These data may be reduced if required to Charlottetown time by multiplying the hourly variation by the constant 4.208 and adding or subtracting the product according as the data are increasing or decreasing. Example: To find how much is the Sun slow of clock at Charlottetown, Aug. 9.

Hourly variation of Equation, Time		358
Constant multiplier		4.208
		2864
		7160
Equation Increasing add		1432
	m	1.506464
Sun slow at Greenwich	4.	59.26
Sun slow Charlottetown	5	0.77

From the Sun's apparent Semi-diameter which is given for each day of the year, may be found the Sun's horizontal Parallax, (which equal to the earth's apparent Semi-diameter as seen from the Sun's distance) by dividing the Semi-diameter by 107.44 which is the ratio of the Sun's actual diameter to that of the earth. Thus on July 1st when the Sun is at his greatest distance, Semi-diameter 15′ 46″= $\frac{946}{107.44}$=8.805 horizontal Parallax on December 31st, the Sun being in perigee 16 18.2=978.2 $\frac{978.2}{107.44}$=9.106.

To find the Sun's Parallax in altitude, multiply the horizontal Parallax as found above by the cosine of the altitude.

Example:—What correction for Parallax is to be applied when Sun's altitude is 20° 30′ 30″ on the 31st December.

Sun's horizontal Parallax December 31st,	9.106
Cosine of Altitude 20° 20′ 30″	.9336
	56196
	93660
	8.4294
Sun's Parallax in altitude	8.5286796 = 8″.53

To find the day's length subtract the time of sunrise from 12 hours and add the time of sunset. Thus for February 11th, Sun rises, 7.14

	12
	7.14
	4.46
Sun sets,	5.16
	10.2

It is only when the Equation of time equals 0 that when Sun changes from fast to slow or the reverse that the fore-noon hours equal the afternoon. Then the days length