

NOTE.

In my report upon the Measurement of Gravity at Initial Stations, the unit of measure used is derived from the German Normal Meter No. 49. But Professor Förster has communicated new data with reference to the correction of that bar, in consequence of which it appears that the assumed meter of my publication was 16.6 microns too short. In an article in the American Journal of Science, Vol. XX, October, 1880, it is stated that the United States Office of Weights and Measures makes the same meter 19.2 microns too short. But this statement assumed the committee

meter to be correct. According to Barnard and Tresca, however, this meter is 3.4 microns too long. The meter of my paper is, therefore,

By the German comparisons, 16.6

By the American comparisons, 15.8

too short. Applying the mean of these corrections, my value of the seconds' pendulum at Paris becomes $0^m.9939175$, which is substantially identical with the value from Borda's corrected experiments, and is probably very close to the correct conclusion from Biot's work.

Correction.—On page 432 above, the heading "Dynamical Flexure" is not in the original. This heading correctly describes the experiments, but this phrase was first used later by Professor Plantamour.—[C. S. P.]