

# EXPLANATION OF EXTERNAL VIEW OF THE OBSERVATORY.

- A.* Thermometer for solar radiation.
- B.* Screen of Venetian blinds.
- C.* Thermometer.
- D.* Opening in ridge of the roof, closed with shutters, to allow use of transit instrument.
- E.* Rain gauge with conducting pipe through the roof.
- F.* Velocity shaft of the anemometer.
- G.* Mast for elevating apparatus for collecting electricity.
- H.* Cord for hoisting the collecting apparatus.
- I.* Copper wire for conducting the electricity into the building.
- J.* Direction shaft of the anemometer.

# EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN OF THE OBSERVATORY.

- A.* Anemometer.
- B.* Small transit for correcting time.
- C.* Electrical machine for charging the Distinguisher.
- D.* Peltier's electrometer.
- d.* Space occupied by Drosometer, Polariscope, &c.
- E.* Electrometer. *e.* Discharger.
- F.* Distinguisher.
- f.* Small stove—sometimes used in damp weather.
- G.* Thermometer placed in the prismatic spectrum for investigations on light.
- H.* Nigretti & Zambra's barometers and cisterns, 118 feet above the level of the sea.
- I.* Small-tube barometer.
- J.* Newman's barometer.
- K.* Aneroid barometer.
- L.* Quadrant and artificial horizon.
- M.* Microscope and apparatus for ascertaining the forms of snow crystals.
- N.* Thermometer, psychrometer, &c., 4 feet high. A space is left between the two walls to insure insulation and prevent radiation.
- O.* Ozonometer.
- P.* Evaporater—removed in winter and replaced by scales for showing the amount of evaporation from the surface of ice.
- Q.* Post sunk in the ground, and 40 feet high, to carry the arms of support for the Anemometer.
- R.* Solar radiator.
- S.* Venetian blinds.
- T.* Iron rod beneath the surface of the ground connected with the discharger to insure safety.