

[1868.

of the year he
will not be seen
March. During
December, he is
observations. The
throughout the
17th May.
October 22; then
of his motion

the year. Ex-

SARIES, &C.

1819	May 24
b. 1846	25
Pentecost	31
s, b. '65, June 3	7
	11
ria. 1837	20
	24
ictoria, '38	28
Paul	29
n. 1862 July 1	
m. 1866	5
Aug. 1	
1844	6
	Sept. 29
	Nov. 1
b. 1841	9
b. 1840	21
	29
	30
b. 1844 Dec 1	
d Æt. 42	14
	21
DAY	25
	26
gelist	27
	28

ne at Charlotte-
west, with the
ation, which is

[1868.

ALMANAC.

5

The time of Sunrise and Sunset is given to the nearest minute mean time, but may be brought to apparent time by applying the equation of time as directed.

The time of High Water is given for once in the 24 hours, but the time of any intervening tide may be found by adding to the time of preceding High Water, half the difference between it and the succeeding. For example,—to find the morning tide on the 21st June;

June 21—11h. 52m. p. m.

June 20—10h. 50m. p. m.

2 | 1h. 2m.

31m.

June 21—11h. 21m.

The time of High Water for the following places will be found by subtracting from Charlottetown time as under:

Pinette, Bedeque, Pictou, Tatmagouche	0h. 45m.
Murray Harbor	1h. 39m.
Indian Rocks, Wood Islands	2h. 5m.
Cardigan River	2h. 5m.
St. Peters	2h. 15m.
Malpeque	4h. 45m.
Casumpeque	5h. 5m.
North Cape	6h. 35m.

At the head of each month, besides the changes of the Moon, is given the Perigee or Moon's nearest approach to the earth; also, the Lunar Equinoctials—days when atmospheric disturbance may be expected.

* denotes the day and hour when the moon crosses the line, N. and S. the time when she attains her greatest North or South declination.

When these days fall close upon the day of a Moons change, or Perigee, this disturbing influence is proportionably increased, and these cases are marked * or ***, according as two or three of these influences combine. Where *** occur a gale may be expected with considerable certainty.

In addition to these days, the effect of a storm generated near the tropics, may be propagated so as to arrive in about two or three days—it having been ascertained that these circular storms travel at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour.

THE NEW STYLE in Catholic countries, by order of Pope Gregory XIII., was adopted in 1582, commanding to reckon the 5th of October as the 15th, thus omitting 10 days. Protestant countries adopted this rule in 1752, calling the 3rd of September the 14th, omitting 11 nominal days. Russia still adheres to the old style, the difference from the new being now 12 days. Up to 1752, the year was held to begin in England with the 24 of March; 1751 did so, but 1752 began January 1, by Act of Parliament, agreeably to the Gregorian or Roman Catholic Calendar, which is the true time, with only an error of one day in about 3,000 years.