

$$\text{Den. log } \frac{a}{\sin a} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot 07238 \ 24136 \ 50541 \ 97128 \times a^2 \\ + & \quad 241 \ 27471 \ 21684 \ 73238 \times a^4 \\ + & \quad 15 \ 31902 \ 93440 \ 30047 \times a^6 \\ + & \quad 1 \ 14892 \ 72008 \ 02254 \times a^8 \\ + & \quad 9284 \ 26020 \ 85031 \times a^{10} \\ + & \quad 783 \ 32402 \ 98017 \times a^{12} \\ + & \quad 68 \ 01655 \ 83041 \times a^{14} \\ + & \quad 6 \ 02980 \ 12595 \times a^{16} \\ + & \quad 54305 \ 74190 \times a^{18} \\ + & \quad 4952 \ 07566 \times a^{20} \end{aligned}$$

The application of these, as of all series of the same kind, to the construction of tables, is attended with grave inconvenience. This is well seen in the case of the series for the sines themselves; for although those be so convergent as to be applicable for any value of the arc, it is less laborious, and much more exact, to deduce the values of the sine from its well known properties. In the present case the convergence is so slow that the series can only be used for small arcs.

The computation of the canon of logarithmic sines by their help alone, would entail more labour than the simple plan of deducing the logarithm from the sine, even although we counted the making of the two previous canons as part of the work.

2. On *Stichocotyle nephropis*, a new Trematode. By J. T. Cunningham, Esq., B.A. Communicated by John Murray, Esq.

3. Scottish Vital Statistics. By Mr George Seton, Advocate, M.A. Oxon.

It is frequently remarked that the science of statistics, in its various branches, is, like the law, “gloriously uncertain,” and accordingly, it is alleged that, from the same set of figures, two intelligent men can draw very different conclusions. The same