special value could attach to the results which I might derive from observations from which such indications have been removed. The study of the photograms shows clearly that the successive indications at successive moments of the same day are a connected series; there is no such thing as a sudden display of force in any element; the sharpest salience which is exhibited on a generally smooth curve occupies at least an hour in its development (I believe, never less, although the individual saliences in a continued storm are of shorter duration), and during this time the force has been gradually increasing and gradually diminishing. Under these circumstances, I cannot think it right that I should cut off a part of that salience, with the belief of obtaining results, that can possess any philosophical value, from the part which is left. And I come to the conclusion that each disturbed day must be considered in its entirety, and that our attention ought to be given in the first instance to the devising of methods by which the complicated registers of each of those days, separately considered, can be rendered manageable, and in the next place to the discussion of the laws of disturbance which they may aid to reveal to us, and to the ascertaining of their effects on the general means in which they ought to be included.

- 3. The discrimination of the classes of days which (on the one hand) are treated by the general process in the "Results of Magnetical Observations, 1859," and of those which (on the other hand) are to be treated by the methods of this Memoir, has been effected entirely by the judgment of the Superintendent of Computations as to the certainty and accuracy with which he could draw a mean line through the disturbed curves. I do however entirely recognize the propriety of defining the "disturbed days" by some numerical limit, when it can be conveniently done: but, the day being defined, I then think that the entire disturbed day or storm ought to be treated as a coherent whole; and that the laws of disturbance and the amalgamation with general means ought to be deduced from it, as already mentioned, without reference to any numerical limit.
- 4. The records of disturbances from 1848 to 1857 are taken from the photograms; and the value of these, I believe, is unimpeachable. The instruments appear to have been in the highest state of efficiency; I do not think that there is the least doubt on the indications of any disturbed day. And (as the effect of adjustments made expressly for that purpose) the traces of the most violent motions are in general perfectly preserved—an advantage which is possessed, I believe in a peculiar degree, by the photograms of the Royal Observatory. Some sheets may be lost from defects in the paper, defects in the chemical process, &c.; but none, I believe, from rapidity and violence of motion of the magnets. The indications for every salient point of the curves have been translated into numbers which are printed in the "Results of Magnetical Observations" for each year; and those numbers are used as the basis of the following calculations. For the years 1841–1847, in which observations were made by eye, it will be seen in the printed Observations that no opportunity was lost, on the slightest appearance of disturbance, of following most carefully the indications of all the magnetometers: and in fact, as regards both the number of days of such observations and the number of

observations on each day, the observations taken are far more numerous than was necessary. The judgment of the Superintendent has been exercised in making such a selection of days and such a limitation of records for each day as should make the adopted register for the period 1841–1847 harmonize well with that for the period 1848–1857.

In the following investigations, whenever one instrument has exhibited such signs of disturbance that its indications were thought unfit for treatment in the former Reductions and are therefore included in this Analysis, the indications of the two other instruments are also included in this Analysis.

5. In deciding on the method of making the disturbed curves more manageable, the following was my train of ideas. As the photographic curve usually consists of a series of lines (very little curved) highly inclined to the time-abscissa and leading alternately upwards and downwards, if each of these lines be bisected and the bisecting points be joined, the joining lines will form a polygon of much less violent character than the original. If these joining lines be bisected and the bisecting points joined, we shall have a polygon of still smoother character, with angles sensibly corresponding to the original times, excepting only the first and the last. If the double process be repeated, the polygon will be still smoother, but wanting points corresponding to the two first and two last observations. And thus we shall have a mean curve containing all the long waves of the original curve, and freed from the irregularities of short period, whose values, however, can be measured. Numerically, each step of the process is represented by taking, for the numerical value of a new ordinate, the arithmetical mean of the numerical values of adjacent ordinates, or, still more easily, by adding the adjacent ordinates, adding the adjacent sums thus formed, and dividing by 4, and repeating this operation. An instance will make this process clear.

Readings for Northerly Force (corrected for temperature) in the Magnetic Storm of 1854, March 6.

	Reading.	1st Sum.	2nd Sum.	<b>‡th.</b>	3rd Sum.	4th Sum.	$\frac{1}{4}$ th or Adopted.
h m 0 0 1 8 1 32 1 50 2 7 2 30 2 44 2 58 3 30 4 5 4 12 4 45 5 23 6 15 6 39 7 15 7 24 7 32 7 45 8 25 7 9 45 10 40 11 23 11 50 12 8 12 20 12 39 13 17 13 45 20 22 35 22 46 22 55 23 30	•1153 1153 1169 1139 1156 1150 1157 1157 1163 1160 1165 1155 1131 1168 1161 1163 1146 1153 1131 1156 1152 1164 1154 1157 1171 1172 1159 1166 1162 1158 1177 1168 1167 1161 1160 1148 1148 1117	•2306 2322 2308 2295 2306 2309 2312 2310 2314 2320 2323 2325 2320 2324 2329 2329 2324 2329 2329 2324 2329 2324 2329 23286 2318 2316 2318 2316 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318 2318	2nd Sum.  -4628 4630 4603 4601 4615 4621 4622 4624 4634 4643 4648 4645 4606 4585 4628 4653 4638 4571 4595 4624 4656 4656 4656 4656 4658 4659 4609 4604 4561 4526	\$\frac{1}{157}\$ 1157 1157 1151 1150 1154 1155 1156 1159 1161 1152 1146 1157 1163 1158 1159 1164 1159 1165 1175 1175 1169 1164 1170 1166 1162 1157 1170 1166 1162 1157 1170 1166 1162 1157 1170 1166 1162 1157 1151 1140 1132	3rd Sum.  -2314 2308 2301 2304 2309 2310 2311 2315 2320 2323 2323 2323 2323 2320 2321 2310 2298 2298 2292 2305 2315 2324 2340 2350 2344 2333 2327 2325 2326 2334 2340 2336 2328 2319 2308 2319 2308 2319	4th Sum.  4622 4609 4605 4613 4619 4626 4635 4643 4646 4636 4611 4623 4641 4631 4638 4587 4581 4597 4660 4677 4660 4677 4660 4674 4676 4674 4676 4677 4599 4563	*1155 1152 1151 1153 1155 1155 1157 1159 1161 1159 1153 1150 1156 1160 1158 1152 1147 1145 1149 1155 1160 1166 1172 1174 1169 1165 1163 1163 1165 1169 1166 1162 1157 1150 1141

The Adopted Numbers are those to be compared with the Original Reading, in order to ascertain what portion of the Original Reading is to be ascribed to Irregularities: and the Adopted Numbers are also to be compared with the Monthly Means deduced from the days of easy reduction, in order to ascertain what portion is to be considered as Wave-Disturbance. Thus we finally obtain the following separation of numbers, whose aggregate represents the Original Reading:—

Component parts of Northerly Force in the Magnetic Storm of 1854, March 6.

h m 1 32 ·1158 —·0003 1 50 1158 — 6	+*0014
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The disturbance of Horizontal Force is thus separated into two well-distinguished parts. One part consists of five long waves, alternately — and +. The other part consists of irregularities of short period, which do not show the least symptom of disappearing at the disappearance of the waves, and appear to have nothing in common with them except the connexion of both with the same general Magnetic Storm.

6. For fully understanding the import of these numbers, it will perhaps be necessary to study the succession of numbers in each individual instance. In this First Analysis, I have proceeded, as the first step, to take the means that appear to be most valuable. As regards the Waves, I have taken separately the mean of the wave-disturbances through each wave. But as this quantity gives little information unless taken in conjunction with the time through which it acts, I have multiplied it by the length of the wave in hours; and this product I have distinguished by the technical term *Fluctuation*. The

following is now an Epitome of the Magnetic Storm which we have had under consideration.

Epitome of Disturbances	of Northerly	Force in the	Magnetic	Storm of	1854. March 6.
1					

			begin		Length of wave in hours.	Wave		Fluct	uation.	Aggregate Fluctu- ation.	Sum of Hours.	Mean Disturb- ance.		Mean Period of Irregularity.	Mean value of Irregu- larity.
]	3	m 0 1 54 31 51	13 22	m 1 54 31 51 59	0.62 9.33	•0 + - + -	007 5 1 5	•0 + - +	077 9 1 47 11	<b>•0033</b>	h 23•98	0001	22 5 2 6 2	h 0.50 0.38 0.31 1.56 0.57	±·0006 8 2 4 4

The disturbances of Westerly Force and Nadir Force are treated in the same way—the values of disturbance, &c. being converted, at convenient stages, into values expressed in terms of whole Northerly Force.

The numbers contained in these Epitomes serve as bases for the investigations which follow. The Epitomes themselves, though greatly reduced from the voluminous calculations on which they are founded, are far too extensive to be included in this Memoir: they will probably be printed in the Greenwich Observations.

7. Treating the Waves as the first subject, I take in the first instance the algebraical aggregate of the Fluctuations for each separate Magnetic Storm. In Table I., the first or longest of the three Tables which follow, every recorded storm is included; and in the second, or Table II., these are all collected to form annual aggregates. But as the days of record do not strictly coincide for the three instruments, partly from accidents in the chemical preparation of the photographic paper, &c., but more particularly from the experimental state of the Vertical-Force Instrument during a part of the year 1848, I have thought it desirable to form Table III. from the observations which are strictly comparable. In regard to the last columns of each department of Table I., and the last lines of Tables II. and III., it will be remarked that the "Fluctuation" is a product of number of hours by Magnetic Disturbance, and therefore, for the Mean Disturbance, the Aggregate of Fluctuations must be divided by the Sum of Hours.

TABLE I.—Algebraic Sums of Magnetic Fluctuations (in terms of Horizontal Force) on Days of Great Magnetic Disturbance.

		Westerly For		11	Northerly For			Nadir Force	9.
Year, Month, and Day.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.
1841. Sept. 24 25 27 Oct. 25 Nov. 18 19 Dec. 3 14	22.8	-0.0022 -0.200 -0.270 -0.417 -0.735 +0.016 +0.088 -0.296	$ \begin{array}{rrr}  - 2 \\  - 9 \\  - 33 \\  - 19 \\  - 41 \\  + 1 \\  + 7 \\  - 30 \end{array} $	12.0 12.9 8.2 22.0 17.9 24.0 12.7 10.0	-0.0456 0054 0097 0484 0125 0276 0205 0130	-38 -4 -12 -22 -7 -12 -16 -13	14.0 11.3 8.2 20.2 18.0 23.7 10.9 10.0	-0.0392 + .2580 + .0670 + .0226 0323 0379 + .0424 + .0621	- 28 +229 + 82 + 11 - 18 - 16 + 39 + 62
1842.  Jan. 1 Feb. 24 April 14 15 July 1 2 Nov. 10 21 Dec. 9		0.0240 0.090 +-0.214 +-0.087 +-0.008 0.523 0.003 0.0340 0.054 0.0220	$\begin{array}{r} -36 \\ -11 \\ +28 \\ +4 \\ +1 \\ -39 \\ 0 \\ -24 \\ -5 \\ -22 \end{array}$	6·7 8·0 7·4 24·0 7·7 13·4 10·0 14·2 12·0 10·0	+0.0387 0400 0423 1416 0178 0138 0650 0710 0132 0187	+58 -50 -57 -59 -23 -10 -65 -50 -11	6·1 8·0 8·0 22·2 8·0 13·2 10·0 14·2 12·0 10·0	+0.0061 + .0014 0784 0061 + .0135 + .0608 0289 + .0185 0312 + .0311	+ 10 + 2 - 98 - 3 + 17 + 46 - 29 + 13 - 26 + 31
1843.  Jan. 2  Feb. 6  16  24  May 6  July 24  25	4·0 11·6 4·4 13·7	+0.0180 +.0002 0044 0129 0216 +.0145 +.0210	$   \begin{array}{r}     +18 \\     0 \\     -11 \\     -11 \\     -49 \\     +11 \\     +35   \end{array} $	10·0  4·0 11·6 4·1 13·7 6·0	-0.0180 0048 0189 0226 0227 +.0002	-18 	10·0  11·6 4·2 14·0 5·6	-0.0261 	- 26  + 3 - 16 + 10 + 59
1844. Mar. 29 30 Oct. 1 20 Nov. 16 22	12.0 6.0  10.0	0.0140 0097 0156 	- 9 - 8 - 26  + 11 + 31	15·7 12·0 6·0 8·0 10·0 8·0	-0.0305 0126 0198 0224 0280 0196	-19 -11 -33 -28 -28 -25	16·0 11·6 6·0 8·0 9·7 8·0	-0.0448 + .0017 + .0018 0904 + .0398 0052	$ \begin{array}{rrrr}  & -28 \\  & +2 \\  & +3 \\  & -113 \\  & +41 \\  & -7 \end{array} $
1845.  Jan. 9  Feb. 24  Mar. 26  Aug. 29  Dec. 3	14·0 6·2	-0.0290 0198 0210 0037 0022	-29 -13 -15 - 6 - 2	10·0 16·2 14·0 6·1 14·2	-0.0440 0177 0090 0024 0667	-44 -11 -6 -4 -47	10·0 16·2 14·0 6·2 14·2	+0.080 $-0.0211$ $-0.070$ $-0.062$ $+0.439$	+ 8 - 13 - 5 - 10 + 31
1846. May 12 July 11 Aug. 6 7 24 25	11·9 22·0 14·0	-0.0009 + .0099 + .0286 0107 0096	- 1 	10·0 10·0 11·9 22·0 12·0 16·0	-0.0044 0092 0037 0013 0036 +.0050	- 4 - 9 - 3 - 1 - 3 + 3	10·0 3·4 12·0 21·9 16·0 14·2	-0.0040 0044 0015 +.0051 0160 0071	$ \begin{vmatrix}  - & 4 \\  - & 13 \\  - & 1 \\  + & 2 \\  - & 10 \\  - & 5 \end{vmatrix} $

Table I. (continued).

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Westerly Ford	ce.		Northerly For	·ce.		Nadir Force	).
Year, Month, and Day.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb ance.
1846 (cont <sup>d</sup> ). Aug. 28 Sept. 4 5 10 21 22 Oct. 2 7 8 Nov. 26 Dec. 23	15.9 13.0 13.9 23.8 19.9 14.0 6.0 17.7 12.0 16.2	-0.0058 + .0091 + .0056 + .0005 0030 0286 0158 0156 0073 + .0059 0160	$ \begin{array}{r} -7 \\ +6 \\ +4 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -14 \\ -11 \\ -26 \\ -4 \\ +5 \\ -4 \\ -16 \end{array} $	8·7 15·8 12·9 13·8 23·8 19·8 14·0 6·0 17·7 11·8 14·6 10·0	-0.0075 0116 0062 +.0029 0148 0183 0305 0109 0509 0227 0279 +.0170	$\begin{array}{c c} -9 \\ -7 \\ -5 \\ +2 \\ -6 \\ -9 \\ -22 \\ -17 \\ -29 \\ -19 \\ -19 \\ +17 \\ \end{array}$	8·8 16·0 12·3 14·0 23·7 20·0 13·9 6·0 18·0 11·8 16·2 10·0	-0.0114 + .0208 + .0274 + .0140 + .0292 0100 + .0225 + .0060 0378 + .0905 0002 + .0074	$ \begin{vmatrix} -13 \\ +13 \\ +22 \\ +10 \\ +12 \\ -5 \\ +16 \\ +10 \\ -21 \\ +77 \\ 0 \\ +7 \end{vmatrix} $
1847. Feb. 24 Mar. 1 19 April 3 7 21 May 7 June 24 July 9 26 27 Oct. 22 23*(1st) 23 (2nd) 24 25 Nov. 22 Dec. 17 18 19 20	8.0 20.0 8.0 16.0 6.0 8.0 4.0  18.0 9.8 10.0 5.8 12.0 23.3 10.0 14.0 22.0 12.0 10.0	-0.0167 + .0082 0121 0240 0046 + .0004 + .0344 + .0109  + .0082 0159 + .0008 + .0033 + .0091 0025 + .0137 0120 + .0157 0120 + .0175 0132	$\begin{array}{c} -17 \\ +10 \\ -6 \\ -30 \\ -3 \\ +1 \\ +43 \\ +27 \\ \dots \\ +5 \\ -16 \\ +1 \\ +6 \\ +8 \\ -13 \\ +6 \\ -9 \\ +7 \\ -10 \\ +17 \\ -7 \\ \end{array}$	10·0 8·0 20·0 8·0 16·0 5·5 8·0  4·0 18·0 9·8 10·0 1·9 23·3 10·0 14·0 22·0 10·0 18·0	-0.01100047084600610493012000320352 +.0332040103000403013200300132003000300030003000300030003000300030003000300030	$\begin{array}{c c} -11 \\ -6 \\ -42 \\ -8 \\ -31 \\ -22 \\ -4 \\ \dots \\ -88 \\ +18 \\ -41 \\ -30 \\ -70 \\ -11 \\ -16 \\ -90 \\ -15 \\ -22 \\ -12 \\ -16 \\ -91 \\ -32 \\ \end{array}$	9·9 8·0 18·2 8·0 16·0 6·0 10·0  4·0 17·0 10·0 9·7 6·0 11·6 2·0 23·7 9·5 15·2 14·0 	-0.0030 + .0616 0783 + .0264 0171 + .0156 0100  0464 + .0435 0260 + .0603 0108 + .0988 + .0016 + .0538 + .0654 0421 + .1260	- 3 + 78 - 43 + 33 - 11 + 26 - 10  - 116 + 26 - 26 + 62 - 18 + 85 + 8 + 23 + 69 - 28 + 90 
1848.  Jan. 16 28 Feb. 20 21 22 23 24 Mar. 17 20 April 7 May 18 July 11 Oct. 18	14.0 22.5 16.9 4.0 18.0 20.8 3.3 14.2 11.4 9.1 16.4	-0.0047 -0.0210 -0.0192 +0.0047 -0.0043 -0.0113 +0.0335 +0.0077 -0.0126 +0.0054 +0.0054 +0.0024	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -15 \\ -9 \\ +3 \\ -10 \\ -6 \\ +16 \\ +23 \\ -9 \\ +4 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ +2 \end{array}$	10·3 19·1 9·1 22·8 4·0 8·6 22·8 5·2 11·5 4·1 8·4 19·4 10·6	-0.0340 + .0217 0335 0742 0125 0024 0503 0067 0309 0074 + .0105 0415 0271	$\begin{array}{c} -33 \\ +11 \\ -37 \\ -33 \\ -31 \\ -3 \\ -22 \\ -13 \\ -27 \\ -18 \\ +12 \\ -21 \\ -26 \\ \end{array}$	7-1	-0·0970	    —136

 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{*}$  On October 23, 1847, all the observations were interrupted during 10 hours.

Table I. (continued).

		Westerly Ford	e.		Northerly For	ce.		Nadir Force	
Year, Month, and Day.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctuations.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.
1848 (cont <sup>d</sup> .) Oct. 23 25 29 Nov. 17 18 Dec. 17	17.5 16.1 20.0 14.2	-0.0060 0034 0041 0003 0266 +.0011	$ \begin{array}{c c} -6 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -0 \\ -19 \\ +1 \end{array} $	9·9 18·5 4·4 19·3 10·3 5·5	-0.0066 + .0025 .0000 1955 0201 0194	$ \begin{array}{rrrr}  & - & 7 \\  & + & 1 \\  & 0 \\  & -101 \\  & - & 20 \\  & - & 35 \end{array} $	18·9 4·2 10·3	+ 0.0601 + 0.208 - 0.744	+ 32 + 50 - 72
1849. Oct. 30 Nov. 27		-0.0129 + 0.0291	- 6 +13	22·8 22·4	-0.0160 0258	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 7 \\ - & 12 \end{vmatrix}$	22.9	<b>-0·3484</b>	—152 
1850. Feb. 22 23 Mar. 31 May 7 June 13 Oct. 1 2	23·6 23·9  24·0 23·2	$\begin{array}{r} -0.0076 \\ + .0034 \\0104 \\ \dots \\0249 \\ + .0487 \\ + .0401 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} -3 \\ +1 \\ -4 \\ \\ -10 \\ +21 \\ +17 \end{array}$	23·5 23·3 23·5 23·9 23·4 22·7 23·6	-0.0088 -0.0327 -0.0327 -0.0021 -0.062 -0.0522 -0.495	- 4 - 14 - 16 - 1 - 3 - 23 - 21	23·3 23·5 23·3  23·7 22·0 22·6	+0.2030 0279 .0000 	+ 87 - 12 0  -164 - 54 - 4
1851.  Jan. 16 19 Feb. 18 3 4 6 7 29 Oct. 2 28 Dec. 6 29	24·0 23·1 18·6 23·4 24·0 23·0 22·7 23·7 23·1 23·3 23·2	-0.0244 + .0175 + .0082 + .0451 + .0168 0465 0052 0550 + .0037 + .0152 0307 + .0083 0360	$\begin{array}{c c} -10 \\ +7 \\ +4 \\ +24 \\ +6 \\ -19 \\ -2 \\ -24 \\ +7 \\ -13 \\ +4 \\ -20 \\ \end{array}$	23·4 24·0 23·1 23·4 23·9 23·8 23·9 23·9 24·0 22·7 23·4 23·9 22·4	+0.0125 + .0328 0287 0426 0232 0238 0576 0474 0632 0244 1264 0217 0627	+ 5 + 14 - 12 - 18 - 9 - 10 - 24 - 20 - 26 - 11 - 54 - 9 - 28	22·9 23·2 23·4 23·3 23·0 23·4 23·8 22·4 23·6 22·9 22·6 23·2 21·4	-0·1009 - ·1367 + ·1382 + ·1004 + ·1769 - ·0508 - ·0481 - ·3838 - ·1364 - ·1834 + ·0815 - ·0950 + ·0191	$\begin{array}{c} -44 \\ -59 \\ +59 \\ +43 \\ +77 \\ -22 \\ -20 \\ -171 \\ -58 \\ -80 \\ +36 \\ -41 \\ +9 \end{array}$
1852.  Jan. 4 19 Feb. 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 April 20 May 19 20 June 11	22.6 22.3 23.7 23.3 23.9 21.0 22.9 20.0 23.9 16.0 6.8 22.5	+0.0245 + .0073 0073 + .0006 0021 + .0031 0261 0186 + .0226 0485 0068 0030	+10 +3 -3 0 -1 +1 -12 -3 -9 +9 -30 -10	22.0 23.2 23.2 23.7 23.5 23.7 23.5 23.7 23.8 24.0 23.5 23.4	+0.09680336 +.07710150044905870492037106040790 +.004700680310	+ 44 - 14 + 33 - 6 - 19 - 25 - 21 - 16 - 25 - 33 + 2 - 3 - 13	23·5 22·3 22·1 23·4 23·0 23·9 23·0 23·1 22·5 22·5 21·3 13·8 22·3	-0.0137 1206 0229 1763 +.2517 +.4422 2596 1594 1735 1508 +.0595 +.0605 4354	$\begin{array}{c} - & 6 \\ - & 54 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 75 \\ + & 109 \\ + & 185 \\ - & 113 \\ - & 69 \\ - & 77 \\ - & 67 \\ + & 28 \\ + & 44 \\ - & 195 \end{array}$
July 10 Nov. 11 13	21.1	$ \begin{array}{r rrrr}  - \cdot 0126 \\  - \cdot 0362 \\  + \cdot 0057 \\  + \cdot 0114 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -5 \\ -17 \\ +2 \\ +5 \end{array} $	23·5 21·3 23·2 23·3	$\begin{vmatrix} + \cdot 0177 \\ + \cdot 0042 \\ - \cdot 0235 \\ - \cdot 0352 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 8 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 10 \\ - & 15 \end{vmatrix}$	22·3 23·0 21·3	- ·0302 - ·3236 - ·1638	

Table I. (continued).

		Westerly Fore	e.		Northerly For	·ce.		Nadir Force	
Year, Month, and Day.	Number   of   Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.
1853.  Jan. 10  Mar. 7 8 11  May 2 3 24  June 22 July 12 Aug. 21 Sept. 1 2 Oct. 1 25  Nov. 9 Dec. 6	22·7 23·8 23·0  22·0 23·7 23·3 23·8 23·5 23·5 23·5 23·5 23·5 23·5 23·5 23·5	-0.0063 0171 0073 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22.6 23.9 23.9 23.9 23.7 23.6 23.7 24.0 24.0 24.0 23.7 24.0 23.7	-0.0200 -0.0224 -0.0224 -0.072 -0.253 -0.657 -0.552 +0.300 -0.029 -0.090 -0.032 -0.616 -0.312 -0.336 -0.032 -0.032 -0.037 -0.037	- 9 - 9 - 3 -11 -28 -23 +13 - 1 - 4 1 -26 -13 -14 - 4 -20 -45 - 3	23·8 22·5 23·2 22·9 23·0 23·7 23·2 23·4 23·7 23·5 23·7  24·0 23·5 23·3 23·3	+ ·3093 + ·3093 + ·3529 + ·3529 + ·3529 + ·3424 + ·2269 - ·1487 + ·0097 - ·0617 - ·0550 + ·0331 - ·0578 + ·0183 - ·1790	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ +141 \\ +236 \\ +152 \\ +157 \\ +149 \\ +96 \\ -64 \\ +4 \\ -26 \\ -23 \\ +14 \\ \dots \\ +129 \\ -25 \\ +8 \\ -77 \end{array}$
1854.  Jan. 8 20* (resumed) 20 Feb. 16 25 Mar. 6 15 16 28 April 10 23 May 25	23·8 23·9  23·8 23·9 23·9 23·7 23·5 23·8 23·6 23·6	+ 0.0029 0043 	+ 1 - 2  - 9 - 6 + 2 - 4 - 1 - 5 - 3 + 4	23·4 23·5  24·0 23·3 23·9 24·0 24·0 24·0 24·0 24·0 23·9 24·0 24·0	+0.0246 0096 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23·7 7·0 14·1 23·8 23·7 23·7 23·9 23·3 23·7 22·7 22·6 23·7 22·6 23·7	-0·1089 - ·0104 - ·0550 - ·1165 - ·1414 + ·0812 - ·0030 + ·0498 + ·1451 - ·0851 + ·0207 - ·0653	- 77  - 46 - 15 - 39 - 49 - 60 + 34 - 44 - 1 + 21 + 64 - 38 + 9 - 27
1855.  Mar. 12  April 4  July 19  Oct. 18  †	23.6	-0.0117 0028 	- 5 - 1  - 2	23·4 23·6 22·8 24·0	-0.0506 0108 0263 0477	$     \begin{array}{r}       -22 \\       -5 \\       -12 \\       -20     \end{array} $	23·5 20·3 23·5 23·8	-0.2111 0018 0101 +.1049	- 90 - 1 - 4 + 44
1857. Feb. 26 Mar. 13 May 7 10 Sept. 3 Nov. 12 16 17 Dec. 16 17		+0.0014 +.0052 +.0207 +.0056 0124 +.0163 0073 0049 0021 0086	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \\ + \ 2 \\ + \ 9 \\ + \ 2 \\ - \ 5 \\ + \ 7 \\ - \ 3 \\ - \ 2 \\ - \ 1 \\ - \ 4 \end{array}$	22.6  24.0 22.1 24.0 23.3 23.3 22.5 24.0 22.6	-0.0086 -0.0418 +0.0270 -0.0259 -0.006 -0.036 -0.0277 -0.304 -0.881	$\begin{array}{cccc} -&4\\ &\dots &\\ -&17\\ +&12\\ -&11\\ &&0\\ -&2\\ -&12\\ -&13\\ -&39 \end{array}$	23·2  22·6 24·0 24·0  24·0 24·0	-0·1368 	- 59141 - 6 -174 93 + 18

<sup>\*</sup> On Jan. 20, 1854, the observations of the Vertical-Force Instrument were interrupted during 3 hours.

<sup>†</sup> In 1856 there were no days of Great Magnetic Disturbance throughout the year.

The last figure in the "Algebraic Mean of Disturbance" is in the fourth decimal place of Horizontal Force.

Table II.—Algebraic Sums of Magnetic Fluctuations (in terms of Horizontal Force) for each Year from 1841 to 1857, including all days of Record of Great Magnetical Disturbance.

	W	Vesterly Ford	ж.	N	ortherly For	ce.		Nadir Force	
Year.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	129·47 112·57 55·72 51·74 60·00 244·86 246·75 264·18 46·00 141·79 294·04 364·65 327·14 285·10	1836 1161 +-0148 0033 0757 0606 +-0239 0666 +-0162 +-0493 0830 0938 0213 0619	$ \begin{array}{c} -14 \\ -10 \\ +3 \\ -1 \\ -13 \\ -2 \\ +1 \\ -3 \\ +3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ -3$	119·63 113·34 49·39 59·70 60·41 250·89 246·29 223·83 45·25 163·80 305·70 395·76 402·06 285·82	- ·1827 - ·3847 - ·0868 - ·1329 - ·1398 - ·1979 - ·7489 - ·5274 - ·0418 - ·1890 - ·4764 - ·2739 - ·4789 - ·2164	-15 -34 -18 -22 -23 - 8 -30 -24 - 9 -12 -16 - 7 -12 - 8	116·19 111·74 45·40 59·29 60·52 247·99 198·75 40·65 22·92 138·34 299·17 353·07 350·67 279·75	+ ·3427 - ·0132 + ·0175 - ·0971 + ·0176 + ·1305 + ·3193 - ·0905 - ·3484 - ·3417 - ·6190 -1·2159 +2·0150 - ·3937	$\begin{array}{c} + 29 \\ - 1 \\ + 4 \\ - 16 \\ + 3 \\ + 5 \\ + 16 \\ - 22 \\ - 25 \\ - 21 \\ - 34 \\ + 57 \\ - 14 \end{array}$
1855 1856 1857	71·37 0·00 231·53	-·0197 ·0000 +·0139	- 3  + 1	93·75 0·00 208·37	- ·1354 ·0000 - ·1997	—14  —10	91.03 0.00 141.73	- ·1181 ·0000 -1·0686	- 13  - 75
Sum	2926-91	6675		3023-99	<del>-4·4126</del>		2557.21	-1.4636	
Mean Dis- turbance		<b></b> ∙00023			<b>0014</b> 6	3		0005	7

Table III.—Algebraic Sums of Magnetic Fluctuations (in terms of Horizontal Force) for each Year from 1841 to 1857, including only those days of Great Magnetic Disturbance in which Records were made by the three Instruments.

	w	Vesterly For	e.	No	ortherly For	ce.		Nadir Force	
Year.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctuations.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Hours.	Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctuations.	Algebraic Mean of Disturb- ance.
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857	129·47 112·57 45·72 51·74 60·00 244·86 202·69 55·17 22·92 141·79 294·04 341·34 304·41 285·10 71·37 0·00 141·04	18361161 +-0190003307570606 +-020702340129 +-049308120150061901970000 +-0046	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	119·63 113·34 45·39 51·70 60·41 240·89 202·19 45·74 22·84 139·88 305·70 372·27 308·40 285·82 70·97 0·00 139·26	- ·1827 - ·3847 - ·0820 - ·1105 - ·1398 - ·1887 - ·5453 - ·2621 - ·0160 - ·1869 - ·2612 - ·3688 - ·2164 - ·1091 - ·0000 - ·1678	-15 -34 -18 -22 -23 - 8 -27 -58 - 7 -13 -16 - 7 -12 - 8 -14 0 -12	116·19 111·74 45·40 51·29 60·52 244·61 194·75 40·65 22·92 138·34 299·17 353·07 303·72 279·75 67·58 0·00 141·73	+ ·3427 - ·0132 + ·0175 - ·0067 + ·0176 + ·1349 + ·3657 - ·0905 - ·3484 - ·3417 - ·6190 -1·2159 +1·7238 - ·3937 - ·1080 - ·0000 -1·0686	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sum	2504.23	6428		2524.42	<b>-3</b> ·6984		2471.43	-1.6035	
Mean Dis- turbance		<b></b> ·00026			— ·00147	7		— ·0006£	5

8. The most remarkable of the results of these Tables is, not only that upon the whole the Algebraic Aggregate of Fluctuations for the Northerly Force is negative (which has been previously recognized), but that it is negative in every separate year. It will be seen in Table I. that on some separate days the Aggregate of Fluctuations is positive, but the number of days is only 22, in opposition to 155 with negative Aggregates.

The Aggregate for the Westerly Force is also negative: and though the different years do not consent in the same way as for the Northerly Force, yet their discordance is not so great as to justify us in setting aside this indication, although there may be greater doubt upon the accuracy of its value. This Aggregate (taken in comparison with that for the Northerly Force) appears to show that, on the whole, the direction of Disturbing Force is 10° to the East of South.

The Aggregate for the Nadir Force appears greater, but it is very uncertain; it might be nearly destroyed by the omission of a single year.

9. These characteristics of the directions of the disturbing forces will appear also in the following enumeration of the instances in which the first and last waves of each Magnetic Storm are affected in different ways. In comparing the numbers it must be borne in mind that, when there is only one wave, that wave is considered, in different places, both as the first and the last.

	Westerly	Northerly	Nadir
	Force.	Force.	Force.
Whole number of positive fluctuations of negative fluctuations	340	177	118
	302	277	120
Number of instances in which the first wave is + in which the first wave is	106	58	81
	62	114	64
in which the last wave is $+\dots$ in which the last wave is $-\dots$	100	15	63
	68	157	82

Number of Storms beginning with	Westerly Force + and Northerly Force +			35
beginning with	Westerly Force + and Northerly Force -			68
beginning with	Westerly Force— and Northerly Force +			21
beginning with	Westerly Force— and Northerly Force—			<b>4</b> 0
ending with	Westerly Force + and Northerly Force +	•		7
ending with	Westerly Force + and Northerly Force -			90
ending with	Westerly Force— and Northerly Force +			8
ending with	Westerly Force— and Northerly Force—	•		58
Number of Storms beginning with	Northerly Force+and Nadir Force + .		•	26
beginning with	Northerly Force+and Nadir Force		•	21
beginning with	Northerly Force—and Nadir Force + .			55
beginning with	Northerly Force—and Nadir Force— .	•	•	42
ending with	Northerly Force+and Nadir Force + .			6
ending with	Northerly Force+and Nadir Force			7
ending with	Northerly Force—and Nadir Force + .			57
ending with	Northerly Force—and Nadir Force— .			74

10. The following Tables, Tables IV., V., and VI., exhibit the Aggregates of Fluctuations without regard of sign. They are required in order to give information on the Mean Value of Disturbance by Wave in each of the three directions.

Table IV.—Absolute Sums, without regard of sign, of Magnetic Fluctuations (in terms of Horizontal Force) on Days of Great Magnetic Disturbance.

		W	esterly Fore	e.	No	ortherly For	co.		Nadir Force	•
Year, M and D		Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.
184									0.0000	- 20
Sept. 2		2	0.0292	21	1	0.0456	38	1	0.0392 .2580	28 228
25	5 7	$\frac{6}{1}$	·0608 ·0270	28 33	2 3	·0846 ·0101	66 12	i	.0670	82
	5	4	0270	19	1	•0484	22	2	.0434	21
	8	2	•0961	54	î	0125	7	3	.0517	29
	9	5	.0214	9	3	·029 <b>2</b>	12	2	•0505	21
	3	3	.0152	12	3	.0207	16	1 1	·0424 ·0621	39 62
1.	4	2	.0312	31	1	•0130	13	1	.0021	02
184	2			7						
	ĩ	1	0.0240	36	1	0.0387	58	1	0.0061	10
Feb. 2	4	3	.0148	19	i	.0400	50	2	•0044	5
April 1	4	1	•0214	28	1	.0423	57	1	•0784	98
	5	3	•0311	13	1	•1416	59	2 3	·0465 ·0137	21 17
	1	4	·0100 ·0523	13	1	•0178	23 22	1	.0608	46
	2 3	2	.0283	31 29	5 1	·0292 ·0650	65	2	.0545	55
Nov. 1		ĩ	.0340	29	1	.0710	50	1	.0185	13
2		2	.0320	27	3	.0248	21	1	.0312	26
Dec.	9	1	.0220	22	3	.0189	19	1	•0311	31
104										-
184 Jan.	2	1	0.0180	18	1	0.0180	18	1	0.0261	26
	6	2	•0060	10	1	0.0190				
	6		.0044	11	ï	.0048	12	<b></b>		
2	4	3	.0131	11	3	.0201	17	2	.0093	8
	6		.0216	49	1	.0226	55	2	•0110	26
July 2	4	2	.0149	11	2	.0247	18	1 1	·0140 ·0329	10 59
	5	1	.0210	35	5	•0026	4	-	0025	
184								-		
Mar. 2		2	0.0314	20	3	0.0309	20	1 2	0.0448	28 14
_	30	4	.0169	14	3	.0126	10	ı	.0018	3
	1 20	1	:0156	26	1 1	·0198 ·0224	33 28	î	•0904	113
	 16	2	.0200	20	1	.0280	28	1	•0398	41
	22	î.	.0248	31	3	.0220	28	2	.0092	11
10/	4 5									
184 Jan.	45 <b>.</b> 9	1	0.0290	29	1	0.0440	44	1	0.0080	8
	9 24		00290	13	1 3	•0185	11	1	.0211	13
	26		.0210	15	3	•0104	7	1	.0070	5
Aug. 2	29	3	•0053	9	1	.0024	4	1	•0062	10
Dec.	3	4	.0310	22	1	•0667	47	1	•0439	31
184	46.	1								
	10 <b>.</b> 12	3	0.0073	7	2	0.0100	10	2	0.0118	12
July 1	11				2	.0118	12	1	•0044	13
Aug.	6	3	.0209	18	2	•0133	11	2	.0147	12
	7		.0286	13	7	•0089	4	3	·0123 ·0160	6
	24		•0109	8	1	•0036	3 4	1	•0071	5
	25 28		·0096 ·0122	14	3 3	·0070 ·0075	9	i	.0114	13
1 1	~		0122	17		1 30,0	"	1		

Table IV. (continued).

		V	Vesterly Fore	ce.	N	ortherly For	ce.		Nadir Force	
	, Month, d Day.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.
1846	(cont <sup>d</sup> ).			-						
Sept.	4	2	0.0201	13	2	0.0156	10	1	0.0208	13
	5	4	•0148	12	3	.0226	17	2	•0304 •0140	23 10
	10 11	2 5	·0187 ·0342	14 14	5	·0047 ·0226	$\frac{3}{10}$	3	•0316	13
	11 21	2	.0474	24	3	0220	10	1	.0100	5
	22	$\tilde{6}$	.0352	25	3	.0425	30	2	.0645	46
Oct.	2	1	•0156	26	1	.0102	17	1	•0060	10
	7	2	•0295	17	3	.0523	29	1	•0378	21
NT	8	5	•0185	15	3	•0235	20	1 2	·0905 ·0210	77 13
Nov. Dec.	26 23	2 1	·0237 ·0160	14 16	1	.0281	19 17	2	.0112	11
Dec.	23	1	.0100	10	1	.0170	17	~	0112	
1	847.									
	24	2	0.0223	22	1	0.0110	11	1	0.0030	3
Mar.	1	4	.0152	19	2 2	.0167	21	1	•0616	77
,	19	9	.0339	17	2	•0960	48	2	·1269 ·0264	70
April	- 1	1	.0240	30	3 2	•0067	8 32	1 2	0204	33 13
	7 21	2 3	·0224 ·0028	14 5	1	·0515 ·0120	3z 22	1	.0156	26
May	7	1	.0344	43	2	·0120	14	ī	.0100	10
	24	ī	•0109	27						
July	9			•••	1	.0352	88	1	•0464	116
Sept.	24	10	·0550	31	5	.1912	106	2	.1277	75
	26	3	•0163	17	1	.0401	41	2	•0338	34
	27	3	•0056	6	1	•0300	30	1 1	·0603 ·0108	62
Oct.	22 23*(1st)	4 10	0.0043 .0235	7 20	2 3	·0409 ·0564	71 47	2	1158	18 100
	23 (2nd)	10	0235	13	1	.0030	16	ĩ	.0016	8
	24	7	•0845	36	5	•2554	110	7	·1144	48
	25	5	.0103	10	1	.0150	15	1	.0654	69
Nov.	22	6	•0226	16	2	.0572	41	2	.1057	70
Dec.	17	12	•0315	14	2	•0552	25	1	·1260	90
	18	4	•0162	13	1	•0193	16	•••	•••••	•••••
	19	2	•0433	43 24	6	•0910	91 70	•••	•••••	
	20	10	.0434	24	0	·1277	70	•••		•••••
1:	848.									
	16	2	0.0179	12	1	0.0340	33	•••	•••••	••••
	28	2	•0306	22	4	.0375	20	•••		
Feb.	20	6	•0380	17	1	•0335	37	•••	•••••	•••••
	21	4	.0267	16	3	.0962	42	•••	•••••	•••••
	22 23	2 2	·0045 ·0235	11 13	1 3	·0125 ·0028	31 3	•••	•••••	******
	24	3	.0375	18	3	.0525	23			
Mar.	ĩ <sub>7</sub>	1	.0077	23	2	•0093	18	:::		
	20	4	.0208	15	1	.0309	27			•••••
Apr.	7	3	•0109	10	2	.0084	21	•••		•••••
May	18	4	•0096	11	2	•0123	14	•••		•••••
July	11	6	.0184	11	2	•0689	36		0.0070	126
Oct.	18 23	4	·0288 ·0200	25 19	3	·0323 ·0234	30 24	1	0.0970	136
	25	3	.0158	9	4	0254	9	•••		******
	29	2	.0129	8	î	•0000	ŏ			
				1	<u> </u>					

 $<sup>\</sup>boldsymbol{*}$  On October 23, 1847, all the observations were interrupted during 10 hours.

Table IV. (continued).

	V	Vesterly For	20	N N	ortherly For			Nadir Force	<del></del>
		Colorry TOP	1	18	ormerly ror		-	l Torce	•
Year, Month, and Day.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.
1848 (contd).									
Nov. 17	7	0.0683	34	3	0.1961	103	7	0.0769	41
18 Dec. 17	3 2	·0276 ·0161	19 17	3 1	·0271	26 35	1	·0208 ·0744	50 72
Dec. 17	. ~	0101	17	1	•0194	99	1	0/11	12
1849.									
Oct. 30	3	0.0209	9	2	0.0228	10	1	0.3484	152
Nov. 27	3	•0295	13	3	.0280	12	•••••	••••	•••••
1850.									
Feb. 22	4	0.0172	7	4	0.0244	10	1	0.2030	87
23	6	·0186	8	2	•0333	14	2	.0303	13
Mar. 31	4	.0214	9	1	·0375	16	1	.0000	0
May 7			•••••	3	•0249	10			
June 13	2	•0285	12	2	.0534	23	1	*3882	164
Oct. 1	1	.0487	21	1	.0522	23	1	1188	54
2	3	•0421	18	1	.0495	21	2	•0212	9
1851.									
Jan. 16	3	0.0432	19	2	0.0517	22	1	0.1009	44
19	4	.0293	12	2	.0468	19	1	·1367	<b>5</b> 9
Feb. 18	5	.0252	11	2 2	.0505	22	1	·1382	<b>5</b> 9
Sept. 3	5	·0473	25	3	.0522	22	3	·1114	48
4	7	·0218	9	5	.0444	19	1	·1769	77
6	2 7	.0595	25	3	.0378	15	3	•0648	28
7	7	.0462	20	7	·1108	46	3	·1805	76
29	6	.0720	32	3	.0972	41	2	*3864	172
Oct. 2	5	•0343	14	5	•0636	27	3	·1370 ·1834	58
D 0	2 4	·0772 ·0465	33 20	4 1	·0506 ·1264	22 54	1 1	·0815	80 36
Dec. 6	5	.0247	11	3	.0243	10	1	.0950	30 41
29	4	.0420	23	1	.0627	28	3	.0233	11
1852.							_		
Jan. 4	3	0.0357	15	1	0.0968	44	3	0.0523	22
19	7	.0183	.8	5	•0462	20	1	1206	54
Feb. 14	4 7	·0217 ·0412	10 17	3	.0823	37	3	·0585 ·1879	26
	7 6	.0283	12	3 4	·0712 ·0475	30 20	3	2525	80 110
17	7	.0277	12	4	10475	43	1	•4422	
19	3	0919	43	5	.1042	44	î	2596	$\begin{array}{c} 185 \\ 113 \end{array}$
20	7	.0186	8	3	.0441	18	i	1594	69
21	3	.0370	18	3	•0660	28	1	1735	77
April 20	7	.0570	24	3	.0796	33	1	1508	67
May 19	3	·0487	30	4	.0289	12	1	.0595	28
20	1	•0068	10	3	.0140	6	1	·0605	44
June 11	3	.0514	23	2 5	•0606	26	1	•4354	195
16	4	.0310	13	5	.0275	12		0000	
July 10	2	•0490	23	2 2	.0336	15	3	.0660	29
Nov. 11	3 3	·0393 ·0386	17 16	3	.0367	16	1 1	·3236 ·1638	141
13	U	0000	16	ن	.0352	15	- 1	1099	77

Table IV. (continued).

	v	Vesterly For	e.	N	ortherly For	ce.		Nadir Force	•
Year, Month, and Day.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctuations.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.	Number of Waves.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluc- tuations.	Absolute Mean of Disturb- ance.
1853.									
Jan. 10		0.0229	10	3 .	0.0208	9	••••		
Mar. 7	8	•0269	11	6	.0302	13	1	0.3353	141
8	6	•0293	13	5	•0242	10	1	•5298	236
11 May 2	3		16	5 1	·0279 ·0657	12 28	1	·3529 ·3595	152 157
3	6	0339	9	3	.0552	23	1	•3424	149
24	7	.0280	12	5	.0886	38	3	•2273	96
June 22	3	.0253	11	3	.0259	11	1	•1487	64
July 12	8	•0299	13	3	.0646	27	4	.0777	33
Aug. 21							1	•0617	26
Sept. 1	7	•0264	11	4	.0838	37	2	•0648	28
2	5	•0299	13	5	.0738	31	2	.0717	30
Oct. 1	•••••	•••••	••••	1	•0312	13		•••••	•••••
2 25	4	·0153	6	1 3	·0336 ·0160	14	1	•3093	129
Nov. 9	5	•0503	21	1	•0474	20	2	•0766	33
Dec. 6	5	•0354	15	î	1079	45	2	•0633	27
21	5	·0176	8	3	.0097	42	ı î	·1790	77
				-					
1854.							_		
Jan. 8 20*	<b>3</b> 8	0·0249 •0245	10	2	0.0374	16 4	1	0.1089	46
20			10	3	.0108		1	•0550	15 39
Feb. 16	5	·0219	9	5	•0383	16	1	·1165	49
24	6	.0335	14	4	•0230	10	3	.1460	62
25	3	.0135	5	$\bar{6}$	.0235	10	2	•1310	55
Mar. 6	4	•0228	10	5	.0145	6	1	.1049	44
15	9	•0265	11	2	.0407	17	4	.0514	22
16	7	•0294	12	1	•0408	17	1	•0498	21
28	4	.0284	12	1	1271	53	1	•1451	64
April 10 23	6 3	·0458 ·0233	19 10	4 4	·0687 ·0334	29 14	3 2	·0855 ·0897	38 38
May 25	6	·0112	5	3	·0188	8	4	.0759	32
		0117	ŭ		0100		_	0,00	0.0
1855.	_	0.0007			0.055		_	0.0333	
Mar. 12	5	0.0395	16	2	0.0574	25	1	0.2111	90
April 4 July 19	3	•0248	10	7 2	·0154 ·0653	7 29	2 2	·0282 ·0719	14 31
Oct. 18	3	•0234	10	$\frac{z}{2}$	•0499	29 21	z 1	1049	44
+				_		~-	-		
1857.									
Feb. 26	3	0.0204	9	2	0.0180	8	1	0.1368	59
Mar. 13	3	.0194	8		.0706	90		•2101	147
May 7	3 9	·0689 ·0118	29 5	4	·0726 ·0388	30 18	1 2	·3191 ·0893	141
Sept. 3	6	0372	15	4	°0515	21	2	•4199	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 175 \end{array}$
Nov. 12	3	.0353	15	4	.0162	7	<b></b>		
16	2	.0271	12	4	.0216	9			******
17	3	•0605	26	3	•0339	15		•••••	•••••
Dec. 16	5	•0405	17	3	·0768	32	1	•2230	93
17	11	.0134	6	1	· <b>0</b> 881	39	2	•0543	23

<sup>\* 1854,</sup> Jan. 20. The Vertical-Force observations were interrupted during 3 hours.

<sup>†</sup> In 1856 there were no days of Great Magnetic Disturbance throughout the year.

The last figure in the "Absolute Mean of Disturbance" is in the fourth decimal place of Horizontal Force.

Table V.—Sums, without regard of sign, of Magnetic Fluctuations (in terms of Horizontal Force) for each Year from 1841 to 1857, including all days of Record of Great Magnetical Disturbance.

			Westerly Fo	rce.	N	Northerly Fo	orce.	Nadir Force.			
Year.	Number of Storms.	Number of Waves.	Number of Hours.	Absolute Sum of Fluctua- tions.	Number of Waves.	Number of Hours.	Absolute Sum of Fluctua- tions.	Number of Waves.	Number of Hours.	Absolute Sum of Fluctua- tions.	
1841	8	25	129-47	•3236	15	119.63	•2641	12	116-19	•6143	
1842	10	19	112.57	.2699	18	113.34	•4893	15	111.74	•3452	
1843	7	11	55.72	•0990	13	49.39	•0928	7	45.40	•0933	
1844	6	10	51.74	·1087	12	59.70	1357	8	59.29	2021	
1845	5	11	60.00	·1063	9	60.41	.1420	5	60.52	.0862	
1846	18	46	244.86	•3632	50	250.89	.3213	28	247.99	•4155	
1847	21	100	246.75	•5249	45	246.29	1.2229	30	198.75	1.0719	
1848	19	64	264.18	•4356	43	223.83	•7128	10	40.65	•2691	
1849	2	6	46.00	.0504	5	45.25	.0508	1	22.92	•3484	
1850	7	20	141.79	·1765	14	163.80	.2752	8	138.34	•7615	
1851	13	59	294.04	•5692	41	305.70	·8190	24	299.17	1.8160	
1852	17	73	364.65	.6422	55	395.76	•9785	27	353.07	2.9661	
1853	18	75	327.14	•3941	53	402.06	·8065	24	350.67	3.2000	
1854	12	64	285.10	•3057	40	285.82	•4770	25	279.75	1.1701	
1855	4	11	71.37	·0877	13	93.75	·1880	6	91.03	•4161	
1856	0	0	0.00	•0000	0	0.00	0000	0	0.00	.0000	
1857	10	48	231.53	•3345	29	208.37	•4175	9	141.73	1.2424	
Sums	177	642	<b>2</b> 926 <b>·</b> 91	4.7915	455	3023-99	7.3934	239	2557.21	15.0182	
Means of Abs Disturbance				·00164		emmente en ja julijarende krijaj ja ja jumak	00244			·00587	

Table VI.—Sums, without regard of sign, of Magnetic Fluctuations (in terms of Horizontal Force) for each Year from 1841 to 1857, including only those days of Great Magnetic Disturbance in which Records were made by the three Instruments.

		1	Westerly Fo	rce.	N	ortherly Fo	rce.	Nadir Force.			
Year.	Number of Storms.	Number of Waves.	Number of Hours.	Absolute Sum of Fluctua- tions.	Number of Waves.	Number of Hours.	Absolute Sum of Fluctua- tions.	Number of Waves.	Number of Hours.	Absolute Sum of Fluctua- tions.	
1841	8	25	129.47	•3236	15	119.63	•2641	12	116.19	•6143	
1842	10	19	112.57	•2699	18	113.34	•4893	15	111.74	•3452	
1843	5	8	45.72	.0886	12	45.39	.0880	7	45.40	.0933	
1844	5	10	51.74	-1087	11	51.70	.1133	7	51.29	.1117	
1845	5	11	60.00	.1063	9	60.41	.1420	5	60.52	•0862	
1846	17	46	244.86	•3632	48	240.89	•3095	27	244.61	•4111	
1847	16	83	202.69	•4111	36	202.19	•9497	29	194.75	1.0255	
1848	4	16	55.17	·1408	10	45.74	.2749	10	40.65	•2691	
1849	1	3	22.92	.0209	2	22.84	.0228	1	22.92	•3484	
1850	6	20	141.79	.1765	11	139.88	·2503	8	138.34	•7615	
1851	13	59	294.04	.5692	41	305.70	·8190	24	299.17	1.8160	
1852	16	69	341.34	.6112	50	372.27	•9510	27	$353 \cdot 07$	2.9661	
1853	13	72	304.41	•3712	43	308.40	•6930	22	303.72	2.7854	
1854	12	64	285.10	•3057	40	285.82	•4770	25	<b>27</b> 9·75	1.1701	
1855	3	11	71.37	.0877	11	70.97	•1227	4	$67 \cdot 58$	•3442	
1856	0	0	0.00	.0000	0	0.00	•0000	0	0.00	.0000	
1857	6	37	141.04	•1922	18	139.25	•3458	9	141.73	1.2424	
Sums	140	553	2504.23	4.1468	375	2524.42	6.3124	232	2471-43	14.3905	
Means of Abs Disturbance				•00166		Consequence of the Consequence o	•00250			•0058	

11. In examining the last line of these Tables, it must be borne in mind that the numbers are affected by the constant part of the Disturbance which appears as "Mean Disturbance" at the end of Table III. The value of mean disturbance for Nadir Force (as has been remarked) is uncertain, and that for Westerly Force is small; but that for Northerly Force is important. A constant term -.00147, combined with variable quantities whose mean value is  $\pm .00250$ , and whose actual value even at the maximum of its wave will very frequently be far less, will destroy some waves entirely. also increase the apparent Mean of Absolute Disturbances, even when the number of waves is not diminished. Thus: suppose, as a simple case, that the pure disturbance is represented by  $a \sin \theta$ , but that, when affected with a constant term, it is  $a \sin \theta - b$ . (As has been stated, when  $\alpha$  is smaller than b, the addition of -b will make every value —, and will destroy the alternation of + waves and — waves, and thus the just number of waves will be apparently diminished.) When a is greater than b, if  $\Theta$  be the first value of  $\theta$  which makes  $\alpha \sin \theta - b = 0$ , the positive Fluctuation will be found by integrating from  $\theta = \Theta$  to  $\theta = \pi - \Theta$ , and the negative Fluctuation by integrating from  $\theta = \pi - \Theta$  to  $\theta = 2\pi + \Theta$ . The general value of the integral is  $-a \cos \theta - b\theta$ ; the first limited integral is  $2a\cos\Theta - b(\pi - 2\Theta)$ : the second is  $-2a\cos\Theta - b(\pi + 2\Theta)$ , or (with sign changed, to make it positive)  $+2a\cos\Theta - b(-\pi - 2\Theta)$ ; and the sum of these, or aggregate of absolute fluctuations, is  $4a \cos \Theta + 4b \cdot \Theta$ . Now  $\Theta$  is determined by the condition  $a \sin \Theta - b = 0$ , or  $\sin \Theta = \frac{b}{a}$ . If b be small,  $\Theta = \frac{b}{a}$  nearly,  $\cos\Theta=1-\frac{b^2}{2a^2}$  nearly, and the aggregate of absolute fluctuations  $=4a+\frac{2b^2}{a}$ . The second term is the increase of the aggregate arising from the introduction of the term b.

If then we conceive the numbers in the last line of Table VI. to be affected with the correction which ought to be introduced in order to neutralize the effect of the large constant term in Northerly Force, it is certain that the number 375 would be considerably increased, and that the number 6.3124 would be considerably diminished. A very extensive examination of details would be necessary to enable us to say what would be the exact proportion of the changes: but it appears to me extremely probable (though at present far from certain) that the corrected Numbers of Waves are sensibly equal, the corrected Absolute Sums of Fluctuations are sensibly equal, and the corrected Means of Absolute Disturbances are sensibly equal, for Westerly Force and for Northerly Force.

The Number of Waves for Nadir Force is less than half that for the other forces; and the Absolute Sum of Fluctuations is about three times as great as that for the others.

12. It would be very important to ascertain any correspondence in the times of the waves in the different directions. I have not yet succeeded in discovering any satisfactory or certain relation.

First, in comparison of the Waves of Westerly and Northerly Forces, the coincidences of times of wave are so rare that it seems evident that nothing can be inferred from the few which can be found. From 1849 to 1857, when the photographic apparatus recorded equally the disturbances at all hours, I do not find one. In a less rigorous examination of the storms from 1841 to 1847, I find that on Nov. 19, 1841, there

were contemporaneous waves from 12<sup>h</sup> 17<sup>m</sup> to 13<sup>h</sup> 17<sup>m</sup>, W. F.+, No. F.+; and on Jan. 1, 1842, when the storm consisted of a single wave, 6<sup>h</sup> 0<sup>m</sup> to 12<sup>h</sup> 41<sup>m</sup>, the forces were W. F.—, No. F.+. And the second W. F.— on Jan. 16, 1848, corresponds nearly with the sole No. F.—. Sometimes two waves in one direction correspond nearly with one in the other direction: thus in the beginning of the storm 1854, April 10, the W. F.+ from 0<sup>h</sup> 7<sup>m</sup> to 5<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> and — from 5<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> to 13<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup> occupy the same time as No. F.+ from 0<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>m</sup> to 13<sup>h</sup> 9<sup>m</sup>: but this relation is not supported in the remainder of the same storm. A more frequent relation appears to be, that the evanescence of one wave corresponds with the maximum of the other: thus on February 21, 1852, and March 7, 1853, the waves stand in this order:

	Westerly	Force.	Northerly	Force.
	Limits of Waves.	Character of Waves.	Limits of Waves.	Character of Waves.
1852. Feb. 21	0·27 4· 9	+	0·12 } 3·14 }	+
1853. Mar. 7	15·15 0·10 )	_	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{5\cdot 16} \left\{ \\ \mathbf{23\cdot 59} \right\} \end{array}$	—
	$egin{array}{ccc} oldsymbol{4\cdot} & oldsymbol{5} \ oldsymbol{6\cdot25} \end{array} egin{array}{cccc}$	+	$\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{3\cdot 13}\\\mathbf{5\cdot 32}\\\end{bmatrix}$	-
	12.20	_	7.19∫	

which relation, however, in the latter instance, is not maintained through the storm. And, generally, this relation does not appear to hold through the whole of any one storm consisting of numerous waves.

13. As the number of Nadir Waves approximates to half the number of Westerly Waves, it might seem worthy of inquiry whether the maximum of Nadir Wave corresponds to a change of Westerly Wave. The following instances have been remarked.

Time of Maximum of Nadir Wave.	Sign of Nadir Wave.	Change of Westerly Wave.	Time of Maximum of Nadir Wave.	Sign of Nadir Wave.	Change of Westerly Wave.
1841. Sept. 25. 3 35 4 17 6 19 1847. Sept. 24. 5 51 10 21 Oct. 23. 5 27 7 1	+ + + + + + +	+ to - - to + + to - + to - - to + + to - + to -	h m 1852. Feb. 18. 4 37 June 11. 14 28 Nov. 11. 8 18 1853. Mar. 8. 6 28 14 24 May 2. 17 35 3. 3 33	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ to - - to + + to - + to - - to + + to -
Oct. 24, 13 4 Dec. 17. 6 15 8 13 1851. Sept. 4, 7 19 7, 4 14 6 30 7 34 10 19 1852. Feb. 18, 2 56	- + + + + - - +	- to + - to + - to + - to + + to to + + to - + to - + to -	24. 10 10 July 12. 11 37 15 57 Sept. 1. 15 37 2. 5 18 Oct. 25. 13 47 1854. Apr. 10. 17 56 1857. Dec. 17. 6 10	+ + + + + + +	- to + + to - - to + + to - + to - - to + + to -

I am unable to draw any inference from these.

14. The classification in Article 9 appears to lead to no result as to the effect of connexion of special signs of the first or last waves of the different forces. The inequalities shown in the first Table of Article 9 (of which the difference of numbers of last wave + and numbers of last wave - for the Northerly Force is the most remarkable) are quite sufficient to explain the inequalities in the combinations exhibited in the latter part of Article 9. And, on the whole, the principal conclusions which can be deduced from the examination of the Waves appear to me to be the following:—

That, while on the whole the Westerly Force is -, yet the number of + waves is the greater; and at the beginnings and ends of storms the number of + waves is greater than the number of - waves in a proportion exceeding 3:2.

That, the Northerly Force being on the whole -, in two instances out of three the first Northerly wave is -, and in ten instances out of eleven the last Northerly wave is -.

That, due regard being had to the effect of the constant — Northerly Force, it appears probable that the number of waves and the mean value of wave-disturbance are nearly the same for Westerly Force and for Northerly Force; but

That for the Nadir Force the number of waves is less than one-half the number for the other forces, while the mean value of disturbance is more than double that for the other forces.

15. I now proceed with the Irregularities. The following Tables (VII., VIII., IX.) exhibit their aggregates under the same divisions as those for the Waves. It will be remarked that, from the nature of the process by which the Irregularities are found, their algebraic sum in each storm is sensibly =0; and therefore they are treated here only as numbers without sign.

Table VII.—Absolute Sums, without regard of sign, of Coefficients of Magnetic Irregularity (in terms of Horizontal Force), on Days of Great Magnetic Disturbance.

i			337 / 1 77		1	37 / 1 7		1	37 1: T3	·	
			Westerly Fore	e.		Northerly For	rce.	Nadir Force.			
	, Month, d Day.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	
	1841.										
·Sept.	24		0.0133	13	6	0.0060	10	2	0.0031	15	
	25	70	·1417 ·0086	20	73	1226	17	61	1760	29	
Oct.	27 25	6 33	.0080	14 13	12 36	·0090 ·0354	8 10	3 14	·0021 ·0157	7	
Nov.	18	25	0437	13	28	.0325	12	18	0137	12	
	19	19	.0252	13	26	.0213	8	13	.0139	11	
Dec.	3	7	.0134	19	13	.0127	10	3	•0018	6	
	14	8	.0145	18	9	•0146	16	6	.0072	12	
1	1842.										
Jan.	1		0.0068	11	8	0.0038	5	5	0.0021	4	
Feb.	24	7	.0132	19	_9	.0162	18	3	•0013	4	
April	14	12	.0152	13	11	·0168	15 11	6 15	.0090	15	
July	15 1	20 9	·0291 ·0137	15 15	35 15	·0373 ·0198	13	10	·0134 ·0113	9 11	
July,	2	23	.0349	15	35	.0502	14	10	•0134	13	
	3	29	.0437	15	42	.0502	12	20	•0236	12	
Nov.	10	11	.0197	18	14	.0139	10	4	.0021	5	
	21	14	.0132	9	15	•0204	14	1	.0008	8	
Dec.	9	19	•0209	11	<b>3</b> 6	•0176	5	6	•0036	6	
	1843.	-									
Jan.	2	5	0.0059	12	6	0.0056	9	2	0.0005	3	
Feb.	6	3	•0024	8	6	•0015	 3	•••	•••••	•••	
İ	16 24	7 12	·0008 ·0118	1 10	37	•0166	4	6		7	
May	6	17	•0206	12	22	•0196	.9	9	.0105	12	
July	24	4	.0047	12	6	.0058	10	5	.0013	3	
	25	14	•0151	11	13	·0141	11	5	.0015	3	
1	1844.										
Mar.	29	21	0.0230	11	24	0.0159	7	9	0.0046	5	
	30	18	•0246	14	29	•0335	12	7	•0041	6	
Oct.	1	9	•0056	6	9	•0070	8	1	•0005	5	
Non	20 16	28	•0290	10	11 19	·0113 ·0190	10 10	3 9	•0046 •0049	15 5	
1107.	22	22	•0234	11	31	.0300	10	9	.0072	8	
.											
Jan.	18 <b>45.</b> 9	15	0.0167	11	9	0.0105	12	4	0.0033	8	
	24	16	•0163	10	26	•0123	5	13	00033	6	
Mar.	<b>2</b> 6		.0125	10	16	.0124	8	4	.0028	7	
Aug.	29	19	•0065	3	11	•0087	8	5	.0015	3	
Dec.	3	57	•0698	12	61	.0708	12	27	.0242	9	
1	1846.							1			
May	12	13	0.0161	12	15	0.0130	_9	4	0.0044	11	
	11			•:_	14	•0178	13	7	.0057	8	
Aug.		26	•0172	7	35	.0172	5 6	7	•0036	5 6	
	7 24	64 9	·0207 ·0075	3 8	55 9	•0308 •0055	6	15 5	·0090 ·0015	3	
	25	5	.0033	7	5	.0059	12	2	.0015	8	
	28	28	.0150	5	24	.0178	7	3	.0023	8	

Table VII. (continued).

			Westerly Ford	e.		Northerly For	ce.		Nadir Force	),
	, Month, d Day.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.
1846	(cont <sup>d</sup> ).									
Sept.	4	26	0.0178	7.	29	0.0156	5	5	0.0028	6
	5	32	.0255	8	36	.0285	8	7	•0093	13
	10	6	•0049	8	6	•0056	9	3	.0008	3
ĺ	11	28	•0311	11	31	.0378	12	12	.0123	10
l	21	23	•0162	7	18	•0158	9	7	.0041	6
	22	68	.0771	11	59	•0692	12	28	.0244	9
Oct.	2	8	•0089	11	11	.0100	9	3	•0018	6
	7	25	•0343	14	28	•0295	11	3	.0049	16
	8	29	•0213	8	29	•0245	9	5	.0031	6
Nov.		28	•0253	9	29	•0235	.9	7	•0080	11
Dec.	23	12	•0163	14	9	•0133	17	7	•0039	6
	847. 24	20	0.0132	<b>17</b>	15	0.0107	-		0.0026	-
Mar.	24		·0416	7 10	15 43	•0384	7 9	16	•0126	8
Mai.	19	49	•0835	17	36	.0518	14	24	0120	12
April	3	15	.0214	14	18	.0232	13	3	.0039	13
	7	19	.0225	12	22	•0306	14	4	.0044	11
	21	12	.0142	12	8	.0095	12	2	•0018	9
May	7	6	•0088	15	4	.0047	12	2	.0010	5
	24	3	•0046	15						• • • •
July	9			•••	8	.0134	17	5	.0075	15
Sept.	24	148	•2666	18	128	•3262	26	119	•2192	18
	26	12	.0128	11	15	.0142	9	9	.0087	10
	27	16	•0167	10	12	.0124	10	10	.0201	20
Oct.	22	29	•0232	8	30	•0406	14	24	.0157	6
	23*(1st)	86	·1132 ·0016	13	73	1332	18	58	•0882	15
	23 (2nd) 24	3 113	·2034	5 18	1 128	•0021 •3134	21 24	2	.0088	44
	24 25	20	•0225	11	17	•0184	24 11	94	·1722 ·0121	18 17
Nov.	22	34	•0428	13	46	.0462	10	7 15	.0375	25
	ĩ <sub>7</sub>	86	.1400	16	39	.0577	15	33	.0540	$\tilde{16}$
200.	18	29	•0297	10	21	•0236	11			
	19	66	•0937	14	44	•0963	22		••••	•••
	20	97	•2546	26	64	•2191	34	•••	•••••	•••
1	848.									
Jan.	16	21	0.0570	27	21	0.0381	18	• • •	••••	
	28	18	•0361	20	19	•0422	22		•••••	•••
Feb.	20	35	•0573	16	16	•0329	21	<b></b>	•••••	
	21	35	•1182	34	49	.1857	38		•••••	•••
	22	4	•0099	25	5	•0087	17		••••	•••
	23	16	•0283	18	12	.0248	21	••••	••••	•••
М	24	24	•0431	18	21	•0407	19	•••	•••••	•••
		28	·0036	9	7	·0141 ·0470	20	•••	•••••	•••
April	20 7	28 2]	•0553 •0390	20 19	20	·04/0 ·0241	23	•••	•••••	•••
	- 0	20	·0233	12	9 12	0252	27 21	•••	•••••	•••
	18	33	.0544	16	25	·0608	24	•••	•••••	•••
	18	21	.0675	32	18	•0666	37	14	0.0524	37
	23	23	.0518	23	19	.0396	21			i
	25	20	.0284	14	22	.0300	14	•••	•••••	•••
	29	11	.0185	17	1	•0018	18			•••

<sup>\*</sup> On Oct. 23, 1847, all the observations were interrupted during 10 hours.

Table VII. (continued).

			Westerly Ford	ee.		Northerly For	·ce.		Nadir Force	•
	Month, Day.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coefficients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irre- gularity.
1848	(cont <sup>d</sup> ).									
Nov.	17	38	0.1225	32	77	0.2394	31	41	0.2362	58
	18 17	17 19	·0272 ·0396	16 21	17 12	·0306 ·0213	18 18	1 14	·0008 ·0167	8 12
16	849.									
Oct.	30	19	0.0232		8	0.0192		4	0.0046	12
Nov.	27	11	•0158		7	•0166	•••	<b></b>		•••
18	850.									
	22	27	0.0219	8	26	0.0356	14	5	0.0113	23
	23		•0506	15	28	.0612	22	3	.0129	43
Mar. May	31 7	[]	.0249	9	17 13	·0249 ·0174	15 13	1	.0072	72
	13			14	13	.0202	14	4		31
Oct.	1	11 0.4	.0384	11	30	•0405	14	8	.0123	15
	2	II ~-	.0390	16	25	•0400	16	7	.0087	12
1:	851.									
Jan.	16		0.0544	13	36	0.0429	12	4	0.0090	23
	19		.0341	9	35	•0420	12	6	.0077	13
	18		.0297	13	39	•0410	11	20	•0165	8
Sept.	3		•0311	16	28	•0231	8	40	•0355	9
	4 6	11	·0512 ·0320	18 18	63	·0843 ·0558	13 14	42 47	·0460 ·0388	11 8
	7	11 00	1659	19	106	•1899	18	86	•1367	16
	29	11 00	•1426	23	122	1828	15	67	•1115	17
Oct.	2		•0489	15	43	.0602	14	29	.0414	14
_	28		•0448	19	46	.0509	11	20	.0180	9
Dec.	6		•0697	17	51	•0615	12	30	•0404	13
	28 29	11	·0381 ·0463	11 10	37 52	·0313 ·0452	9	15 12	·0144 ·0098	10 8
١,	852.									
Jan.	4	. 38	0.0343	9	22	0.0208	9	18	0.0087	5
	19	. 31	.0358	12	59	.0540	9	31	.0177	6
Feb.	14	. 20	.0255	13	19	.0562	30	17	.0195	11
	15		.0987	10	62	•0888	14	53	•0398	7
1	17 18	. 90 . 73	·1440 ·0965	16 13	92	1924	21 20	124 54	·1354 ·0576	11
	19	- 11	·1630	22	66	·1295 ·1397	20	100	1789	18
	20		.0457	10	60	•0641	11	17	.0198	12
1	21		•0739	15	70	.0785	11	23	.0226	10
	20	. 52	•0690	13	52	•1515	29	41	.0440	11
May	19		•0207	8	36	•0322	9	12	•0121	10
T.,	20		•0031 •	10	37	•0466	13	14	.0077	6
June	11 16		·0573 ·0373	18	37 39	·0586 ·0464	16 12	32	.0352	11
July	10		0373	12	25	•0411	16	15	•0111	7
	11	. 37	.0483	13	38	.0435	11	20	.0224	11
	13	. 43	•0506	12	25	•0301	12	12	.0080	7
	853.		0.07.57		- 0	0.57.12				
	10		0.0195	10	16	0.0146	9		0.0001	10
Mar.	7 8		·0423 ·0621	6 9	63	•0423	7 7	11	0·0201 ·0147	18
	o	12	-0021	9	57	•0415	1	11	-014/	10

TABLE VII. (concluded).

			Westerly Fore	e.		Northerly For	ce.		Nadir Force	
	, Month, d Day.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irregu- larity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irregu- larity.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Absolute Sum of Coeffi- cients of Irregularity.	Mean Coefficient of Irregu- larity.
1853	(contd).		,							
Mar.					54	0.0411	8	11	0.0175	16
May	2	59	0.0367	6	80	•0528	7	15	•0165	11
i ·	3	63	.0391	6	61	.0556	9	21	.0157	7
-	24	77	•0646	8	97	•1206	12	37	•0555	15
	22	50	•0361	7	51	•0454	9	17	•0170	10
July	12	123	·1097	9	129	•1231	10	34	.0524	15
Aug.		40	.0000	• •••••	46	•0410	•••••	8	•0118	15
Sept.	_	42	·0260	6	46	•0418	.9	13	•0190	15
Oct.	2	70	•0665	9	90	•0959	11	36	•0391	11
Oct.	1 2	•••••	••••••	*****	12 9	·0036 ·0037	3 4	•••••	••••••	•••••
1	0.5	22	•0187	9	27	.0156	6	10	.0105	10
Nov.	•	49	•0407	9	49	•0376	8	19	·0118	6
Dec.	9 6	60	•0489	9 8	41	.0461	11	26	.0321	12
200.	21	35	.0298	8	28	.0221	8	8	•0067	8
1	1854.									-
Jan.	8	33	0.0207	6	24	0.0218	9 6	13	0.0090	7
	20*	49	· <b>027</b> 9	6	35	•0206	6	4	.0023	6
	20		•••••	••••			••••	4	•0059	15
Feb.	16	56	•0460	8	67	.0527	8	26	.0170	7
	24	53	•0460	9 7	67	•0481	7	21	.0175	8
3.5	25	56	.0405	7	63	•0487	8 6	22	•0208	9
Mar.	6	33	.0178	5	37	•0204	6	16	•0216	14
	15	59	.0463	8	65	•0425	7	28	•0229	8
	16	58	•0556	10	69	.0513	7	24	•0188	8
A	28	62	•0591	9	77	·0549	7	49	•0249	5
Aprii	10	49	·0527 ·0206	11 6	79	·0688 ·0322	9	52	•0357	7
May	23 25	38 38	·0229	6	49 52	·0342	7 9 7 6	21 32	·0108 ·0301	5 9
1	1855.									
Mar.	12	55	0.0361	6	59	0.0320	5	23	0.0157	7
April		55	.0355	6	53	.0390	7	19	•0111	7 6
	19		•••••	••••	80	•0451	6	21	.0152	7
Oct.	18	40	·0267	7	60	•0311	5	13	•0111	8
1	1857.									
Feb.		41	0.0128	3	21	0.0119	6	10	0.0126	13
	13		•0155	4			••••			
May	7	90	.0778	9	102	•0883	9	58	.0504	9
G	10	60	•0196	3	65	•0309	5	13	•0129	10
Sept.	3	55	·0501	9	92	•0629	7	37	•0296	8
Nov.	12	47	·0256	5	58	•0292	5	•••••	•••••	•••••
	16	41	·0265 ·0329	6	56 68	·0191	3		•••••	•••••
Dec.	17	42 66	·0329 ·0847	8 13	82	·0307	10	10	•01.47	•••••
Dec.			·0626	8	93	·1496 ·0771	18	19	.0147	8
	17	78	0020	0	20	0//1	8	30	.0221	7

In the column "Mean Coefficient of Irregularity," the last figures correspond to the fourth decimal place of Horizontal Force.

<sup>\*</sup> In 1854, Jan. 20, the Vertical Force observations were interrupted during 3 hours.

<sup>†</sup> In 1856 there were no days of Great Magnetic Disturbance throughout the year.

TABLE VIII.—Sums, without regard of sign, of Coefficients of Magnetic Irregularity (in terms of Horizontal Force), for each Year from 1841 to 1857, including all days of Record of Great Magnetical Disturbance.

		w	esterly Fore	e.	No	ortherly For	co.	Nadir Force.				
	Year.	Number of Storms.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Sum of Coeffi- cients.	Number of Storms.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Sum of Coeffi- cients.	Number of Storms.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Sum of Coeffi- cients.		
	1841	8	178	•2933	8	203	.2541	8	120	•2406		
1 :	1842	10	150	.2104	10	220	•2462	10	80	.0806		
1 :	1843	7	62	·0613	6	90	.0632	5	27	.0179		
	1844	5	98	·1056	6	123	·1167	6	38	.0259		
	1845 5 119 ·1218 1846 17 430 ·3585		5	123	.1147	5	53	.0390				
1			18	442	•3813	18	130	·1034				
	1847	847 20 905 1.4306		20	772	1.4857	17	431	•6986			
1	1848	19	408	·8810	19	382	•9736	4	70	•3061		
	1849	2	30	•0390	2	15	.0358	1	4	·0046		
	1850	6	163	•1928	7	153	<b>•2398</b>	6	28	.0647		
,	1851	13	500	•7888	13	698	•9109	13	418	•5257		
1	1852	17	782	1.0389	17	810	1.2740	16	583	•6405		
	1853	14	807	•6407	17	910	·8034	15	277	•3404		
	1854	12	584	•4561	12	684	•4962	12	312	•2373		
	1855	3	150	•0983	4	252	.1472	4	76	.0531		
1	1856	0	0	.0000	0.	0	•0000	0	0	•0000		
	1857	10	557	-4081	9	637	•4997	6	167	•1423		
Sun	ns	168	5923	7.1252	173	6514	8.0425	146	2814	3.5207		
	Mean Coef- ficient }						•00123	.00125				

TABLE IX.—Sums, without regard of sign, of Coefficients of Magnetic Irregularity (in terms of Horizontal Force), for each Year from 1841 to 1857, including only those days of Great Magnetic Disturbance in which Records were made by the three Instruments.

		Westerl	y Force.	Norther	ly Force.	Nadir Force.			
Year.	Number of Storms.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Sum of Coeffi- cients.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Sum of Coeffi- cients.	Number of Irregu- larities.	Sum of Coeffi- cients.		
1841	- 8	178	•2933	203	•2541	120	•2406		
1842	10	150	.2104	220	•2462	80	·0806		
1843	5	52	•0581	84	•0617	27	.0179		
1844	5	98	·1056	112	.1054	35	.0213		
1845	5	119	·1218	123	.1147	53	·0390		
1846			•3585	428	•3635	123	.0977		
1847	16	710	1.0480	635	1.1333	426	•6911		
1848	4	95	•2568	124	•3579	70	•3061		
1849	1	19	.0232	8	.0192	4	.0046		
1850	6	163	•1928	140	•2224	28	·0647		
1851	13	500	•7888	698	•9109	418	•5257		
1852	16	741	1.0016	771	1.2276	583	•6405		
1853	13	788	•6212	819	.7404	258	•3111		
1854	12	584	•4561	684	•4962	312	•2373		
1855	3	150	.0983	172	•1021	55	•0379		
1856	. 0	. 0	•0000	0	•0000	. 0	•0000		
1857	6	390	•3076	455	•4207	167	·1423		
Sums	140	5167	5.9421	5676	6.7763	2759	3.4584		
Mean Coefficient			•00115		•00119	•00125			

16. The most striking particulars in the last line of these Tables are the following:

First, the almost exact equality of the Mean Coefficients of Irregularity in the three

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elements. And this remarkable agreement proves that the Irregularities as measured here are real objective facts. For they are measured from photographic sheets in which the scales are very different: on the Westerly and Northerly records, 0.01 of Horizontal Force is represented by 2.87 inches and 2.55 inches, while on the Nadir record 0.01 of Horizontal Force is represented by 0.88 inch. Yet the eye of the Reader of the Photographs has caught the Irregularities when shown on this small scale as certainly as when shown on the larger scale. With reference to their physical import, I think it likely that the equality of Coefficients of Irregularity may hereafter prove to be one of the most important of the facts of observation.

Second, the near agreement in the number of Irregularities for Westerly Force and for Northerly Force.

Third, the near agreement in the number of Irregularities for Nadir Force with half the number of Irregularities for Westerly or for Northerly Force.

17. I have not succeeded in discovering any clear relation between the times of occurrence of Irregularities of Westerly Force and of Northerly Force. They certainly do not coincide. In their intermixture, I cannot assert that an Irregularity of one element always occurs between two of the other element, though there is a general appearance of that law.

18. It appeared to me possible that an Irregularity of Nadir Force might occur at the change between + and - Irregularities of Westerly Force; and the following examination seems to show a certain degree of plausibility in the supposition:—

Total	1372	990
Dec. 17	30	21
Sept. 3	37	31
1857. May 7	58	39
1855. Mar. 12	23	16
April 10	52	35
1854. Feb. 24	<b>21</b>	16
Dec. 6	26	23
Oct. 25	10	9
2	36	25
Sept. 1	13	9
July 12	34	25
24	37	25
3	21	13
May 2	15	12
1853. Mar. 8	11	8
Dec. 11	20	14
June 11	32	22
19	100	68
18	54	42
17	124	101
1852. Feb. 15	53	42
29	67	50
7	86	68
1851. Sept. 4	42	26
Dec. 17	36	20
24	94	66
Oct. 23	60	36
1847. Sept. 24	119	76
1841. Sept. 25	61	52
Day.	Total Number of Nadir Irregularities.	Number of Nadir Irregu- larities corresponding to changes of sign for Westerly Irregularities.
		Number of Nadir Irregu

- 19. The investigations which I had proposed to myself as more peculiarly the object of this paper are now terminated, in so far as their results can be comprehended in tables of numerical values and remarks on the relations between the numbers. But I think it desirable to subjoin Tables tending to exhibit the laws of frequency of the great wave-disturbances and the irregularities, with respect to the months of the year and with respect to the hours of the day.
- 20. First, for the months of the year. The following numbers are formed by simply collecting from Tables I., IV., and VII. all the numbers arranged in groups under each nominal month. It will be seen at once that the distribution of magnetic storms through the year is so irregular that, even in the long period of seventeen years, no inference can be drawn connecting the Magnetic Storms with the Seasons.

Table X.—Aggregates of Fluctuations and Inequalities, arranged by Months, in terms of the Horizontal Force.

	W	esterly For	ce.	No	ortherly For	·ce.	Nadir Force.				
Month.	Algebraical Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Sum of Irregulari- ties.	Algebraical Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Sum of Irregulari- ties.	Algebraical Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Absolute Aggregate of Fluctua- tions.	Sum of Irregulari- ties.		
January	0435	•3183	•3492	+ .0679	•4827	•3169	5582	•6250	•0662		
February	- 1425	.6275	1.2093	5521	1.0223	1.3985	- ·1176	2.4732	•5974		
March	1279	3905	•6038	5193	•6071	•5640	+1.0271	2.0367	2158		
April	+ .0289	2635	•3192	4074	•4596	•4330	2766	•5416	·1341		
May	0266	•3052	•3533	0554	•4638	•5411	+ .6293	1.9545	•2291		
June	0453	·1471	·1533	- 0224	·1674	·1706	9723	•5841	·0522		
July	0598	•2238	•3114	- :2361	•4187	•4414	+ .0109	•4423	·1430		
August	+ .0087	·0875	•0702	<b></b> 0135	.0427	•0859	0988	·1294	.0312		
September	- 1198	·7046	1.1977	- •4614	1.0812	1.3994	- 1785	2.2337	•9391		
October	+ .0066	•5864	·88 <b>36</b>	- 8129	•9881	1.0282	2781	1.8979	·4866		
November	0431	.6511	•6016	- 6096	•7150	•6836	5549	•9893	.3744		
December	- 1032	·4860	1.0726	7603	•9448	•9799	0969	1.1105	•2516		

The disproportion of Irregularities to Fluctuations in the Nadir Force, as compared to those in the other Forces, is very remarkable.

21. Secondly, for the hours of the day. For each hour, on a day of storm, the nearest value of wave-disturbance (not of fluctuation) and the nearest value of irregularity were taken from the sheets in which the reductions described in Article 5 were made; and all the numbers thus found were collected for each hour, the + and — values of wave-disturbance being placed in separate columns. Thus the following Table is formed.

Table XI.—Sums of Wave-disturbances and of Irregularities, arranged by h	nours of
Göttingen Solar Time, in terms of Horizontal Force.	

Hour of Göt- tingen Time.		Westerly	y Forc.			Northerl	y Force.		Nadir Force.				
	Number of Mea-	Sums of Wave- disturbance.		Irregu-	Number of Mea-	Sums of distur		Irregu-	Number of Mea-	Sums of distur	Sums of Irregu-		
	sures.	+	_	larities.	sures.	4	_	larities.	sures.	+		larities.	
0	25	·0201	·0103	.0213	29	·0136	.0717	.0323	5	.0285	•0000	•0090	
1	56	.0558	.0106	•0416	57	.0339	$\cdot 0726$	·0674	19	·0681	.0306	∙0236	
2	77	$\cdot 0658$	.0203	•0658	82	·0617	.0900	.0954	33	·1434	.0455	.0370	
3	76	·0881	.0224	.0725	92	·1060	.0807	·1060	40	·1773	·1131	.0563	
4	98	.1051	.0334	1144	108	.1201	.0823	•1462	63	•3094	·1187	.0774	
5 6	95	.0831	.0437	.1179	103	·1407	·1019	·1233	60	.2832	·1113	·0681	
6	105	•0752	.0713	.1327	114	·1276	.1291	•1290	74	•3701	•0856	.0794	
7	104	·0593	.1079	1353	108	•0806	·1422	·1344	77	•3976	.0974	•0915	
8	122	.0331	.1759	•1746	136	·0570	.2171	.1754	79	.3092	·1280	.0853	
9	126	.0276	·1848	·1743	119	·0479	•2393	·1439	80	·2866	.1575	1169	
10	123	·0165	.2191	·1976	130	.0553	.2612	1750	86	•2529	.2061	.1241	
11	116	·0267	•1841	•1531	111	.0544	.2747	1524	77	.2110	·2837	·0889	
12	121	.0278	.2070	1429	122	·0449	2917	•1422	74	.1629	2716	1007	
13	111	.0277	•2036	·1606	108	.0307	.2470	·1429	63	·1097	.2830	.0799	
14	112	.0442	.1574	.1442	109	.0308	2897	1260	74	1768	•3133	•0941	
15	99	·0601	1324	.1604	100	•0362	.2194	•1443	59	1329	.2598	•0717	
16	102	.0537	.0951	.1359	97	·0160	.2428	·1287	59	∙0966	•2881	.0825	
17	84	.0695	.0508	.0926	86	.0120	.2137	1117	54	.0910	2963	•0619	
18	87	·1016	.0315	.0970	93	.0101	.2043	·1169	46	.1010	•2038	.0532	
19	76	.1008	.0193	.0793	85	.0112	•2531	•0990	44	.0830	1889	.0470	
20	75	.1170	.0107	.0826	81	.0076	•2646	.0713	39	.0614	1295	.0427	
21	58	·0613	.0083	.0527	65	.0087	·1919	.0694	29	.0619	.0740	.0306	
22	59	.0647	.0179	.0520	69	.0038	•2241	.0694	26	.0355	.0460	.0270	
23	51	.0460	.0214	.0346	57	.0052	·1463	•0441	24	.0491	•0396	.0177	

It must be remarked here that the number of measures at 0<sup>h</sup> is made in this Table unfairly small. This arises partly from the interruptions which are almost unavoidable in the operation of changing the photographic sheets at 0<sup>h</sup>, and partly from the manner in which the measured quantities have been treated in the discussion of Storms. When a storm has evidently occupied a part of a day, it has been usual to treat by rule the measures of the entire sheet of that day, from 0<sup>h</sup> to 24<sup>h</sup>; and in that process, as is described in the beginning of Article 5, the two first and two last measures are lost; and some of these ought, in a great number of cases, to be referred to 0<sup>h</sup>. The best value that can be taken for 0<sup>h</sup> will be the mean of the values for 23<sup>h</sup> and for 1<sup>h</sup>.

22. It will be seen that, at the same hour, the mean value of Irregularity is nearly the same for the three Forces, but that, from hour to hour, the mean Irregularities are largest where the number of measures is greatest, that is, where storms are most frequent. In regard to the Wave-disturbance; for Westerly Force, the aggregate is + from 17<sup>h</sup> to 6<sup>h</sup>, — from 7<sup>h</sup> to 16<sup>h</sup>; for Northerly Force, the aggregate is + from 3<sup>h</sup> to 5<sup>h</sup>, — from 6<sup>h</sup> to 2<sup>h</sup>; and for Nadir Force, the aggregate is + from 23<sup>h</sup> to 10<sup>h</sup>, — from 11<sup>h</sup> to 22<sup>h</sup>. In regard to the modification which these Wave-disturbances might be supposed to produce on the laws of Diurnal Inequality, when it is remarked that each

of the hours 0<sup>h</sup>, 1<sup>h</sup>, 2<sup>h</sup>, &c. has been repeated 17 × 365 times, it will be seen that the introduction of these Storm Days into the general mass of observations will in no instance alter the mean Diurnal Inequality by a unit in the fourth decimal place. In a year of very great disturbance, as 1853, they may possibly introduce a correction of one unit, or perhaps two units, in the fourth decimal of some of the Diurnal numbers.

23. The import of the numbers of the last Table will be best seen by the following treatment. If for either of the three directions of force, at any one hour, we form the Algebraic sum of the + and — sums of wave-disturbances, and divide by the number of measures, we obtain the mean wave-disturbance whenever a storm occurs at that hour. If we form the Absolute sum, and divide it similarly, we obtain the double average departure from that mean whenever a storm occurs at that hour. The mean Irregularity is obtained by simple division.

TABLE XII.—Frequency of Storms, mean Wave-disturbance, average departure from the mean, and mean Irregularity, in terms of the Horizontal Force, at each hour of Göttingen Solar Time.

		Wester	ly Force.			Northerly	Force.		Nadir Force.					
Hour of Göt- tingen Time.	Frequency of Storms.	Mean Way	Average departure	Mean Irregu- larity,	Frequency of Storms.		an Wave- surbance.	Average departure from Mean.	Mean Irregu- larity.	Frequency of Storms.		ean Wave- sturbance.	Average departure from Mean.	Mean Irregu- larity. ±
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	54 56 77 76 98 95 105 104 122 126 123 116 121 111 112 99 102	+ · · 0003( + 8: + 5: + 8: + 7: + 4: + 2: - 11: - 12: - 16: - 13: - 14: - 10: - 7: - 4	59 56 73 71 67 70 80 78 86 84 96 91 97 104 90 97	*00085 74 86 95 117 124 126 130 143 138 161 132 118 145 129 162	57 57 82 92 108 103 114 108 136 119 130 111 122 108 109 100 97	+++	**************************************	·00147 93 93 101 94 118 113 103 101 121 122 148 138 129 147 128 133	*00112 118 116 115 135 120 113 124 129 121 135 137 117 132 116 144 133	22 19 33 40 63 60 74 77 79 80 86 77 74 63 74 59 59	<u> </u>	*00570 197 297 161 303 287 385 390 229 161 54 94 147 275 185 215	*00285 260 286 363 340 329 308 321 276 278 267 321 294 312 331 333 326	*00180 124 112 140 123 114 107 119 108 146 144 116 136 127 127 122 140
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	84 87 76 75 58 59	+ 2	72 77 77 79 28 160 970	110 112 104 110 91 88 68	86 93 85 81 65 69 57		235 209 285 317 281 319 248	131 115 155 168 154 165 133	130 126 117 88 107 101	54 46 44 39 29 26		380 224 241 175 42 40	359 331 309 245 234 157 185	115 116 107 110 106 104 74

The Soli-tidal character of the principal characteristics of the occasional Magnetic Storms, as to frequency, magnitude, inequalities of wave-disturbance, and Irregularities, is seen clearly in this Table.

24. I now come to the consideration of the physical inference from these numerical And first I would remark that I do not think that they can be reconciled with the supposition of definite galvanic currents or definite magnets, suddenly produced, in any locality whatever, as sufficient to explain the disturbances observed here. On that hypothesis, it would seem necessary to believe that such sudden currents or magnets would produce simultaneous disturbances in the three co-ordinate directions, that, if the long period of a wave permitted some deviation from this rule, yet the short period of an inequality would admit of no such deviation, and that, on any supposition, the number of disturbances in the three directions would be approximately equal. in fact we find that neither in Waves nor in Irregularities is there the least appearance of simultaneity, and that, though there is close equality of numbers between the Westerly and Northerly Forces, yet the Nadir Force (in which the Irregularities are as strongly marked as in the Westerly and Northerly, and the Wave-disturbances much more strongly marked) exhibits less than half the number. These considerations appear to me quite conclusive as showing that the observed disturbances cannot be produced by the forces of any suddenly created galvanic current or polar magnet.

25. To suggest instead of this an imperfect conjecture, based upon grounds so inadequate as those which we can at present use for its foundation, must be a delicate and dangerous, I may almost say an invidious enterprise. Yet the impression of an explanation of broad character, partly definite but generally indefinite, has, in the course of this investigation, forced itself so strongly on my mind, that I should think it wrong Its fundamental idea is, that there may be in proximity to the to omit to describe it. earth something which (to avoid unnecessary words) I shall call a Magnetic Ether; that under circumstances generally, but not always, having reference to the solar hour, and therefore probably depending on the sun's radiation or on its suppression, a current from N.N.W. to S.S.E., approximately, or from S.S.E. to N.N.W. (according to the boreal or austral nature of the ether) is formed in this Ether; that this current is liable to interruptions or perversions of the same kind as those which we are able to observe in currents of air and water; and that their effect is generally similar, producing eddies and whirls, of violence sometimes far exceeding that of the general current from which they are derived.

26. Our powers of observing the two elements to which I have referred for analogy are somewhat different, but both imperfect. We know that in a gale of wind, the direction of the wind is continually changing; the horizontal pressure and the barometric pressure also are continually changing; but the changes are so rapid that we cannot easily determine whether there is any correspondence between them. But, in the storms on a large scale, there is reason to think that some winds are radial, but far more are cyclonic; that in some instances the barometer rises in the centre, but in more it is depressed; and in many instances the disturbance of vertical pressure is enormous (for 1 inch of barometer corresponds to a pressure of about 70 lbs. per square foot). Of water, perhaps the best study is to be found in disturbed tidal currents, as those of the

Western Islands of Scotland; here, in some places, approximately circular spaces are to be seen which are quiet, but which appear to the eye to be elevated above the rest; in some disturbed places the water is thrown upwards; in other places the sea is whirling round with great speed, in a good circular form, and with a funnel of considerable depth in the centre; in other places, boiling currents are running very fast in opposite directions, though separated by no great space; the general impression however is that of circularity\*; great circles and small circles coexisting. Though these circular forms may be more prevalent in one part of the sea than another, they are not fixed, but wander irregularly, sometimes suddenly disappearing, and sometimes as suddenly created anew. In like manner, in the course of a river, travelling funnels may be seen, whose depth sometimes exceeds their breadth.

27. Now it appears to me that if a sentient and reasoning being were immersed either in the air or in the water through which these circles are wandering, he would perceive actions nearly similar to those which we have found to exist in the magnetic storms. The large and slowly-displaced circles would produce Wave-disturbances, slowly changing their direction, and thus having different times of evanescence in the N. and S. direction (on the one hand) and in the E. and W. direction (on the other hand); the smaller circles, in like manner, would produce the rapid Irregularities. And in the relation between E. and W. disturbances and vertical disturbances, there is a point which well deserves attention. When a water-funnel passed nearly over the observer, travelling (suppose) in a N. direction, he would first experience a strong current to the E., afterwards a strong current to the W. (or vice versa), and between these there would be a very strong vertical pressure in one direction, not accompanied by one in the opposite direction; thus he would have half as many vertical as horizontal impulses. of things corresponds to the proportion which we have found throughout for the magnetic disturbances, and to the relation found in Article 18. I may also add that the rule at which we have arrived, that the waves of vertical force are few, but that their power, when they do occur, is very great, seems to correspond to what is reported of the whirlwinds of great atmospheric storms; which, violent and even frequent as they may be, occur very rarely at any assigned place.

28. It seems to me that there is so much plausibility in these suppositions as to justify me in expressing a wish that some effort might be made to verify them. The immediate object of observations would be, to ascertain through a locality of considerable extent the times and magnitudes of Wave-disturbances and of Irregularities on the same days throughout, with the view of discovering whether they could be collectively represented as the effects of such travelling vortices as I have suggested. In regard to the extent of the locality, I should think that a portion of the Continent of Europe would suffice, and that five or six magnetic observatories would decide the points under inquiry. In regard to the mode of observation, though eye-observation is, for a limited time, the most accurate, yet self-registering record is the only method which can insure the

<sup>\*</sup> I have been upon these currents, and in close proximity to these whirlpools.

observation of all that is required; only, I would specially observe, it is indispensable that eye-observations be used to check the zeros of time and of measure, and that the photographic traces be so strong that they will not be lost in rapid motions of the magnet. In regard to the mode of primary reduction, I imagine that the method followed in this Memoir (with such small alterations as experience may suggest) will be found best.

\*\*\* The computations for the "Diurnal Inequalities" were performed by computers under the immediate superintendence of Mr. John Lucas; some portions of them were revised and corrected by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory. The curves were drawn under Mr. Glaisher's superintendence by Mr. W. C. Nash, and reduced to scale by Mr. James Carpenter, Assistant in the Astronomical Department of the Royal Observatory. The computations of the present Memoir were made under the superintendence of Mr. Glaisher, by Mr. Nash and junior computers.