

the entire summer and well on into the winter, is practically unbroken and the observers could upon a succession of clear nights during that time. Less dependence is placed upon the winter season, which is however short.

While there I looked over their weather records, which at that time had not been published; part of the data is here summarized and may be of interest. The data given are the means for the $12\frac{1}{2}$ years from July 1st, 1888, to Dec. 31st, 1900.

Maximum temperature.	74°·2 F
Minimum temperature	32°·2 F
Daily range.	12°·7 F
Temperature	52°·1
Humidity.	61·3 per cent.
Total precipitation yearly	29·9 inches
Wind velocity.	12·9 miles per hour.
Clear days.	214 per year.

The following additional items are of interest:

Highest barometer.	30·26 inches.
Lowest barometer....	29·85 inches.
Highest temperature..	91° F.
Lowest temperature....	13° F.
Greatest rainfall in 24 hours	4·36 inches.
Lowest humidity.....	1 per cent.
Highest wind velocity recorded..	30 miles per hour.

In connection with the daily range in temperature, which is extremely low, it must further be stated that the range during the observing hours of the night is very low indeed. There is a sharp drop in the temperature in the early hours of the evening and then it remains almost constant for the rest of the night, not over 2° or 3° difference in temperature being the rule. This is most favourable and accounts in some measure for the uniform seeing throughout the night which is experienced on mount Hamilton.

The director, Dr. Campbell, was absent in Europe but Mr. R. H. Tucker, the acting director, and in fact every member of the staff did