information is contained in Table XIV. The total number of observations utilized is as follows:

	Maryland Geological Survey.	Coast and Geodetic Survey and others.
Maryland	38	28
District of Columbia	..	4
Delaware	..	9
Pennsylvania, near the Md. Boundary	..	23
Virginia, " " "	..	9
W. Virginia, " " "	..	10
Total	38	83=121

Taking the total number of observations in Maryland, 56, the stations averaged one to every 218 square miles (564 square kilometers) of the total area (land and water 12,210 square miles); or, for every area 15 miles square there was, on the average, one station.

The preliminary reductions of my observations to the mean of day (24 hours), and the corrections on account of magnetic disturbances, were made as fully explained elsewhere. The reasons have also been given for referring the chart to the year 1900. The corrections necessary to reduce the 1896 observations to January 1st, 1900, were made assuming for the present that the secular change is at the rate of 3′ per annum over the entire state. From the auxiliary table XIA we find that the average annual change between 1895 and 1900 is as follows:

	′		′
I.	3.8	V.	2.8
II.	3.6	VI.	3.4
III.	2.6	VII.	2.8
IV.	3.2	VIII.	3.4
	3.0		3.1

The geographical positions which I assign to my stations are for the time being taken from the following sources:

Stations 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, 20A, 26, 28, 31, 34, 32A, 40, 41, 42, from the topographic sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Stations 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17A, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, from Martenet's map ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the inch) for 1886.