The new Observatory, which was commenced in June, and finished during the early days of September, consists of two parts—a circular stone cellar and an above ground structure. The cellar is nineteen feet in diameter, the walls two feet in thickness, the floor concrete, and the roof covered with felt and gravel, in which, on stone piers sunk in concrete to a depth of six feet below the floor, are placed the self-recording photographic instruments: namely, the declinometer for recording changes in the direction of the magnetic needle, and the bifilar and vertical force instruments for registering, respectively, changes in the horizontal and vertical components of the earth's magnetism. Above ground and connected with the Observatory by a flight of steps, is an erection which is divided into two portions, in the larger of which absolute magnetic determination will be made, piers being provided on which to place the necessary instruments, and an adjustable opening on the roof for transit work; the smaller portion is an office, which will be heated by a copper stove.

Observations were first made in the new Observatory on September 10th, and by Oct. 1st all the instruments had been adjusted in their new position, and everything was running smoothly. Results already obtained show that values will differ but slightly from those obtained at the old Observatory, and a very careful comparison was made before dismounting the old eye-reading instruments in Toronto.

Very great care was taken in selecting materials for the building. Every stone used was tested for magnetic effect, and none but copper and zinc nails and

fastenings have been used.

There appears to be every prospect that the new Observatory will be admirably suited for the purpose for which it was designed, and there is strong reason to think that the series of observations at Agincourt will be practically a continuation of the old and valuable series of observations made in Toronto. All photographic records will be sent for development to the Toronto Observatory, which continues to be the central office of the Meteorological Service of Canada.