Our astronomic station of 1908 was not at this observatory, but in the city, near the water front, not far from the corner of Regent and Campbell streets. The actual difference between the two points of observation as communicated to me by the City Clerk of Fredericton is: our station north of the observatory 3,810 feet, and west 2,150 feet, the latter equivalent to 30.45 seconds of arc, or 2.03 seconds of time. Applying this difference to the 1855 value we obtain the reduced longitude of Fredericton as $4^h\ 26^m\ 35^s.81$. This value should be in agreement or very close agreement with our 1908 value of $4^h\ 26^m\ 33^s.56$. However, a difference is found of $2^s.25$, *i.e.*, $1908-1855=-0^h\ 00^m\ 02^s.25$.

The Observatory at Kingston

It would appear that the impulse to erect an observatory in the public park at Kingston, was due to the interest aroused in astronomy by the annular eclipse of the sun on May 26, 1854, which was observed at Kingston by Lieut. Col. Baron de Rottenberg with a Dolland $2\frac{1}{4}$-in. objective, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. focal length; and by Fred J. Rowan with a Troughton & Simms small telescope attached to a transit theodolite. The observations were made contiguous to Murney's tower. The mean time was obtained from several double altitudes of the sun, and watches " a description to be depended upon, with a probable error of 3 or 4 seconds."

(The above data are found in "The Canadian Journal", Vol. III, p. 177, in the March number for 1855).

Before continuing the story of the observatory, to preserve chronological order, we give the essentials of a communication of Dr. James Williamson of Kingston to the Editor of the "Canadian Journal" and which appeared in the November number, 1854. The article was on the longitude of Kingston. "Eclipses of the sun, it is well known, afford one of the most accurate means of determining the longitude, independently of such means as telegraphic communication with an observatory, the longitude of which has been already ascertained. The longitude of Kingston, as deduced from two eclipses of the sun, and one transit of Mercury, the time being taken from a carefully regulated clock, the pendulum having a wooden rod, is as follows: