Rejecting 180° we have cos 74° - 24′ - 23″ = 9.429449
tan ω = 9.637317
tan *DSL* = 9.066766
DSL = 6° - 39′ - 6″

Now the angle *VCE* = angle *VCF* − angle *ECF*
= 40° - 21′ 12″

Therefore the angle of position is equal to the angle *DSL* + the supplement of *VCE*. or 146° - 17′ . 9 from the northern limb towards the east.

In the same way we may compute the angle of position at the last external contact.

From a point in longitude 71° 55′ W. of Greenwhich, and latitude 45° 21′ . 7 N., at or near Bishop's College, Lennoxville, we find by the preceding method,

First external contact December 6th, 9 h. 19.5 m., A.M.
First internal " " 9 h. 39.4 m., "
Last internal " " 3 h. 2.6 m., P.M.
Last external " " 3 h. 23 m. "

Mean Time at Lennoxville.

Least distance between the centres 10′ - 59″.8.

From a point in longitude 64° - 24′ W. of Greenwich, and latitude 45° 8′ 30″ N., at or near Acadia College, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

First external contact December 6th, 9 h 48.7 m., A.M.
First internal " " 9 h 28.4 m., "
Last internal " " 3 h 31.7 m., P.M.
Last external " " 3 h 51.8 m.. "

Mean Time at Wolfville.

Least distance between the centres 10′ - 59″, 5.

THE SUN'S PARALLAX.

ART. 25.—A transit of Venus affords us the best means of determining with accuracy the Sun's parallax, and thence the distances of the Earth and other planets from the Sun.