From the Sun's Apparent Semi-diameter (given in the last column of the same page) may be found the Sun's Horizontal Parallax—which equals the earth's 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 ratio that the Sun's actual diameter bears to that of the earth. Thus, for July 1st, when the Sun is in apogee, its semi-diameter is 15′ 45.9″ = 945.9, giving $\frac{945.9}{107.44}$ = 8.″804 for the Sun's Horizontal Parallax. So, also, on December 31st, when the Sun is in perigee, and the semi-diameter is 16′ 18.2″ we get $\frac{978.2}{107.44}$ = 9.″108 for Horizontal Parallax at that date.

Parallax in altitude is found by multiplying the Horizontal Parallax, as above found, by the natural cosine of the Sun's apparent altitude at the time of observation. For example, the Horizontal Parallax being 8.″804 and the observed altitude 50°, we find 8.″804 × .643 (nat. cos. alt.) = 5.″659 Parallax in altitude.

On the right hand page of each month are given the Changes of the Moon, the time of its Rising, Southing and Setting, and of High Water at Charlottetown to the nearest minute of Local Mean Time.

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

ECLIPSES.

During the year there will be five Eclipses, namely: three of the Sun and two of the Moon; but of these only one of the Lunar Eclipses will be visible.