A. F. Hunter

prism one may see how the position of the image of an object changes (a distant street lamp at night, for example, which gives rays of light that are nearly parallel to each other, and therefore resemble the sun's rays in that particular) as the inclination of the prism to the object changes. When the prism is held at right angles to the line of sight, the image of the object is in the same horizontal plane as the object itself. But inclining the top of the prism toward the object, the image of it rises above the horizontal plane; and on the other hand, inclining the bottom of the prism



FIG. 1 Excentric Solar halo observed at Barrie, Ont.

toward the object makes the image fall. If, therefore, the sun's rays shine through very small prisms of snow that have their upper ends inclined toward the sun, the sun images, and consequently the entire halo, will be somewhat elevated relatively to the sun. But if the small prisms have their top ends inclined away from the sun, the opposite result will follow, viz., the halo will be somewhat lowered relatively to the sun, as in the example from nature, now under consideration. Hence, I concluded that the snow prisms