

II. That, with the view of giving effect to the foregoing resolution, similar observations and the same form of publication should, as far as possible, be adopted throughout the colonies.

III. That, in order effectively to carry out the objects of the Conference as affirmed in the foregoing resolutions, it is desirable to establish first-class meteorological stations in certain well-selected positions in the several Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand, in addition to those now existing.

IV. That the definition of the work of a first-class station, given in the preface to the New Zealand Meteorological Report for 1873, be adopted, viz.,—

“The observations taken are limited to those for determining atmospheric pressure; maximum and minimum daily temperature of atmosphere, and of insolation and radiation; the average daily amount of moisture; the rainfall and number of rainy days; the force and direction of wind; and amount and character of cloud.”

V. That the instruments at each first-class station consist of a mercurial barometer of either the standard or Board of Trade form; thermometers of Kew or approved patterns, compared with standards as frequently as possible; rain-gauges of 8 inches collecting diameter; and wind-gauges of any approved form. The local hours of observation to be 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. Beaufort's scale of wind to be adopted; the observations to be recorded in equivalents in velocity and pressure.

VI. That it is very desirable to obtain the co-operation of the Government of Tasmania, and to persuade them to establish a station at the public expense at Hobart Town.

VII. That it is desirable to secure the co-operation of the Governments of Western Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania in the system of weather telegrams which now embraces the Colonies of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

VIII. That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is desirable that weather telegrams and forecasts shall in all cases depend upon the observations used for general meteorological and climatological statistics, and be under the direction of the head of the Meteorological Department in each colony.

IX. That this Conference, having been informed that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company will charge half rates for the transmission of weather reports through the cable connecting Australia and Tasmania, and probably also the cable to New Zealand, recommend that the cost of such reports be defrayed by the participating colonies in equal proportions; and that, in the opinion of this Conference, such cost need not exceed in the aggregate £350 per annum.

X. That, in the opinion of the Conference, this expenditure is justified by the extreme importance to the shipping interest of early information of the approach of dangerous easterly and westerly gales.

XI. That the several Governments be requested to cause precedence to be given to the regular weather telegrams and special storm reports.

XII. That, in the opinion of this Conference, there should be established in each of the colonies, upon a high mountain-peak, a meteorological observatory for the special study of winds and other meteorological phenomena; and that the most desirable positions for them would be the following:—

		About
South Australia—Mount Lofty	...	.. 2,500 feet above sea level.
New South Wales—Kiandra	...	.. 4,600 feet above sea level.
New Zealand—Tauhara, Taupo	..	4,600 feet above sea level.
New Zealand—Mount Herbert	...	.. 4,000 feet above sea level.
Tasmania—Mount Wellington	...	.. 4,000 feet above sea level.
Victoria—Mount Macedon		3,500 feet above sea level.

XIII. That the revision of the present telegraph weather code be referred to Messrs. Russell and Ellery, with a view to its simplification and extension.

XIV. That the interchange of weather statistics, in carrying out the suggestions of this Conference, between the different Australasian stations, should be in the form of a diagram; and that this should not interfere with the printing of statistics by the different colonies in any way they like.

XV. (1.) That the monthly graphic records for interchange consist of curves, showing barometer, velocity and direction of wind, temperature, humidity, rainfall; with remarks upon weather, especially with reference to storms and atmospheric disturbances; and that specific forms be prepared and distributed to the co-operating colonies. (2.) That the mean humidity curve be derived from the means of maximum and minimum of wet- and dry-bulb thermometers. (3.) The barometer curve to be constructed from barographic records, so as to depict the turning points. (4.) The temperature curve to represent maximum and minimum and mean for each day. (5.) The velocity and direction of the wind to be deduced from the anemometer.

XVI. That, in the transmission of telegrams, the reports be generalized from the local weather reports.

For New Zealand the following subdivision into districts is recommended for convenience of reporting:—

A.	N.E. aspect	...	North Cape to East Cape.
B.	N W aspect	..	Cape Maria to West Cape (exclusive of Cook Straits).
C.	...	S. aspect	.. West Cape to Moeraki.
D.	...	S.E. aspect	.. Moeraki to East Cape (exclusive of Cook Straits)
E.	..	Cook Straits	. Comprising Wanganui, Wellington, Cape Campbell, and Cape Farewell, Nelson.

A code to be framed to express the weather in each of the above aspects in general terms, according to the judgment of the reporter, thus: Aspect. Wind and Weather. | Rain. | Sea. No remark, to indicate absence of marked phenomena.

XVII. That the telegrams furnished to Melbourne by Tasmania should conform with those between the Australian Colonies.

XVIII. That weather telegrams from the Australian Colonies shall comprise—(1) Barometer reduced to 32° and sea-level; (2) dry bulb; (3) humidity; (4) maximum and minimum; (5) direction