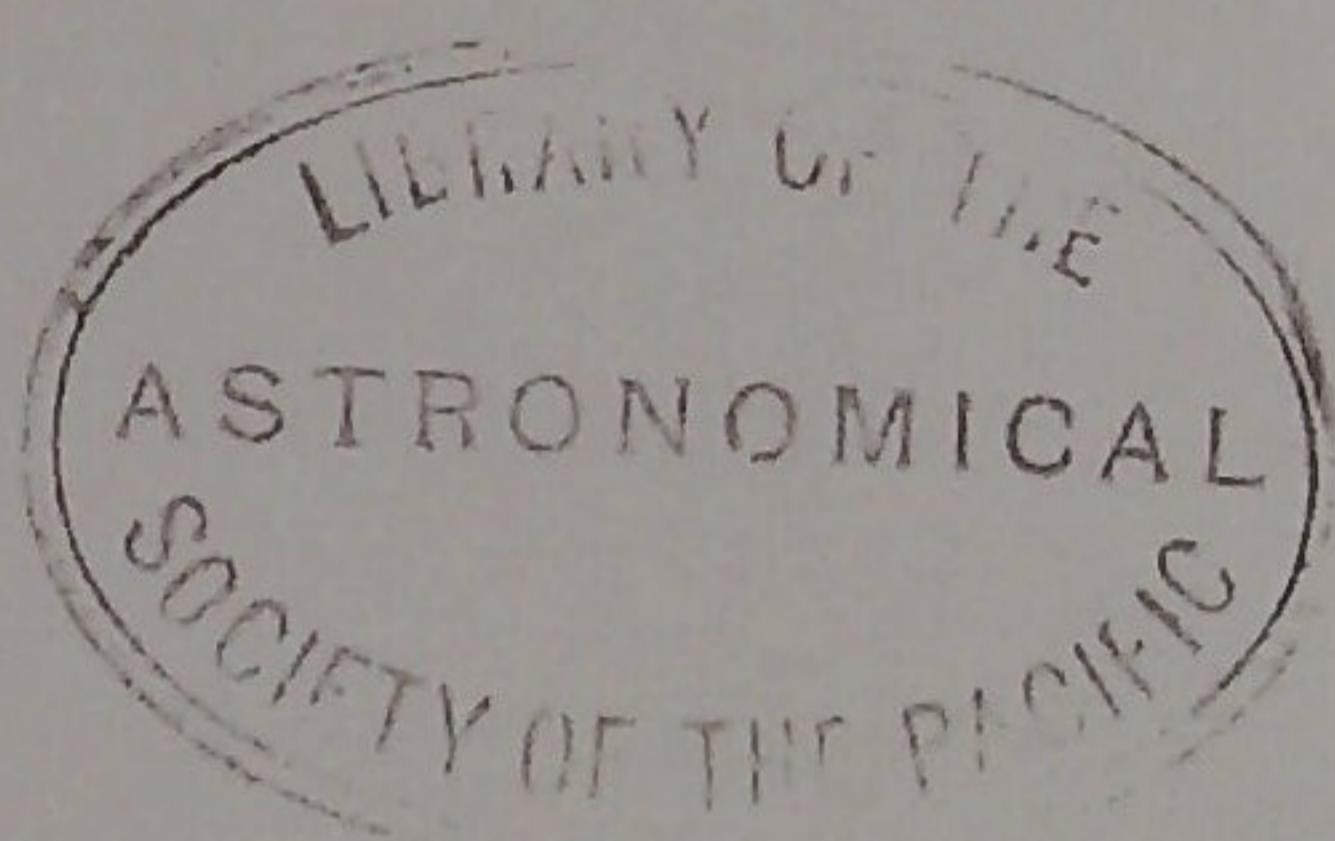




ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
METEOROLOGICAL
AND THE
SEISMOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE AT THE
INTERNATIONAL LATITUDE OBSERVATORY
OF MIZUSAWA
FOR
THE YEAR 1919.



LATITUDE $39^{\circ} 8'$ N., LONGITUDE $141^{\circ} 7'$ E.,
HEIGHT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL 61 METRES.

PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LATITUDE OBSERVATORY
OF MIZUSAWA.

1920.



The present report contains the results of the meteorological and the seismological observations in the observatory during the year 1919. No alteration is done in the kinds and the methods of observations. The observations and the computations were done by Messrs. K. Torihata, K. Kusano and K. Kokuda under the superintendence of Dr. M. Hashimoto and Dr. Y. Ueta.

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

Hours of observations.—The Japanese Central Standard Time (mean time of the meridian 9h 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 of the International classification, 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 Evaporation.—It is given in millimetres, the daily amount being, according to the instruction of the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo, that which results from 10h of the preceding day till 10h of the day in question.

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

● Rain	+	Snow drift	c	Cirrus
* Snow	←	Ice crystals	cs	Cirro-stratus
K Thunder storm	○	Solar corona	ck	Cirro-cumulus
T Thunder without lightning	⊕	Solar halo	kc	Cumulo-cirrus
< Lightning without thunder	ψ	Lunar corona	sc	Strato-cirrus
△ Graupel	□	Lunar halo	sk	Strato-cumulus
▲ Hail	↙	Gales	n	Nimbus
≡ Mist, fog	↖	Rainbow	k	Cumulus
◻ Hoar frost	⤒	Aurora	kn	Cumulo-nimbus
¤ Dew	∞	Dust haze	s	Stratus
▽ Silver thaw	☒	Snow Lying	~~	Wave cloud
~ Glazed frost	⤓	Ice Column in the ground	☽	Zodiacal light

The descriptions of the meteorological instruments are found in the annual reports for the years 1902, 1904, 1905, 1910, and 1916.

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 EW component, and the other the NS component, of seismological movements. The instrumental constants are as follows:

	EW Component	NS Component
	Apparatus	Apparatus
Period of free oscillation	16 seconds	37 seconds
Multiplication of the pointer	100 times	20 times
Weight of heavy cylinder	45.0 kilograms	17.6 kilograms
Horizontal distance of the centre of the cylinder from the point of support	20 centimetres	75 centimetres
Vertical distance between the points of support and of suspension	104 centimetres	104 centimetres

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

April, 1920.

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 1919	Hour	Date 1919	Hour	Date 1919	Hour	Double Amplitude
	h		h		h h	m m
January	1	13	January	6	1	{
	12	0		18	9	4-7
	19	12		24	12	23-24
February	3	19	February	6	17	14-16
	7	7		9	18	20
	10	9		13	16	1-2
	14	10		16	15	20-23
	18	15		20	23	9-13
March	22	13	March	28	3	15
	1	9		6	1	0.02
	7	3		8	18	0.01
	9	9		10	21	0.01
	12	6		19	2	0.02
April	20	8		23	2	0.01
	25	9		27	12	0.01
	28	14		30	3	16-18
	8	8	April	10	4	10
	10	10		13	21	22
	15	7		16	23	11-14
	19	13		22	6	22-3
	22	13		24	8	14-16
	27	3		29	19	17-20
May	3	10	May	5	8	6-9
	11	7		12	20	0.02
	13	9		14	23	0.01
June	5	16	June	6	18	0.01
	10	22		12	23	0.01
August	22	13	August	24	18	0.01
	5	2		7	6	0.03
	14	11		18	22	0.02
September	12	7	September	17	18	15-17
	19	20		23	19	7-9
October	25	10		26	23	14-16
	1	8	October	10	18	2-4
	22	2		22	10	1-6
November	5	2	November	6	23	15-17
	9	6		9	9	0.01
	14	13		17	1	0.01
	17	9		21	17	0.02
	24	13		26	1	5-9
December	1	8	December	2	23	3-4
	7	2		12	15	16-17
	16	6		18	19	1-3
	25	7		28	6	23-1
	28	18		31	10	6-9
						0.02
						0.04
						0.01
						0.01
						0.02
						0.02
						0.01