

From the Sun's Apparent Semi diameter, (last column on the same page) may be found the Sun's Horizontal Parallax (which equal the earth's apparent semi-diameter as it would appear at the distance of the Sun's centre) by dividing it by the constant quantity 107.44, which is the proportion the Sun's actual diameter bears to that of the earth taken as unity. Thus, for July 1st, when the Sun is farthest from the earth we have the semi-diameter of the Sun $15' 45.9'' = 945.9$ giving $\frac{945.9}{107.44} = 8.804$, Sun's Horizontal Parallax, in like manner on the 31st December, when the Sun is in Perigee the semi-diameter is $16' 18.2'' = 978.2$ giving $\frac{978.2}{107.44} = 9.108$ Horizontal Parallax.

The Parallax in altitude may be found by multiplying the Horizontal Parallax by the natural cosine of the Sun's observed altitude.

Example.—The Horizontal Parallax being 8.404 and the Sun's observed altitude 50° , $8.804 \times .643 = 5.659$ parallax in altitude.

On the right hand page of each month are given the Changes of the Moon, its Rising, Setting and Southing, and the Time of High Water at Charlottetown for every day.

The bearing of the Moon at the times of change, its Perigee and Apogee, and its crossing the Equinoctial and reaching its greatest North and South Declination, are given for the purpose of assisting in testing weather forecasts. It being found that the Lunar Equinoctials are generally accompanied by atmospheric disturbances the more marked the nearer their times agree with those of the Moon's changes or Perigee; ** or *** are added where two or three of these influences concur within the space of 48 hours.

ECLIPSES.

There will occur five Eclipses during the year, viz: three of the Sun and two of the Moon, of these only the Lunar Eclipses will be visible.