



BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF THE
**ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY
OF THE PACIFIC**

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
METEOROLOGICAL
AND THE
SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT THE
INTERNATIONAL LATITUDE OBSERVATORY
OF MIZUSAWA
FOR
THE YEAR 1909.

LATITUDE 39° 8' N., LONGITUDE 141° 7' E.,

HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 61 METRES.

PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LATITUDE OBSERVATORY
OF MIZUSAWA.

1910.

The present report contains the results of the meteorological and the seismological observations in the observatory during the year 1909. No alteration is done in the kinds and the methods of observations. The observations and the computations were done by Messrs. T. Ito, K. Aoki (till Nov.) and, T. Oyama (From Nov.) under the superintendence of Dr. M. Hashimoto.

The following are to be generally noticed with respect to the meteorological observations:

Hours of observations. —The *Japanese Central Standard Time* (mean time of the meridian 9^h east from Greenwich) is adopted.

Air Pressure. —The barometric readings in millimetres are reduced only to freezing point of water; the corrections to sea level and to standard gravity are given at the bottoms of the respective pages.

Air and Earth Temperatures. —The degrees are given in Centigrades.

Wind. —The velocity is expressed in metres per second. The direction is observed according to the sixteen cardinal points.

Cloud. —The amount is estimated by the scale 0-10, the forms are classified according to *Howard*, and the direction of motion is observed according to the eight cardinal points.

Tension of Water Vapour. —It is given in millimetres.

Relative Humidity. —It is given in percentages.

Precipitation. —The amount is given in millimetres. The number of days is counted only when the amount is 0.1 mm. or more in a day; but for those days with either snow, hail, or graupel, the amount is not taken into consideration.

Clear and Cloudy Days. —The mean amount of cloud is less than 2 exclusive for the former, and more than 8 inclusive for the latter.

Duration of Sunshine. —It is recorded by a sunshine-recorder of *Jordan's* pattern.

Amount of Ozone. —It is observed by means of *Sedan's ozonometer*, and is given in scale of 0-10.

Amount of Evaporation. —It is given in millimetres, the daily amount being, according to the instruction of the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokio, that which results from 10^h a. m. of the preceding day till 10^h a. m. of the day in question.

The occurrence of meteorological phenomena is recorded with the following international symbols:

●	Rain	~	Glazed frost	C	Cirrus
*	Snow	†	Snow drift	CS	Cirro-stratus
K	Thunder storm	←	Ice crystals	CK	Cirro-cumulus
T	Thunder without lightning	⊕	Solar corona	KC	Cumulo-cirrus
<	Lightning without thunder	○	Solar halo	SC	Strato-cirrus
△	Graupel	□	Lunar corona	SK	Strato-cumulus
△	Hail	◊	Lunar halo	N	Nimbus
≡	Mist, fog	↗	Gales	K	Cumulus
—	Hoar frost	↔	Rainbow	KN	Cumulo-nimbus
∞	Dew	ψ	Aurora	S	Stratus
▽	Silver thaw	∞	Dust haze		

The descriptions of the meteorological instruments are found in the annual reports for the years 1902, 1904, and 1905.

The seismological instruments in use are two *Omori's horizontal pendulums*, of the same type as that described in p. 8 of No. 5, "Publication of the Earthquake Investigation Committee in Foreign Language," one serving to register the NS component, and the other the EW component, of seismological movements.

The instrumental constants are as follows:

	NS Component Apparatus	EW Component Apparatus
Period of free oscillation	30 seconds	30 seconds
Multiplication of the pointer	9 times	20 times
Weight of the heavy cylinder	6.5 kilograms	15.0 kilograms
Length of the horizontal strut	79 centimetres	40 centimetres
Vertical distance between the points of support and of suspension}	109 centimetres	87 centimetres

The time adopted in the seismological observations is the Japanese Central Standard Time reckoned from midnight.

April, 1910.

H. Kimura, *Rigakuhakushi*
Director of the International Latitude Observatory
of Mizusawa.



SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MIZUSAWA.

TABLE B.

(Pulsatory Oscillations)
EW Component.

Beginning			Ending		Maximum			
Date 1909	Hour		Date 1909	Hour	Date 1909	Hour	Double Amplitude	
January	1	5	January	3	13	10-15	0.02	
	5	9		7	5	1-3	0.01	
	12	11		23	13	14-15	0.03	
	24	15		28	18	20	0.04	
	29	4		February	1	22	4-7	
	4	1		10	1	26-27	0.04	
	11	8		14	13	30	0.02	
	15	9		18	19	February	4-5	
	19	13		24	6	7	0.03	
	25	17		March	4	12	17-1	
March	5	8		9	19	4-8	0.01	
	9	9		19	11	19-23	0.02	
	20	21		27	1	17	0.02	
	29	13		April	12	20-23	0.04	
	13	20		17	4	11	0.01	
	19	8		22	7	13-14	0.03	
	28	9		May	1	21-22	0.03	
	8	3		9	6	25	0.02	
	15	1		19	22	April	7-8	
	20	10		28	12	30-31	0.01	
April	28	20		June	31	20-3	0.05	
	5	23		6	0	13-1	0.02	
	9	15		10	20	1-7	0.02	
	14	4		16	19	15	0.02	
	20	1		22	3	19-24	0.03	
	24	21		July	29	12-16	0.02	
	30	3		1	11	3-5	0.01	
	2	16		5	18	2-7	0.02	
	8	1		9	8	1-11	0.02	
	16	2		17	11	14	0.03	
August	1	19		August	5	14-17	0.01	
	9	23		13	7	10-11	0.02	
	17	14		18	8	18	0.01	
	18	19		22	10	1-4	0.01	
	29	5		September	2	19-20	0.01	
	5	1		6	11	20-1	0.01	
	12	4		11	21	30	0.01	
	15	7		17	9	18-23	0.01	
	19	21		22	18	11-15	0.01	
	23	21		October	3	10-13	0.01	
October	5	1		8	11	16	0.01	
	8	5		10	0	20-21	0.01	
	11	7		17	4	4-12	0.02	
	26	20		28	13	8-14	0.02	
	4	5		November	6	8	19-23	0.01
	9	2		16	9	11	0.01	
	17	2		29	4	13-16	0.01	
	29	7		December	19	27	0.03	
	21	19		28	16	22-3	0.02	
	21	19		November	6	10-11	0.05	
November	4	5		7	7	3-6	0.03	
	9	2		16	9	14-4	0.02	
	17	2		29	4	7-12	0.02	
	29	7		December	19	20-21	0.01	
	21	19		28	16	14-4	0.04	
December	21	19		28	17	30	0.02	
	21	19		December	7	6-11	0.02	
	21	19		19	16	7-14	0.01	
	21	19		28	17	7-9	0.01	