

From the Sun's apparent Semi-diameter, which is given to the nearest tenth of a second of arc for each day of the year, may be found the Sun's Horizontal Parallax (which equals the apparent Semi-diameter of the Earth as it would appear at the distance of the Sun) by dividing by the constant quantity—107.44, that is, the ratio the Sun's actual diameter bears to that of the Earth. Thus, on July 1st, when the Sun is in Apogee, the apparent Semi-diameter is $15' 46'' = 946''$, this divided by the constant, 107.44, gives 8.805, the Sun's Horizontal Parallax at that time. In like manner on December 31st, when the Sun is in Perigee with Semi-diameter $16^{\circ} 18' 3''$, we find the Sun's Horizontal Parallax 9.105.

The Parallax in Altitude may be found on multiplying the Horizontal Parallax by the nat. cosine of the Sun's apparent altitude at the time of observation.

On the right hand pages of each month are given the phases of the Moon, its Rising, Southing and Setting, with the time of High Water at Charlottetown, all to the nearest minute of local mean time.

To assist in the matter of weather forecasts, are added the bearing of the Moon at the times of Full and Change, the Perigee and Apogee, and the time of the Moon crossing the line and of reaching its greatest North and South Declination. It being found that these critical periods are accompanied by atmospheric disturbances more or less marked as they agree with the times of the Moon's changes and Perigee, ** or *** are added where two or more of these influences concur within the space of 48 hours.

ECLIPSES.

During the year 1893 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun, but neither will be visible at Charlottetown.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, Greenwich mean time of conjunction, April 16th, 2h. 27m. 1.7 sec. Central line