible. Temperature is ascertained daily at 9<sup>h</sup>. 30<sup>m</sup>. by means of the thermometers within the instrument cases. The monthly means for the year 1921, and the average values for the period 1911-1920, are shown below:—

*Excess of Mean Temperature above 280a.*

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average 1911-20 .. ..	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.3	4.3	5.4	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.2
„ 1921 .. ..	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.1	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.6	5.5

The annual range of temperature during 1921 was 4.3° C., the mean for the previous ten years being 4.3° C.

The constants of the magnetographs were as follows:—

	North.	West.	Vertical.
Time scale	15.6 mm.	15.6 mm.	15.6 mm.
Time marks: until 27th May .. ..	Every two hours, ending at exact hour.		
„ „ after 27th May .. ..	Every two hours, beginning at exact hour.		
Error of time mark .. ..	Not more than ± 1 min.		
Period of vibration, seconds .. ..	13.9	11.0	7.4
Logarithmic decrement .. ..	.368	.640	—
Angular equivalent of 1 mm. on paper, radians .. ..	.00032	.00032	.0003
Twist of bifilar suspension .. ..	35°	90° ± 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 of marked pole .. ..	West.	North.	—
Azimuth of magnet .. ..	270° 6'	0° 55'	346°

In the above table the azimuths given for the north and west instruments are approximate values derived from the results of determinations in 1919 and 1923.

\* See *Terrestrial Magnetism. Vol. VI.*

The scale values were determined twice monthly. The method of determination is described in the Notes for 1913 and consists of measuring the photographically recorded deflection of the suspended or pivoted magnet produced by an auxiliary magnet, of known magnetic moment, situated at a known distance from the deflected magnet. The following values, obtained by overlapping means, were employed in reducing hourly readings :—

Month.	North Instrument. $\gamma$ per mm.	West Instrument. $\gamma$ per mm.	Vertical Instrument. $\gamma$ per mm.
January .. .. .	4.96	5.37	4.25
February .. .. .	4.97	5.38	4.22
March .. .. .	4.95	5.36	4.17
April .. .. .	4.94	5.35	4.12
May .. .. .	4.92	5.35	4.05
June .. .. .	4.93	5.35	4.04
July .. .. .	4.92	5.33	4.05
August .. .. .	4.93	5.32	4.08
September .. .. .	4.93	5.33	4.13
October .. .. .	4.93	5.34	4.14
November .. .. .	4.91	5.34	4.12
December .. .. .	4.89	5.33	4.09

Absolute observations were made weekly in the east magnetic hut. The results of these observations are given in the tables of auxiliary observations printed under each month along with the hourly values. Declination and horizontal force were determined on Pier No. 5 by the Elliott magnetometer, No. 60, and dip on Pier No. 6 by the Schulze Inductor, No. 103. In the deflection observations of the horizontal force determinations three distances, viz., 25, 30, 35 cms. were used. The value of the correction  $\log_{10} \left( 1 + \frac{P}{25^2} + \frac{Q}{25^4} \right)$ , used in the reduction of the horizontal force observations, was obtained for a given month by taking the mean for seven months including the given month as fourth of the seven. The values of this correction for the different months of the year were as follow :—

January, .00552 ; February, .00534 ; March, .00547 ; April, .00549 ; May, .00553 ;  
June, .00549 ; July, .00546 ; August, .00562 ; September, .00566 ;  
October, .00535 ; November, .00530 ; December, .00523.

The preliminary base line values were deduced from the results of the absolute observations, any of the latter obtained during times of considerable disturbance being excluded. The base line values finally adopted were obtained from a curve drawn smoothly through points given by the preliminary values. [See Plate I.]

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 estimated to be the mean reading for 60 minutes centering at the given hour. The product of this ordinate and the scale value is added to the final base value, and the sum so obtained is the hourly value printed in the tables. The mean value for the day is—

$\frac{S}{24}$ , where  $S = \frac{1}{2} (u_0 + u_{24}) + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{23}$ ,  $u_r$  being the reading per hour  $r$ .

In calculating diurnal inequalities, the non-cyclic change has been eliminated on the assumption that its time-rate is linear. Inequality values are first calculated to 0.01 $\gamma$  and then rounded off to 0.1 $\gamma$ . The inequalities in H, D, and I, were computed from those of N, W, and V, by means of the formulæ—

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

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

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

in which  $\delta D$ ,  $\delta I$ , are expressed in minutes of arc, and where  $H$ ,  $D$ , and  $I$  for any month are the respective mean values for that month as published in Table LXVII.

The values of the harmonic coefficients were computed from the unrounded values of the inequalities. They were corrected where necessary, on account of the fact that the hourly values are not instantaneous values, but are mean values. The factors by which the coefficients have to be multiplied (*vide* Report of the British Association 1883, page 98) are 1.00286 for  $a_1, b_1, c_1$ ; 1.01152 for  $a_2, b_2, c_2$ ; 1.02617 for  $a_3, b_3, c_3$ ; and 1.04720 for  $a_4, b_4, c_4$ . Finally, the values were rounded off to 0.1 $\gamma$ .

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM :—IV. REVIEW OF RESULTS OF MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS AT ESKDALEMUIR DURING 1921. 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 1921.

Reference may be made to the *Notes on the Management of the Magnetic Instruments* in this and in 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 and Extreme Values of the Magnetic Elements, 1921.*—The mean values for 1921 and also for the previous year are given below in Table I. The values of N, W, and V have been computed from the hourly values derived from the autographic records of "all days," standardised by means of the 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.
1920 ...	$\gamma$ 16706	$^{\circ}$ $\gamma$ 16 <sup>48</sup> 49.7	$^{\circ}$ $\gamma$ 69 39.5	$\gamma$ 15990	$\gamma$ 4836	$\gamma$ 45 62	$\gamma$ 48059
1921 ...	16695	16 37.3	69 40.3	15998	4776	45062	48055

The value of H continued to diminish but the fall from the 1920 value was less than the average rate of decrease during the period for which observations are available. The decrease in westerly declination was noticeably greater than in any year since 1911. Inclination again increased slightly. The north component continued to rise from the minimum which occurred in 1918. The decrease in the west component was the largest since 1911. The vertical component remained stationary.

It is to be remembered that these mean annual values were deduced from the hourly values of N, W, and V on all days on which complete records were obtained. For the purposes of comparison the following mean values derived from the international quiet days may be noted :—N, 16,000 $\gamma$ ; W, 4,777 $\gamma$ ; V, 45,062 $\gamma$ .

The extreme values of N, W, and V recorded during the year are given in Table II. The sign > or < indicates that the trace exceeded the limits of registration.

TABLE II.

Component.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Absolute Annual Range.
	Value.	Date 1921.	Value.	Date 1921.	
North .. ..	$\gamma$ 16223	19 May. 23 12	$\gamma$ <15504	15 May { 0 0 to 7 40 2 0 6 50 21 40 22 10	$\gamma$ >719
West .. ..	4953	13 May. 19 39	<4322	15 May { 2 0 6 50 21 40 22 10	>631
Vertical.. ..	>45250	29 Apl. { 15 50 to 16 11 and 16 58 to 17 8	<44686	14 May 23 50 to 15 May 6 0	>564

The maximum value of  $V$  given in the above table is the maximum actually recorded, but it is almost certain that the true absolute maximum of the year occurred between 6<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup>. and 7<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup>. on May 15th and was greatly in excess of the value given in the table.

3. *Magnetic Character of the Year.*—In addition to assigning to each day a character figure according to the international scheme, it has been the practice for some years at Eskdalemuir to tabulate for each day two quantities which are in some measure representative of the degree of activity of the terrestrial magnetic force and which, therefore, may serve as comparatively simple means of quantitative estimation of activity. The quantities are (1)  $\Sigma R^2$ , the sum of the squares of the absolute daily ranges of the three components  $N$ ,  $W$ , and  $V$ ,\* and (2) the mean of the 24-hourly values of  $\Sigma r^2$ , the sum of the squares of the hourly ranges of these components.\*

TABLE III.

1921	Values of $\Sigma R^2$ .											
	(Unit, 100 $\gamma^2$ )											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	161	124	187	44	78	82	136	61	62	180	98	51
2	28	119	94	85	61	97	74	90	1057	..	23	60
3	26	21	56	203	224	160	99	277	81	..	23	82
4	64	31	43	47	288	229	173	159	215	86	25	27
5	69	196	45	74	61	64	93	291	115	310	452	9
6	27	215	52	75	81	414	152	192	77	202	409	7
7	46	35	54	58	57	211	267	107	172	224	101	12
8	19	22	30	144	125	591	273	150	388	995	143	44
9	196	12	232	217	234	285	324	101	93	165	125	16
10	275	31	254	204	189	313	90	63	84	51	195	65
11	37	43	49	140	110	85	62	333	51	677	26	55
12	63	9	78	165	900	69	135	162	47	563	34	542
13	..	204	45	447	9084	133	128	84	63	32	131	562
14	..	115	219	238	6216	129	87	103	73	118	135	78
15	142	57	284	243	10432	77	204	243	135	136	38	50
16	84	20	133	231	5440	127	244	347	91	60	1118	384
17	236	77	44	135	807	111	92	145	51	38	918	164
18	..	39	41	323	233	57	104	86	98	47	300	64
19	..	109	32	205	4375	66	171	72	..	34	108	17
20	..	55	26	180	2755	129	111	112	98	61	21	4
21	..	147	424	731	664	72	77	143	150	223	91	6
22	16	48	337	434	242	134	114	82	47	97	65	111
23	23	18	47	233	170	323	137	84	243	80	286	343
24	83	38	231	106	71	77	85	91	39	68	72	67
25	34	77	542	94	60	66	91	78	39	56	99	27
26	53	53	311	87	115	174	157	248	43	56	5	143
27	18	55	674	82	106	99	117	205	76	208	17	75
28	36	122	106	118	133	65	123	56	348	191	45	695
29	28	..	599	1299	91	126	176	37	744	153	11	336
30	54	..	114	85	65	77	164	421	54	47	25	103
31	142	..	58	..	82	..	64	151	..	184	..	24
Mean	78	75	176	224	1405	155	140	154	167	184	171	136

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

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

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

Daily means of  $\Sigma r^2$  computed in the form  $\frac{1}{24} \{ \frac{0+24}{2} + 1 + 2 + \dots + 23 \}$  are shown in Table IV, and monthly means of  $\Sigma r^2$ , being the mean values for the month of these daily means, are in Table V.

For other methods of estimating magnetic activity see *Activity of the Earth's Magnetism and Magnetic Characterisation of Days*, by G. van Dijk. Neder. Met. Inst. No. 102 (Utrecht, 1922).

The character figures assigned to each day of 1921 are shown in the fourth table under each month in this volume. The daily values of  $\Sigma R^2$  and the daily means of  $\Sigma r^2$  are given in Tables III and IV respectively. The mean monthly values of the squares of the absolute daily ranges are shown in Table LXIIIb,\* page 45.

On those days when the trace went off the sheet the range has been obtained by taking the value at the edge of the sheet as the extreme value. The entries for such days, and also for occasions when there was partial failure of the record but for which values of the range have been assigned, are printed in italics in Table III. Similarly, in Table IV an italicised entry denotes that the value in question is an approximation, the record having failed for a few hours or the trace having passed beyond the edge of the sheet.

TABLE IV.

1921.	Mean Value of $\Sigma r^2$ .											
	(Unit, 100 $\gamma^2$ )											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	8.5	5.4	8.7	1.3	3.0	2.7	3.2	1.3	1.5	7.8	4.3	1.3
2	1.9	6.8	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.2	5.7	62.2	2.0	0.6	4.2
3	1.2	1.9	3.6	6.6	7.2	6.4	3.5	14.2	3.2	2.2	0.9	5.2
4	5.0	2.0	1.8	0.9	9.6	9.7	5.0	6.9	10.3	4.4	0.5	1.5
5	2.7	11.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.2	14.6	3.7	20.9	14.3	0.6
6	1.3	9.2	1.5	2.2	2.6	15.1	4.5	11.8	2.6	10.5	13.7	0.5
7	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.1	0.9	12.8	17.0	6.2	7.1	9.0	6.8	0.7
8	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.5	3.9	28.0	11.8	5.7	18.7	44.8	3.8	1.5
9	5.5	0.4	9.9	7.6	12.0	12.1	17.3	2.9	4.1	11.9	6.7	1.0
10	11.8	1.5	12.9	9.1	7.3	14.4	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.6	6.1	4.0
11	1.4	1.5	2.0	4.7	2.9	2.7	1.1	17.6	1.4	22.6	1.2	2.9
12	2.7	0.3	4.0	14.6	34.3	2.6	5.3	6.5	1.0	20.8	1.4	35.8
13	..	10.6	1.4	41.1	394.8	3.4	5.4	2.7	1.6	1.6	7.0	49.3
14	1.6	10.3	11.7	14.3	531.6	8.4	6.4	4.0	1.6	4.6	5.2	4.8
15	7.6	1.5	14.8	13.3	1444.9	1.8	12.2	16.3	3.3	5.0	1.6	2.4
16	3.6	0.6	8.8	6.4	449.7	2.8	14.3	11.8	4.9	1.5	49.2	26.2
17	9.3	3.3	1.2	4.2	43.4	5.3	3.6	4.3	1.9	1.2	48.8	9.5
18	2.8	2.2	1.8	15.8	11.3	1.3	2.5	2.6	3.6	1.1	23.3	3.2
19	..	5.3	1.4	14.6	170.1	1.7	5.7	1.9	3.7	1.2	5.6	0.6
20	..	2.5	0.5	12.0	132.9	5.3	5.0	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.2
21	..	4.5	16.3	25.6	34.0	2.6	2.0	5.3	4.9	15.4	5.8	0.2
22	1.2	1.9	20.6	18.5	8.2	5.7	5.0	2.1	1.1	4.7	4.8	7.7
23	2.1	0.6	1.6	9.1	6.2	18.5	7.1	1.7	11.6	3.9	13.6	16.2
24	5.3	1.2	6.4	4.5	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.7	0.7	3.2	2.5	4.2
25	2.0	2.7	35.2	3.1	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.7	2.5	0.9
26	3.0	2.4	17.0	3.1	4.1	7.3	6.6	16.5	1.0	2.7	0.3	6.1
27	1.1	2.2	41.7	1.8	4.4	2.1	3.7	11.5	2.1	8.8	0.8	4.6
28	1.5	6.7	5.1	2.5	7.4	2.1	5.4	1.7	15.9	10.6	2.3	42.5
29	2.6	..	32.4	66.2	4.7	5.5	5.7	0.9	43.8	4.8	0.6	26.9
30	1.7	..	4.6	2.5	1.7	2.3	6.3	23.3	3.7	1.4	0.8	7.5
31	6.4	..	2.3	..	3.7	..	2.0	5.1	..	7.9	..	1.7
Mean	3.6	3.6	9.0	10.5	109.5	6.4	5.8	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.8

Details of the monthly distribution and mean values of magnetic character figures, along with mean values of  $\Sigma R^2$  and of  $\Sigma r^2$ , are brought together in Table V.

\* The entries in the column headed  $R_n^2$  of Table LXIIIb (p. 45) are the means of the daily range of  $R_n^2$  for all days on which they have been actually obtained. Similarly for  $R_w^2$  and  $R_v^2$ . The entries under  $R_n^2 + R_w^2$  are the means of the daily values of these quantities for all days on which both have actually been obtained. Similarly for  $R_n^2 + R_w^2 + R_v^2$ . It may therefore happen that in any month when the value, e.g. of  $R_n^2$  has not been obtained for a particular day, the entry in the fourth column may not be equal to the sum of the entries in the first and second columns, and similarly for  $R_n^2 + R_w^2 + R_v^2$ .



TABLE V.

Month.	Magnetic Character Figures.			Mean Character Figure.	Mean Value of $\Sigma R^2/100$ .	Mean Value of $\Sigma r^2/100$ .
	No. of "0" Days.	No. of "1" Days.	No. of "2" Days.			
1921.						
January .. ..	21	9	1	0.35	*78	†3.6
February .. ..	17	11	0	0.39	75	3.6
March .. .. .	13	12	6	0.77	176	9.0
April .. .. .	12	12	6	0.80	224	10.5
May .. .. .	12	11	8	0.87	1405	109.5
June .. .. .	16	11	3	0.57	155	6.4
July .. .. .	13	15	3	0.68	139	5.8
August .. .. .	14	12	5	0.71	154	7.0
September .. .	14	13	3	0.63	†167	7.6
October .. ..	15	14	2	0.58	†184	7.9
November .. .	14	14	2	0.60	171	7.9
December .. .	16	11	4	0.61	136	8.8
Year 1921 .. .	177	145	43	0.63	255	15.6
Year 1920 .. .	194	137	35	0.57	<del>286</del>	13.9
Year 1919 .. .	146	170	49	0.73	388	21.1

\* Mean for 25 days.

† Mean for 27 days.

‡ Mean for 29 days.

By each of the three estimates of activity, January and February are shown to be the quietest months of the year. The values of  $\Sigma R^2$  and  $\Sigma r^2$  for May emphasise the highly disturbed conditions which prevailed on several days of that month. The mean character figure and the mean value of  $\Sigma r^2$  were higher, while the mean value of  $\Sigma R^2$  was lower, in 1921 than in 1920. The monthly means of  $\Sigma R^2$  and of  $\Sigma r^2$  for January to April and July to September were less in 1921 than in the corresponding months of 1920.

The mean values of  $\Sigma R^2$  and of the daily means of  $\Sigma r^2$  on days to which the different magnetic character figures have been assigned are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.

Month.	"0" Days.		"1" Days.		"2" Days.	
	$\frac{\Sigma R^2}{100}$	$\frac{\Sigma r^2}{100}$	$\frac{\Sigma R^2}{100}$	$\frac{\Sigma r^2}{100}$	$\frac{\Sigma R^2}{100}$	$\frac{\Sigma r^2}{100}$
1921.	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$
January .. ..	36	1.9	138	6.4	275	11.8
February .. .	37	1.6	133	6.8	—	—
March .. .. .	43	1.5	171	8.2	472	26.5
April .. .. .	85	2.5	240	10.6	471	26.4
May .. .. .	79	2.7	236	10.2	5001	406.5
June .. .. .	82	2.3	214	10.0	327	14.7
July .. .. .	92	2.8	159	7.0	248	12.9
August .. .	83	2.5	187	8.6	272	15.5
September .. .	61	1.7	152	6.3	717	40.6
October .. .	58	2.3	209	10.2	836	33.7
November .. .	33	1.3	188	8.6	1018	49.0
December .. .	31	1.6	140	8.5	546	38.5
Year 1921 .. .	60	2.1	181	8.5	926	61.5
„ 1920 .. .	78	2.6	242	11.4	1262	67.5
„ 1919 .. .	81	2.6	293	15.0	1644	103.8

The annual means given in the above table are the means of the monthly means. It is seen that on all classes of day the annual means of  $\Sigma R^2$  and of  $\Sigma r^2$  were smaller in 1921 than in either 1920 or 1919. For "o" days in eleven months of 1921 the mean values of  $\Sigma R^2$  and of  $\Sigma r^2$  were less than the corresponding quantities in 1920.

The monthly means of daily values of the ratio of  $\Sigma R^2$  to the mean value of  $\Sigma r^2$  are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII.—*Monthly Means of Daily Values of*  $\frac{R_N^2 + R_W^2 + R_V^2}{\frac{1}{24} \sum_1^{24} (r_n^2 + r_w^2 + r_v^2)}$

Month.	All Days.	"o" Days.	"1" Days.	"2" Days.
<b>1921.</b>				
January .. ..	20.7	20.1	21.5	23.2
February .. ..	23.8	25.6	21.0	—
March .. ..	24.6	30.5	21.3	18.7
April .. ..	28.8	36.7	24.0	22.6
May .. ..	26.5	33.6	24.8	18.0
June .. ..	29.8	36.6	21.7	23.4
July .. ..	29.0	35.2	24.8	22.8
August .. ..	28.4	36.7	23.1	18.2
September .. ..	31.7	39.6	25.7	18.6
October .. ..	24.4	27.3	21.6	26.0
November .. ..	24.4	26.8	22.5	20.8
December .. ..	19.0	21.2	17.4	14.4
<b>Year 1921..</b> .. ..	25.9	30.8	22.5	20.6
„ 1920.. .. ..	28.2	32.3	23.0	19.5
„ 1919.. .. ..	26.6	34.0	22.8	18.8

3a. *Daily Variation of  $\Sigma r^2$ .*—This was referred to in the *Review* for 1920 and the same method of examination has been adopted again. The data used refer to the five international quiet days of each month,\* and the mean values of  $\Sigma r^2$  for the hour periods centred at exact hours G.M.T. are given for the months, seasons and year in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.—*Daily Variation of  $\Sigma r^2$ .*  
*Means of  $\Sigma r^2$  for International Quiet Days for months and seasons, 1921.*  
Unit  $1\gamma^2$ .

Months and Seasons.	oh	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Midt.	Mean
<b>J.</b>	207	179	101	128	113	271	88	116	101	122	62	74	65	132	116	107	186	213	95	101	157	43	47	335	150	130
<b>F.</b>	37	25	40	52	37	25	10	23	32	132	93	122	78	69	81	55	13	80	45	93	51	68	44	18	22	55
<b>M.</b>	129	76	30	126	136	91	25	84	98	140	68	190	162	210	83	138	113	116	59	54	72	49	74	143	103	102
<b>A.</b>	148	333	273	61	128	85	78	138	194	315	161	225	355	256	194	158	125	131	181	74	106	303	166	109	161	179
<b>M.</b>	490	141	125	174	107	82	91	83	96	144	149	406	283	214	176	200	221	270	133	103	94	71	212	70	79	164
<b>J.</b>	225	309	127	118	121	46	55	131	115	206	339	264	382	349	264	237	210	130	210	102	84	108	41	54	163	175
<b>J.</b>	132	148	162	119	96	163	142	110	102	219	222	323	279	266	260	339	295	369	123	173	244	320	110	122	152	202
<b>A.</b>	324	118	57	86	88	87	124	113	134	179	156	406	443	200	181	230	110	122	112	82	83	104	89	277	416	165
<b>S.</b>	297	118	21	26	23	23	27	72	127	115	98	219	219	62	77	96	100	164	88	48	100	124	180	336	134	112
<b>O.</b>	69	68	64	60	36	62	90	65	106	183	168	312	203	221	90	105	67	42	107	87	503	297	133	90	85	135
<b>N.</b>	28	36	94	41	29	37	19	21	47	64	97	143	217	77	72	51	39	75	20	50	120	111	30	86	84	68
<b>D.</b>	88	92	114	48	30	19	30	37	17	42	20	52	44	35	52	40	28	22	43	38	45	75	45	16	62	44
<b>Y.</b>	181	137	101	87	79	83	65	83	97	155	136	228	227	174	137	146	126	145	101	84	138	139	98	138	134	127
<b>W.</b>	90	83	87	67	52	88	37	49	49	90	68	98	101	78	80	63	67	97	51	71	93	74	41	114	79	74
<b>Eq.</b>	161	149	97	68	81	65	55	90	131	188	124	237	235	187	111	124	101	113	109	66	195	193	138	169	121	132
<b>S.</b>	293	179	118	124	103	95	103	109	112	187	217	350	347	257	220	251	209	223	145	115	126	151	113	131	203	176

\* Owing to defective record the following substitutions for international quiet days were made:—January 3rd and 28th instead of 13th and 14th; June, 2nd instead of 5th; October, 20th instead of 3rd.

The daily variation is of a very irregular character and it is only in the seasonal and annual means that any semblance of regularity appears. The mean daily variation for winter 1921 is more irregular than that found in 1920. The equinox and summer means show a principal maximum near midday, a secondary maximum in the late evening or near midnight, and minima in the early morning and in the evening.

Harmonic analysis of the mean daily variation for each season and for the year yields the following values of the amplitudes of the first four terms :—

	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$	$P_4$
	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$	$\gamma^2$
Winter .. ..	9	14	6	5
Equinox .. ..	35	59	11	3
Summer .. ..	83	61	5	30
Year .. ..	41	43	5	13

The relative importance of the 24-hour term in summer is much less marked than in 1920.

4. *Diurnal Inequalities.*—Diurnal inequalities have been calculated for (1) five international quiet days, (2) five selected disturbed days, and (3) all days for each month. The details are contained in Tables XLIX to LXf. The inequalities for the year for international quiet and selected disturbed days are shown in Plates II and III.

(a) *Ranges.*—The annual inequality range in each of the three components and for all classes of day was less than in the preceding five or six years, and the same may be said of the ranges of the seasonal inequalities for “all days.”

For quiet days the seasonal ranges were less than in 1920, with the exception of the north component range in winter; and, with the same exception and apart also from the vertical component range in winter 1919, the 1921 ranges were the smallest of the period 1916–21.

The effect of the large disturbances in May, 1921, was to make the ranges of the inequalities for selected disturbed days the largest for any month of that name in the period 1915–21. With the exception of the north component in winter the ranges of the winter and equinox disturbed day inequalities were less than in the preceding four or five years.

(b) *Harmonic Coefficients.*—For all and for quiet days the amplitudes of the 24-hour and 12-hour terms were, in the majority of cases, smaller than in the preceding four or five years.

For disturbed days  $c_1$  for the north component was greater than in 1920 for the year, equinox and summer, and the value of  $\alpha_1$  for summer was appreciably larger than in 1920. Save in summer the values of  $c_1$  for the west and vertical components were smaller than in the four or five preceding years. The value of  $c_1$  for the west component in summer was the highest for that season during the period 1915–21. With the exception of the west component in equinox the values of  $c_2$  were smaller than in the few preceding years.

5. *Daily Range.*—The values of mean absolute daily range for the months and seasons of the year, together with the means for 1911–20 are given in Table IX, and the ranges are also expressed as percentages of the mean absolute daily range for the year.

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

Month.	Mean Absolute Daily Range.						Mean Daily Range expressed as Percentage of Yearly Mean.					
	1921.			Mean, 1911-20.*			1921.			Mean, 1911-20.*		
	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.	N.	W.	V.
	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	$\gamma$	%	%	%	%	%	%
January . . .	51	57	22	60	63	33	65	72	52	75	82	73
February . . .	49	58	22	65	69	37	62	74	52	81	90	82
March . . .	75	80	37	87	87	55	95	101	88	108	113	122
April . . .	91	88	44	92	83	54	116	111	104	114	108	120
May . . .	172	146	113	90	77	49	218	185	268	112	100	109
June . . .	80	76	38	84	81	40	102	96	90	104	105	89
July . . .	78	75	35	84	79	45	99	95	83	104	102	100
August . . .	79	76	41	99	88	54	100	96	97	123	114	120
September . . .	74	72	39	93	85	52	94	91	93	116	110	116
October . . .	74	80	42	87	86	52	94	101	100	108	112	116
November . . .	64	74	40	65	65	36	81	93	95	81	84	80
December . . .	58	67	35	59	62	33	74	85	83	74	80	73
Winter . . .	55	64	30	62	65	35	70	81	71	78	84	77
Equinox . . .	79	80	41	90	85	53	100	101	97	111	111	118
Summer . . .	102	93	57	89	81	47	130	118	135	111	105	105
Year . . .	79	79	42	80	77	45	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* For V: omitting July, November, December, 1912, and January to July, 1913.

The mean ranges in N, W, and V for the year, winter and equinox were less than in 1920. The unusually high mean ranges for May dominate the means for the summer, making the latter exceed the means for equinox. Together with those of August, 1917, the ranges for May, 1921, are the highest since January, 1911.

The lowest absolute range in each month occurred on the following days:—January 22nd, February 12th, March 20th, April 1st, May 7th, June 18th, July 31st, August 20th, September 25th, October 13th, November 26th, December 20th. On the two latter days the ranges in N, W, and V were 19 $\gamma$ , 11 $\gamma$ , 6 $\gamma$  and 16 $\gamma$ , 11 $\gamma$ , 8 $\gamma$ , respectively.

The frequency distribution of ranges recorded during the year is given in Table X.

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

Range $\gamma$	No. of Cases, 1921.			Percentage Distribution.					
	N.	W.	V.	North.		West.		Vertical.	
				1921.	1911-20.	1921.	1911-20.	1921.	1911-20.
0-9 .. ..	0	0	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.8
10-19 .. ..	5	5	83	1.4	3.0	1.4	2.1	23.0	18.4
20-29 .. ..	20	8	100	5.6	5.7	2.2	5.2	27.7	23.7
30-39 .. ..	31	25	46	8.6	7.8	7.0	7.7	12.7	15.0
40-49 .. ..	39	42	28	10.9	10.4	11.7	12.0	7.8	9.2
50-59 .. ..	58	56	21	16.2	13.3	15.5	13.3	5.8	5.0
60-69 .. ..	52	60	16	14.5	13.3	16.7	13.3	4.4	4.7
70-79 .. ..	33	43	12	9.2	9.2	12.0	11.6	3.3	3.4
80-89 .. ..	32	20	10	8.9	8.0	5.6	8.0	2.8	2.5
90-99 .. ..	22	29	6	6.1	5.8	8.1	6.4	1.7	2.2
100-109 .. ..	19	15	1	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.8	0.3	1.1
110-119 .. ..	8	10	3	2.2	3.8	2.8	3.0	0.8	1.1
120-129 .. ..	8	8	2	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	0.6	0.9
130-139 .. ..	7	10	1	1.9	2.5	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.9
140-149 .. ..	3	7	0	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.7
150-159 .. ..	0	5	2	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
160-169 .. ..	3	3	1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
170-179 .. ..	3	2	0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5
180-189 .. ..	1	1	1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
190-199 .. ..	2	0	2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3
200 and above ..	13	9	6	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.9
Days omitted ..	6	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

For the north and west components there was a tendency for the most frequently recorded ranges to be slightly smaller than in 1920. For the vertical component the concentration in the intervals 10-19γ and 20-29γ was appreciably higher than in 1920. The number of days in 1921 on which the range of either horizontal component exceeded 159γ was 27 as compared with 36 and 55 such days in 1920 and 1919, respectively.

6. *Principal Magnetic Storms during 1921.*—Table XI gives particulars of the principal storms recorded during the year. The magnetograms for the most highly disturbed days are not published in this volume, but photographic copies may be obtained on application to the Director, Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

TABLE XI.—*Principal Magnetic Disturbances Recorded at Eskdalemuir, 1921.*

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, estimated to the nearest minute. In other cases, the exact hour nearest the time at which disturbance may be regarded as having begun is entered in the second column. 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.	
	d h m	d h	γ	d h m	γ	d h m	γ	γ	d h m	γ	d h m	γ	γ	d h m	γ	d h m	γ	
1*	Mar.21 15 36	Mar. 23 2	1058	21 16 26	915	22 11 50	143	912	21 16 25	742	22 0 42	170	1107	21 18 5	993	22 5 55	114	
2	" 27 4	" 27 24	1137	27 20 39	918	27 20 59	219	827	27 12 48	713	27 20 33	114	1083	27 18 42	1013	27 20 48	70	
3	" 29 0	" 30 2	1085	29 20 34	915	29 10 27	170	860	29 2 16	702	29 20 28	158	1070	29 18 14	992	29 2 32	78	
4	Apr.12 2	Apr. 14 4	1045	12 15 50	868	13 5 25	177	855	12 15 49	733	13 8 3	122	..	..	..	..	..	
5*	" 18 14 35	" 19 10	1077	18 19 22	988	18 17 17	89	882	18 14 39	732	19 7 42	150	1061	18 20 8	1033	19 2 4	28	
6	" 20 6	" 22 8	1115	21 18 35	909	21 5 12	206	882	21 5 35	744	21 18 30	138	1103	20 17 55	994	21 5 48	109	
7*	" 28 19 29	" 29 24	1113	29 17 13	887	29 9 50	226	914	29 15 48	711	29 17 8	203	>1250†	16	-	1056	29 8 40	>194
8	May12 2	May 12 24	1052	12 7 11	856	12 8 51	196	826	12 16 14	611	12 8 50	215	1119	12 16 30	1046	12 10 40	73	
9*	" 13 13 12	" 17 10	1200	14 22 59	<504	15 { 0 1 7 40	>696	953	13 19 39	<322	15 { 2 0 6 50	>631	>1234	15 { 6 10 7 20	<686	13 { 21 40 22 10	>548	
10*	" 19 20 6	" 20 10	1223	19 23 12	723	19 23 42	500	871	19 23 27	521	19 23 6	350	1114	19 20 35	859	19 23 40	255	
11*	" 20 14 37	" 21 22	1117	20 18 3	907	21 7 45	210	943	20 16 45	719	21 1 48	224	1172	20 19 25	1015	21 3 2	157	
12*	June 3 20 16	June 5 5	†1071	3 20 20	†952	4 14 51	†119	832	4 13 46	731	4 1 29	101	1111	4 18 10	1065	4 1 12	46	
13*	July 6 14 0	July 7 24	1069	6 22 12	947	7 13 10	122	849	7 15 3	746	7 4 8	103	1108	7 17 34	1052	7 10 43	56	
14*	Aug. 4 17 35	Aug. 7 18	1063	4 17 41	929	5 9 32	134	815	5 13 28	714	5 0 30	101	1095	6 16 18	1030	6 3 2	65	
15*	" 26 1 17	" 27 24	1069	27 19 24	948	26 12 0	121	849	26 14 48	735	27 5 40	114	1103	26 18 24	1047	26 11 16	56	
16	" 30 10	" 31 9	1074	30 18 23	950	30 14 30	124	823	30 13 59	690	30 22 31	133	1109	30 18 16	999	31 0 38	110	
17	Sept. 1 22	Sept. 2 22	1073	2 15 21	854	2 9 18	219	827	2 10 1	675	2 19 52	152	1154	2 16 3	968	2 { 4 58 5 2	186	
18	" 28 11	" 30 8	1084	29 19 14	936	29 11 48	148	812	28 13 35	642	29 19 6	170	1133	28 19 51	939	29 2 0	194	
19	Oct. 7 14	Oct. 9 9	1052	8 3 45	819	8 8 55	233	825	8 5 20	665	7 19 58	160	1147	8 11 19	986	8 3 21	161	
20	" 11 8	" 12 10	1036	12 2 0	895	11 23 30	141	798	11 { 13 52 14 55	621	11 23 33	177	1147	11 16 19	963	12 1 40	184	
21	Nov. 5 16	Nov. 7 6	1061	5 22 20	933	6 10 3	128	791	5 16 30	624	5 23 0	167	1128	6 15 3	1015	5 24 0	113	
22	" 15 19	" 18 24	1057	16 20 26	851	16 20 39	206	822	16 20 30	587	16 21 20	235	1159	16 19 44	941	17 1 32	218	
23	Dec.11 16	Dec. 14 6	1091	12 4 50	918	13 13 17	173	800	12 4 35	623	13 16 30	177	1098	13 13 41	999	12 5 28	99	
24	" 27 22	" 30 8	1060	28 19 0	898	28 23 45	162	821	28 4 33	649	28 23 6	172	1094	28 18 47	977	28 5 39	117	

† See *Geophysical Journal*, 1921, p. 21.

‡ N trace failed after 4d. 15h.

§ Light failed 1h.—roh., 13th.

## 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 (page 49) are mean values for periods of 60 minutes centered 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.

For Kew Observatory (Table A) the inequalities and the mean Monthly and Annual Values are based on the curves of quiet days, selected from those entirely free from negative potential. Other considerations in the selection of quiet days are freedom from large irregular movements, absence of indications of inferior insulation in the electrograph, and the avoidance so far as possible of large non-cyclic changes. The selected quiet days numbered 10 in each month. The mean value of potential gradient for the year, 281v/m, is the lowest recorded for a number of years; it may be accounted for by the unusual purity of the atmosphere during the months of the coal strike, viz., April, May and June (Proc. R. Soc. A. Vol. 105, p. 315).

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:—

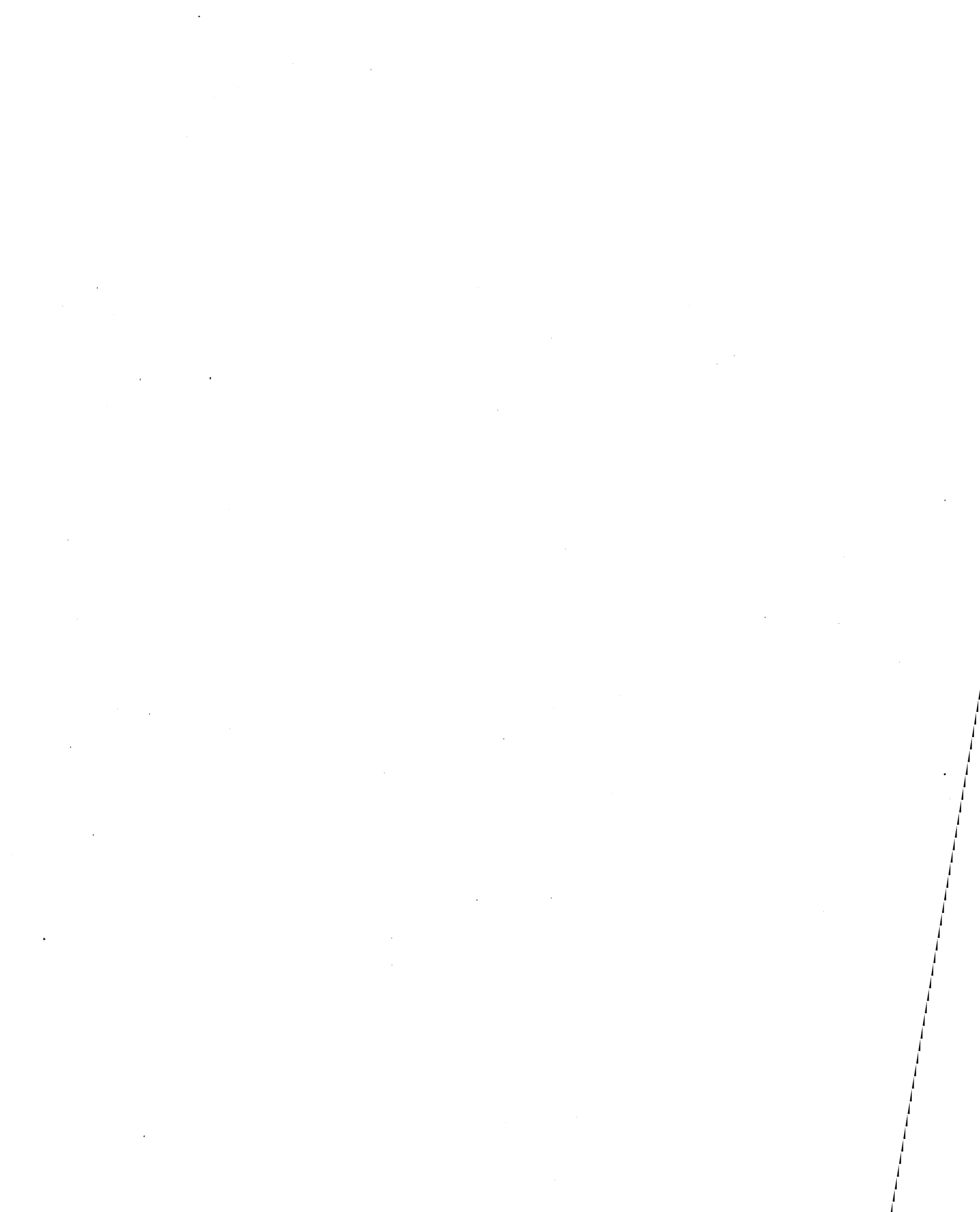
0, denotes a day during which from midnight to midnight no negative potential was recorded.

1, denotes one or more excursions of limited duration to the negative side of the scale.

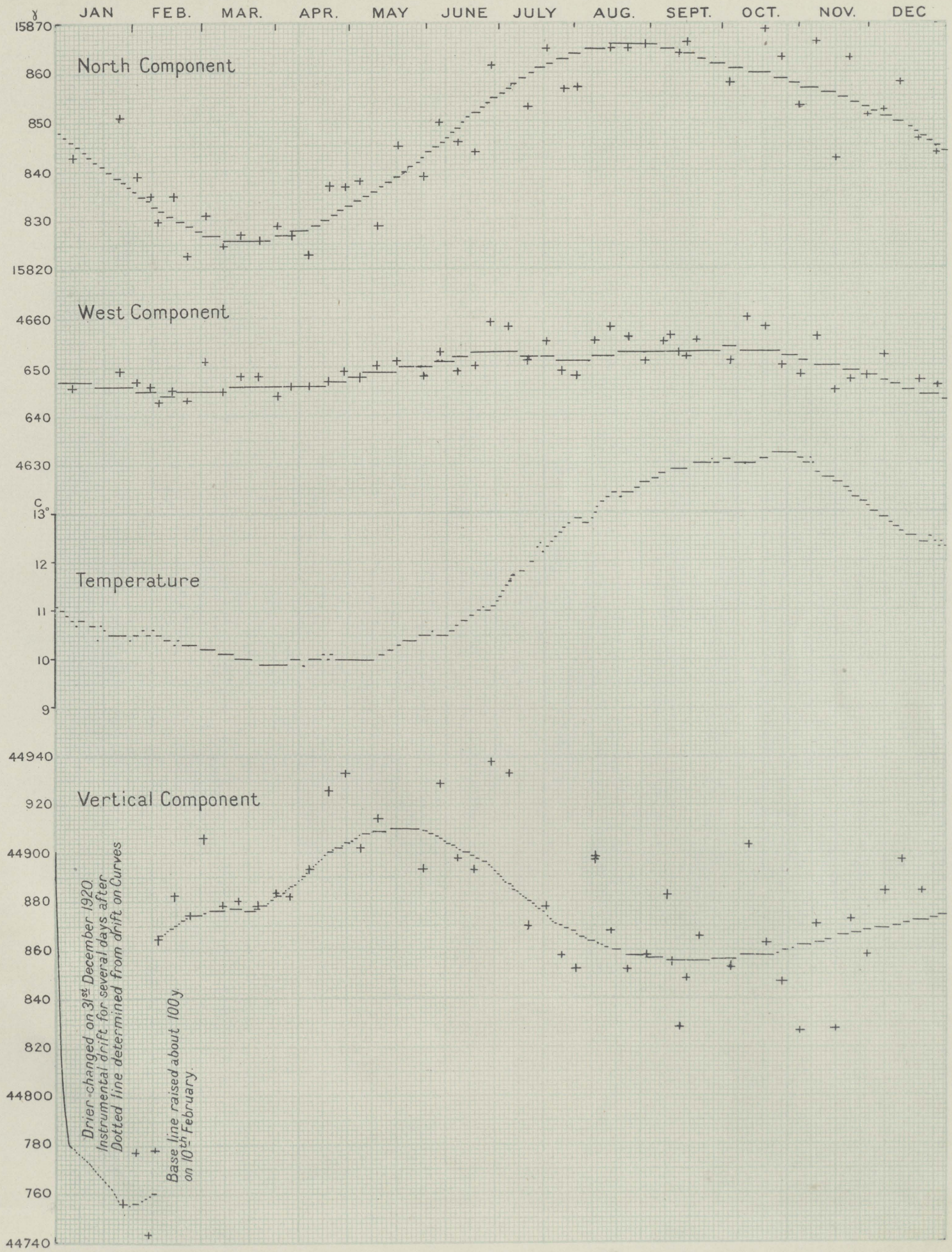
2, denotes negative potential extending in the aggregate over 3 hours or more.

“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 24 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 1921.



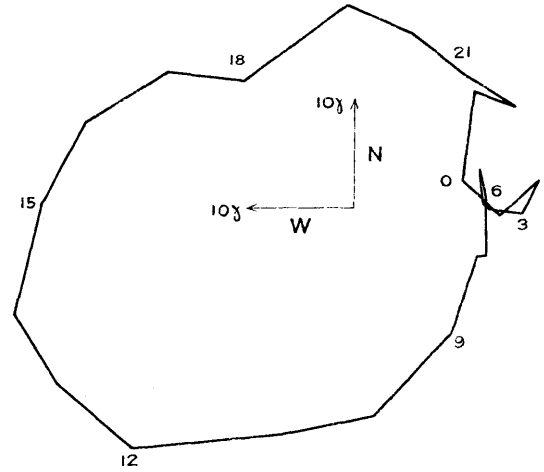
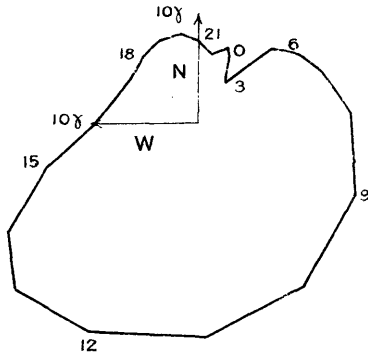


VECTOR DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING DIURNAL VARIATION IN  
MAGNETIC FORCE ON QUIET DAYS AND DISTURBED DAYS.  
ESKDALEMUIR 1921.

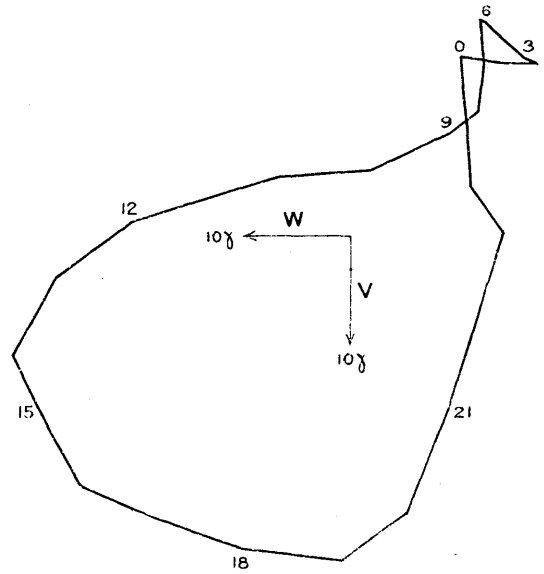
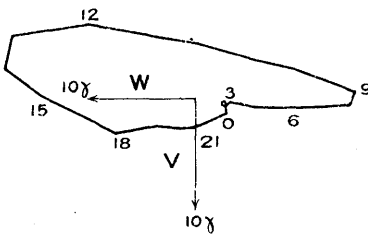
QUIET DAYS.

DISTURBED DAYS.

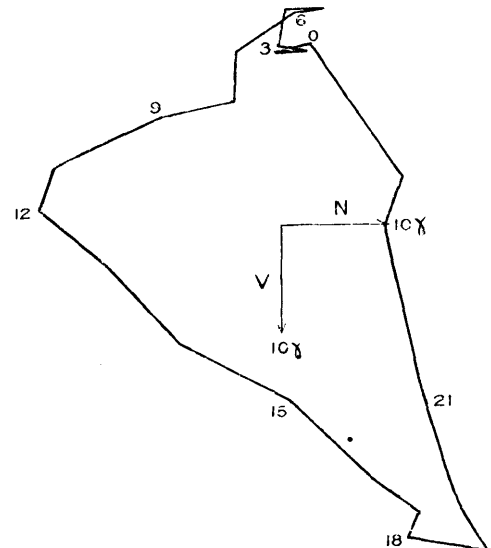
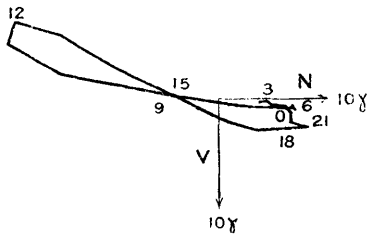
Horizontal  
Components.



Prime Vertical  
Components.



Meridian  
Components.



DIURNAL VARIATION IN THE COMPONENTS OF MAGNETIC FORCE ON  
 QUIET AND DISTURBED DAYS, ESKDALEMUIR 1921.  
 (THE YEAR AND THE SEASONS.)

QUIET DAYS Dotted lines.....

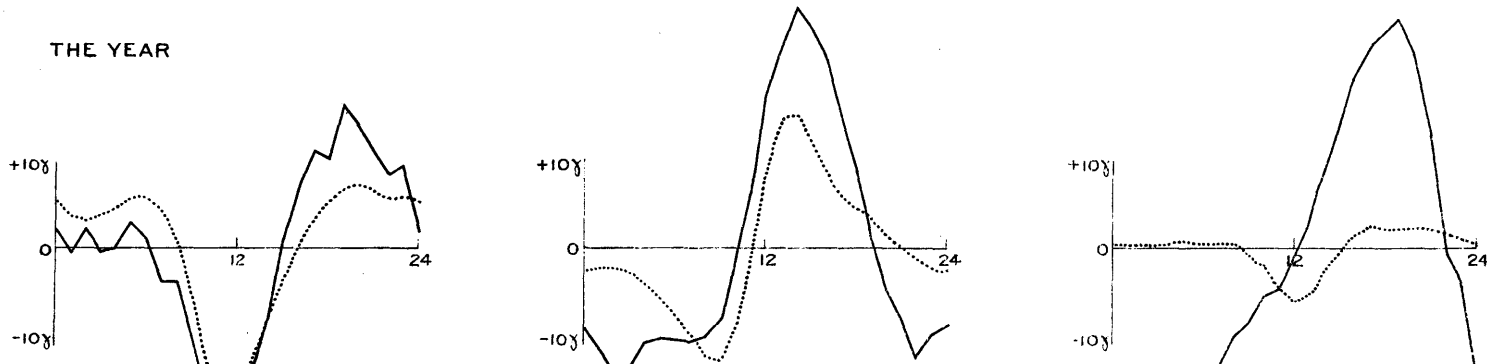
DISTURBED DAYS Continuous lines.....

North Component.

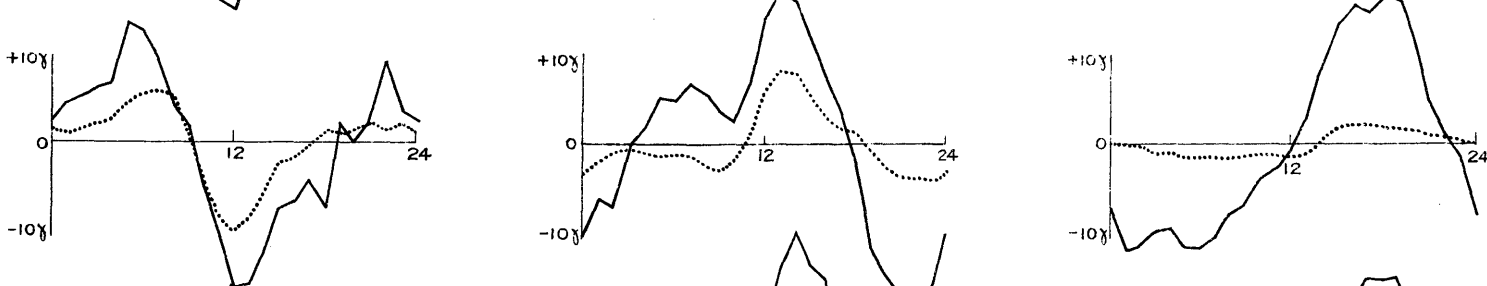
West Component.

Vertical Component.

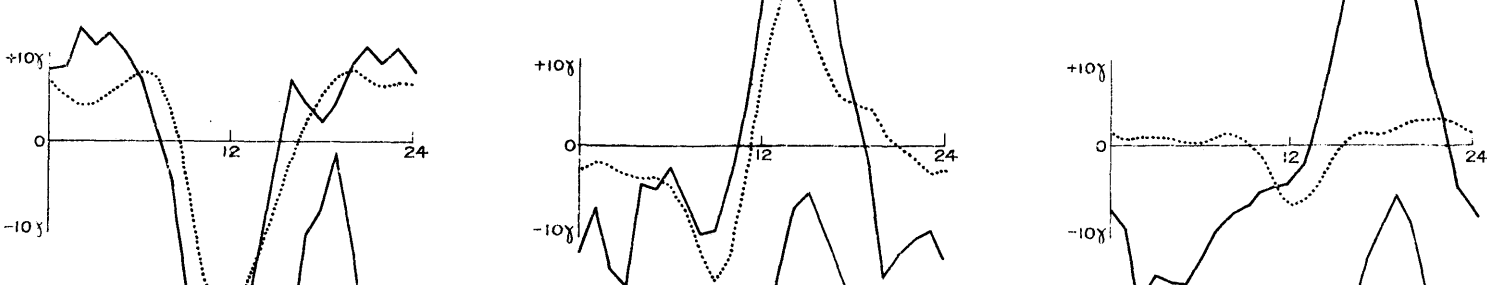
THE YEAR



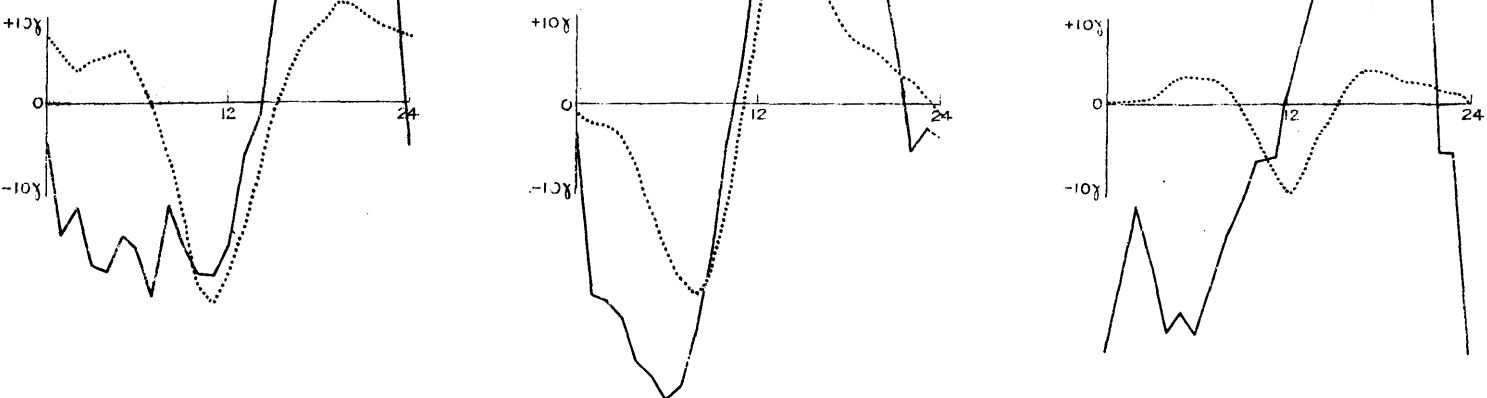
WINTER



EQUINOX



SUMMER



Scales, Force, 1mm. = 1γ. Time, 2mm. = 1hr.