To Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, was awarded the contract for the mechanical parts of the equatorial, and also for the dome, while J. A. Brashear, of Allegheny, received the contract for the optical parts of the 15-inch equatorial; spectroscopic grating, etc.

From Clemens Riefler the standard sidereal clock was obtained. Fauth & Co., of Washington, made, under the supervision of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, a half-seconds pendulum apparatus—Medenhall type—for the Observatory. Troughton & Simms, of London, received the order for the meridian circle, 6-inch aperture; and for a transit theodolite, 12-inch horizontal and vertical circles.

From the Zeiss Optical Works, Jena, a comparator was ordered. During 1901, the Chief Astronomer, contemplating installation in the Observatory, as well as in the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, of a system of electrically-controlled clocks, corresponded with many manufacturers, institutions and observatories: Paul Bunge; Howard Watch & Clock Co.; The Self-Winding Clock Co.; U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; U. S. Naval Observatory; Royal Observatory, Greenwich; Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; Kullberg, London; E. Dent & Co., London; Favarger & Co., Neuchatel; Bréguet, Paris; and G. Borel, Paris.

On November 15, 1901, the printed specifications for contract for the erection of the Astronomical Observatory were received by the Chief Astronomer from the Department of Public Works.

On February 19, 1902, the Chief Astronomer gave to the writer a memorandum to proceed to Washington concerning the half-seconds pendulums ordered; the iced-bar base measuring apparatus, and precision level.

On February 28, 1902, the writer furnished a long report on his visit to Washington. Iced-bar apparatus was ordered.

On September 4, 1902, the writer observed for azimuth and defined the east and west line for contractor.

On October 12, 1902, the Chief Astronomer informed the writer that the Minister (Mr. Sifton) authorized the trans-Pacific