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IN THE

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, PART II.

METEOROLOGY, INCLUDING TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM



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turning in vertical planes about a common axis, and having 100 and 101 teeth respectively.

From the centre of the *back* wheel (that of 100 teeth) projects forwards a short hollow pin which incloses and works on a solid pin fixed to a support behind the back wheel.

The *front* wheel (that of 101 teeth) which turns on the above-named hollow pin, and slides closely on the face of the back wheel, has a graduated ring on its face, containing 100 divisions. The *outer* ends of the lines of graduation indicate miles, while the *inner* ends of the same lines, reckoned in the reverse order, indicate hundreds.

The endless screw, at every turn, causes both wheels to advance *two* teeth, so that for 100 miles the front wheel makes one complete turn, or 100 divisions, while the back wheel makes one complete turn and one tooth, and thus advances one division with respect to the front wheel. The miles up to 100 are shown by a fixed pointer, and the hundreds by a pointer attached to the end of the hollow pin.

For fractions of a mile there is a contrivance which needs adjustment at each observation.

A correction of 1 per cent. nearly should be subtracted from the fractional parts.

112. Galton's Hand Anemometer.

1894.

Lent by the Meteorological Council.

This is a small portable arrangement of Robinson's cups with a dial which reads to 45 miles an hour. Attached to the frame of the instrument is a sand glass which empties in two minutes. The sand glass is connected at the back of this frame with the dial, so that, on its being turned to allow the sand to run out, the dial is put in gear with the screw of the spindle of the cups, but on reversal of the glass is thrown out of gear.

In this way the velocity of the wind as indicated by a short period of exposure is registered.

This instrument was designed for the use of seamen in order that the records kept in log books of the force of the wind might be obtained by a uniform method of observation.

113. Lind's Water Anemometer, for indicating the pressure of the wind.

1876.

Lent by F. Darton & Co.

For observations the tube is filled with water until its level reaches the zero mark on the scale. If it then be brought into position with the mouth of the longer branch facing the wind the water will rise in the shorter branch to an extent which will vary with the wind's force.

From the difference of levels, with the aid of scales prepared