true times? On June 1, from the Almanack, the Equation of time is substract 2m. 34s., therefore the clock should be 2m. 34s. before noon, so the true time is 11h. 57m. 26s. A. M. On July 1, the Equation of Time is, add 3m. 22s., therefore the clock should be 3m. 22s. afternoon, or the time is 0h. 3m. 22s. P. M. The greatest difference between mean time (common clock time) and apparent time (time as shewn by the Sun-dial) occurs on the 3rd Novr., and it is 16m. 17s. subtractive. On the 12th February the greatest additive difference occurs, viz. 14m. 32s.

7.—The Sun's declination for the same as the Equation, 6th col.

8.—The rising or setting of the Moon—the setting being given from the New to Full moon, and the rising from Full to New Moon.

9.—The place of the Moon in the Ecliptic.

10.—The time of the Moon's southing or passing the meridian. This column also shews the time of High Water at Windsor, Parrsboro', Horton, Cornwallis, &c.

11.—Days increase or decrease in hours and minutes.

The top of the columns of each month shows the Moon's phases, or the times of New and Full Moon, and of the first and last quarters, or two quadratures with the sun.

THE FARMER'S CALENDAR, is placed at the foot of the columns of each month.

RIGHT HAND PAGE.

1.—Contains the days of the month.

2.—Sundays, Weather, Anniversaries, &c.

3.—The Time of High Water at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

4. .....Annapolis & St. John, N. B.

5. .....Charlotte Town, P. E. Island.

6. .....St. Johns, Newfoundland,

of that tide which immediately precedes the Southing of the Moon. These four columns being computed on the supposition, that the time of High Water on the days of New and Full Moon (*L'etablissment du port*) is at Halifax 7h. 30m.—at Annapolis and St. John, N. B. 11h. 14m.—at Charlottetown, P. E. Island 10h. 55m.—and at St. Johns, Newfoundland 6h. 30m. All the calculations in this Almanack are made to *mean* solar time, a mode of computation now in general use, and which will very soon (if it has not already done so) supercede the old mode of reckoning. Those persons, however, who may prefer to use *apparent* time, the calculations will be equally useful, as *mean* time can be converted into *apparent* time by subtracting the quantity in the 6th column of the left hand page, when the Sun is *slow* of clock, and adding it when *fast* of clock. Thus on the 1st Feb. the sun rises in meantime at 7h. 20m. and sets at 5h. 8m. from which substract 13m. the quantity by which the sun is that day too slow, and obtain 7h. 7m. and 5h. 55m. the *apparent* time.

As for the Weather, we are still determined to have a guess at it, hit or miss, and we hope that at least, they will be as often right as wrong; at any rate, we shall endeavour not to confound winter snows with summer showers.