Upper North River	17	696½	9 47	Boutilier's Point,	47	2256	27 18	*Graham's,	21	1917	31 20
Kemptown	17	1067½	14 53	St. James,	47	2283	27 53				
Upper Pictou Road	28	1536	20 92	Head Harbor,	42	2337	28 17	RURAL.			
Harmony	37	1915	26 09	Victoria,	43	2610	31 82				
Smithfield	22	1418½	19 73	Albert,	51	2829	31 09	Laudell's,	39	2209	26 63
Upper Brookfield	—	—	— —	Lower Ward,	72	3849½	46 40	Cook's,	50	3300	39 77
Earlton Road	33	1116	15 20	Haggart's Cove,	47	2149	29 52	Lake Egmont,	55	2592	31 24
Colters	20	1312	18 27	Indian Harbour,	62	26:8	32 40	Meagher's Grant,	11	1739½	20 96
Alma	—	—	— —	Peggy's Cove,	40	2693	32 46	Little River,	73	3553	42 82
Riversdale	45	1516	20 65	West Dover,	40	2118	29 14	Gladwin,	45	2863	31 50
Stewiacke Road	21	1690	23 03	Upper Prospect,	80	2815	33 92	North School,	50	2981	35 96
				Ketch Harbor,	61	113	14 33	Taylor's,	37	1616	19 85
STIRLING.				Herring Cove,	98	5719½	68 94	Reid's,	39	2995	36 10
				Hammond's Plains,	76	3573	43 06	Higgin's,	66	3542½	42 69
Tatamagouche	139	7262	74 28	Bedford,	47	2443½	27 04	Sedgwick,	33	1886	22 74
Tarbet	69	3598	36 80	Lower Sackville,	—	—	—	Archibald's,	48	2515	30 32
Forest	56	3049	31 18	Upper Sackville,	36	2212½	26 67	Hutchinson,	45	561	6 80
Waughs River	50	2757½	28 14	Dartmouth,	543	35959½	433 40	Henry,	51	2761	33 31
River John Road	92	4629	47 81	Montague,	52	3568½	43 01	*Dutch Village,	25	1895	30 41
French River	40	2098	21 46	Waverley,	62	3610	43 51	*Kerr's,	22	1091	17 51
Bay Head	69	2818½	28 82	Fall River,	55	2702½	32 58	*Dean,	51	3005½	48 30
Murphy's	82	4180	42 74	Oldham,	44	2199½	26 51	*Chaplain,	25	739	11 88
Mill Brook	24	979½	10 00	Preston Road,	50	3080	37 12				
Olwers Bridge	43	2620	26 79	Eastern Passage,	60	3111	37 50				
West New Annan	51	2616	26 75	S. E. Passage,	71	3236½	39 01	SHORE.			
Byers Mills	60	3998½	40 88	Cow Bay,	47	2935½	35 39				
Wilsons	60	2311½	23 61	Cole Harbor,	33	1443	17 59	Petpezwick,	46	2231	26 92
Earltown Village	60	2502	25 58	Lawrencetown,	39	1929	23 25	Musquodoboit Hr.,	53	2849	34 31
Burle	53	2811½	29 06	Foot Porter's Lake,	21	1343½	16 19	Lower Jeddore,	49	2228	26 85
Conkeys	41	1786	18 26	Lake Porter,	44	2029½	24 46	Oyster Pond,	58	3724	44 88
G. Sutherlands	31	1514	15 48	Chezzetcook,	229	14779½	178 12	Lakeville,	28	1243	14 97
				Head of do,	66	3539	42 61	Porter's Passage,	19	1401	16 88
POOR SECTIONS.				Lower East do,	53	3182	38 35	Ship Harbor,	53	3512	42 33
Lake Road	52	2072	28 24	*East Dover,	47	3807	61 18	Shoal Bay,	55	3518½	42 41
Hingleys	51	2509	34 20	*Shad Bay,	28	2085	33 51	Pope's Harbor,	51	3123	37 64
Hendersons	36	1279	17 41	*St. Andrews,	6	546½	8 79	Spry Harbor,	55	2282½	27 51
McKay's Mills	35	1513	20 61	*Beech Hill,	28	708½	11 38	Spry Bay,	76	6044½	72 85
Rossville	31	1606	21 88	Green Head,	14	548	6 60	Sheet Harbor, W.,	80	5143	65 60
Slades	37	1159½	15 79	Goodwood,	15	587	7 08	Sheet Harbor, E.,	62	3735½	45 02
Berichan	31	1273½	17 33	*Lower Prospect,	32	1949	31 18	Salmon River,	50	3068	36 97
North Earlton	33	1224½	16 69	Pennant,	28	2162	26 05	Newdy Quoddy,	74	5720	68 94
Truro Road	33	1399½	19 08	*Harrietsfield,	20	680	10 93	Kirker's,	52	3037	36 61
Point Brule Point	—	—	— —	Portuguese Cove,	57	2973½	35 84	Moser's River,	53	2974½	35 84
				*Kempt Tower,	18	1637	26 31	Nicumtau,	37	2203½	26 56
				*Springfield,	No School.			*Musquodoboit Hr.,	33	1910½	30 70
CO. OF HALIFAX.				*Cross Roads,	No School.			*Buzer's,	36	1817	29 67
				*Maroon Hill,	31	1487	23 89	*Lower Jeddore, E.,	27	1318½	21 17
WEST.				*Beaver Bank St.,	22	1445½	23 22	*Clam Harbor,	14	1748	28 09
				*Windsor Junction,	43	2437	30 17	*Mooselands,	23	1807	29 04
Hubbard's Cove,	81	4070	49 05	*Grand Lake,	37	1272½	20 45				
Black Point,	64	2193	26 43	*New Road, Preston,	48	3335	53 59	BORDER SECTIONS.			
				*Devil's Island,	23	2056½	32 95	N. W. Arm,	55	3202	20 59
				*Salmon Hole,	8	510	8 20	Glenmore,	37	2175	18 73

"WHAT IS WRIT IS WRIT."

BY WM. J. DAVIS.

Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world. [Psalm XIX.

YOU may be interested to know how astronomers calculate the distances of the heavenly bodies from our planet, the Earth. One means is by parallax. What is parallax? Parallax is the relative alteration in position of a body viewed from different points; and we can use this relative alteration as a basis of calculation in a simple geometrical problem. It is a process similar to what is called triangulation in land-surveying. We wish to determine the shortest distance from us of an inaccessible object, separated from us, let us say, by an interflowing river. Our plan is to take severally two points of observation; first connecting them by a straight line whose length we measure, we draw imaginary lines from the ends of this base-line to the object on the other shore; then measuring with proper instruments the angles thus formed, we have three known elements, of a triangle from which to determine, among other things, its altitude; this altitude is the distance we seek to know. The object we looked at from two different stand-points did not absolutely change its position, but appeared to do so; it was we, the observers, who moved. But the relative alteration of position enabled us to get a basis for a strictly mathematical calculation. In estimating the distances from us of some of the planets we use a known distance on the Earth's surface as a base; in estimating the distances of some of the fixed stars any mere line measured on the Earth's surface would be entirely inadequate—for we may speak of all distances on the Earth as absolutely trivial in comparison with the vast cosmical quantities with which we present-

ly have to deal. As the Earth revolves about the Sun in an orbit which it takes three hundred and sixty-five days to traverse, if on a certain night we observe a star directly overhead, and then again six months thereafter, when the Earth reaches the opposite point of its orbit, we have a base-line of 183,500,000 miles, which may help us to a conclusion. But so far are the fixed stars from us that in but few cases does there appear any relative change in position, even when viewed from opposite points of the Earth's orbit. Let us suppose that by the aid of the most delicate micrometrical instruments we have just observed the exact position of a star, and then quicker than the lightning's flash have speeded to the other end of our base-line, 183,500,000 miles long. Now once again let us look at the star. It is precisely where we left it in the sidereal firmament. If it was directly overhead a moment ago, our instruments assure us that its relative position is identically the same now as then. No parallax has been found. This is almost the invariable result of astronomical observations conducted for the purpose of calculating stellar distances; but in a few instances a slight parallax has been detected, sufficient for making a calculation which perhaps leads to within a few billion or trillion miles of the true result. Suppose that by parallax we have calculated the distance of α Lyræ and find it, in round numbers, to be 122,669,700,000,000 miles—and for all we know it may be distant from us the square or the cube or any other power of this number—we can only say these figures represent a certain incomprehensible distance on the *hither* side of which the star can not be. What idea do these figures (beyond the wildest dream of an insurance agent when reporting the assets of his company) convey to the mind? Who can perceive their relation to the unit? Whose fancy can overleap the yawning chasm that separates us from the radiant