# Maclear & Co.'s Canadian Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Chronological Cycles, &c., 1856.	FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS, &c., 1856,
Dominical Letter	Quinquagesima Sunday         Fell'y           Ash Wednesday, or First of Lent         Feb'y           Quadra. Flrst Sunday in Lent         Feb'y           Mid Lent Sunday.         Feb'y           Palm Sunday         Mar.           Glood Friday         Mar.           EASTER SUNDAY         Mar.           Low Sunday         Mar.           Rogation Sunday         Mar.           A seension Day—Holy Thursday         May           Whit Sunday—Pentacost         May           Trinity Sunday         May           Corpus Christi         May           Middle day of the Year         July           Advent Sunday         Nov.           30
THE SEASONS, 1856.—TORONTO.	The Seasons 1856,—Toron 10.
Winter Solstiee (1855) December 22.   3 31 mor, Vernal Equinox, March 20, 1856.   4 32 mor, Summer Solstice, June 21.   1 21 mor, Autumnal Equinox, September 22.   3 36 even. Winter Solstice, December 21.   9 22 mor, Sun in Winter Signs,   89 1 1 mor.	Sun in Spring Signs   92 20 40
Morning Stars, 1856.	EVENING STARS, 1856,
Venus until July 19th, 1856, Mars until April 1st, 1856, Jupiter from March 5 to Sept, 26, Saturn from June 24 to Dec, 31,	Venus from July 19th to May 10th, 1857, Mars from April 1st to June 7th, 1857, Jupiter until March 5th, and from Sept, 26th, to April Saturn until June 24th, 1856, [11th, 1857

## TO THE READER.

SUNS RISING AND SETTING.—There are two kinds of time used in commou Almanaes, for the Sun's Rising and Setting. One is Clock time, and the other is Apparent or Sun time. Clock time is always right, while Sun time varies every day, and is alternately too "Fast" or too "Slow." Hence it is that two Almanaes made by the same calculator, for the same year and place, will give the Sun's rising and setting very differently, if a different kind of time is used in each. Persons observing this must not think that either is wrong. According to apparent time the sun will always rise and set at six o'clock, at the time of its crossing the equinoctial; but this is never the case according to Clock time, or true time. If the sun was in the meridian, or at the noon mark, at 12 o'clock every day, then apparent time would be true, and the sun would always rise and set at 6 o'clock, when at the equinoxes. People generally suppose it is 12 o'clock when the sun is in mid-heaven, or at the noon mark. In this there is a great mistake, for the sun is so irregular, that it does not come to these points at 12 o'clock oftener than four times in a whole year. In this Almanae we give the time exact to the nearest second that a correct clock must show, when the sun is in the meridian and shadow at noon mark, for every day in the year. When the sun is at the noon mark it is noon, but not twelve o'clock very often.

### To ascertain the Length of the Day and Night.

At any time of the year add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising for the length of the day.

Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the length of the night. These rules are equally true for apparent time.

#### Explanation of the Signs used in this Almanac.

New Moon, and Moon generally. Signature. Signature. Under the Earth. South. Staturn. South. Staturn. South. South.

#### Directions for finding the True Time.

The Sun as we have stated before, is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only of the year. It is sometimes as much as 16½ minutes before or after twelve, when its shadow strikes the moon mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the hoon mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun dial or noon mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the sun is on the noon mark, the watch must be set 12 minutes and 34 seconds past 12, which will be the true time. The Practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moou, is not strictly correct; as the unovenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time, is by the use of a noon-mark or a meridian-line.

#### Astronomical Notes for 1856.

The Moon will run lowest this year on October 6th, to the 3rd degree of Sagittarius, having a declination of 28° 36′ 1.2″ south. It will run highest October 18th, to the 3rd degree of Gemini, having a declination of 28° 35′32.2″ north.

This declin Moon's Asc 9, is 23° 27'

Distance will be nor ence of 7 d. Mercury

in the east unfavoural N. B.—Ti equinox. I

The numb of the plane

1856.

January February March 15, April 15, May 15, June 15,

To ascerta left-hand cold PISING of a st SETTING of a st apparition, a diurnal arcs; after midnighthe next day.

Stars.

 $Almaacl_1$ Alpha Mira Menkar Algol Algenib Alcyone Aldebaran Capella. Rigei El Nath Bellatrix Mintaka Phaet Petalgueso Sirins Castor

These Pages on the latitud Provinces and The Sun's R

of 30 min. 6.86
THE MOON'S
MOON'S PLAC
the Zodiac, to

Bigns.
Moon's Age.
Moon South

TWILIGHT.—'I ond at evening

THE MOON'S of 0 dg., 90 dg.

THE COLUMN makes its tran ordinary use in

The time of preceding Uppe Passage of the of some service Star, for sever