

new conditions of life. While on the one hand it was argued that the introduction of a comprehensive scheme by which time could be universally reckoned was highly desirable, it was equally maintained that the determination of a common Prime Meridian for the world was the key to its success, and that the establishment of such a meridian, as a zero, recognized by all nations, was the first important step demanded.

These proceedings were brought under the notice of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada. In the name of the Institute, they were submitted, in the form of a memorial,* with the hope that His Excellency would see fit to lay them before the Imperial Government, that they would by these means obtain the attention of the several scientific bodies throughout Europe, and that some general systematic effort would be made in the right direction to secure the important objects sought to be attained.

Through the good offices of His Excellency, copies of the Canadian Institute Proceedings found their way to the British Admiralty, the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich, The Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Edinburgh, The Royal Society, The Royal Geographical Society, The Royal Astronomical Society, The Royal United Service Institute, and other societies of eminence and weight in the United Kingdom. Copies of the papers were likewise sent through the Imperial Government to the Governments of the following countries, viz. :

FRANCE,	GERMANY,
ITALY,	NORWAY AND SWEDEN,
THE UNITED STATES,	RUSSIA,
AUSTRIA,	BELGIUM,
BRAZIL,	DENMARK,
JAPAN,	THE NETHERLANDS,
SPAIN,	PORTUGAL,
SWITZERLAND,	TURKEY,
GREECE,	CHINA.

In the year following, the American Metrological Society issued a Report of the Committee on Standard Time. The Report bears the name of Mr. Cleveland Abbe, the Chairman of the Committee, and the date of May, 1879. It draws attention to many of the causes calling for the establishment of accurate time, and the

* See page 27.