

Cataraqui Bay. Scaling from the city map the former is west of the latter 5,300 feet, or 72.8 seconds of arc, or 4.85 seconds of time. Applying this to the 1857 value, remembering that it rested on Quebec, and Quebec in turn on Harvard whose longitude was then taken at  $4^{\text{h}} 44^{\text{m}} 30^{\text{s}}.70$ , while the improved value is  $^{\text{s}}.35$  greater, that is,  $4^{\text{h}} 44^{\text{m}} 31^{\text{s}}.05$ , it follows that the Kingston 1857 value based on the latter Harvard longitude, together with the above reduction of  $4^{\text{s}}.85$  gives us Ashe's longitude for our 1905 station as  $5^{\text{h}} 05^{\text{m}} 50^{\text{s}}.02$  or  $2^{\text{s}}.84$  less than the definitive 1905 value of  $5^{\text{h}} 05^{\text{m}} 52^{\text{s}}.86$ .

In 1858 a series of observations was made on Donati's comet and published by Dr. Williamson. An application was made to Parliament for a grant in aid of the object of the observatory. An annual grant of \$500 was obtained in 1860, and the succeeding years. By its assistance the late observatory building in the city park was erected at an expense of about \$1,400. The purchase of a transit circle and standard sidereal and mean time clocks, such as are necessary for a fully equipped observatory (costing at least fully \$5,000) being wholly beyond the means of the friends of the institution, a small transit by Simms was purchased in the mean time (1863) for \$180, and the loan of a larger instrument called the Beaufoy transit was obtained (March, 1864) by application to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, England.

The situation of the observatory in the city park was for various reasons unsuitable for carrying on useful work, and in consequence the observatory and instruments were moved to a small but neat observatory structure in the rear of the College, Queen's, in 1881.

The observatory suffered in 1909 a third location—its present location—being near the southwest corner of University Avenue and Stuart Street.

Montreal.—The observatory here, on the campus of McGill University, is chiefly concerned with meteorological work and is one of the chief reporting stations of the Meteorological Service of Canada. The original building, erected in 1862 and occupied in 1863 by Dr. Chas. Smallwood, consisted of a basement, one story and the beginnings of a small tower and was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Smallwood's meteorological observations had hitherto been carried on at St. Martin, Isle Jesus, nine miles west of Montreal, and dated back as far as 1849. It was only after the