From the Sun's apparent Semi-diameter 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 reducing to seconds and dividing by the constant quantity which is the ratio the Sun's true diameter bears to that of the earth. Thus, for July 1st, when the Sun is at its greatest distance from the earth, its semi-diameter is 15′ 46″ = 946, giving $\frac{946}{107.44} = 8.805$ for the Sun's Horizontal Parallax. In like manner, at the end of the year when the Sun is in perigee, the Horizontal Parallax is found to be 9.″ 108.

Parallax in altitude is obtained from the Horizontal Parallax thus found, multiplying it by the natural cosine of the Sun's apparent altitude at the time of observation. Thus, the Horizontal Parallax being 8.″ 805, and the observed altitude of the Sun 50°, we find 8.805 × .643 (nat. cos. alt.) = 5.661 Parallax in altitude.

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

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

If it is wished to use Standard or Railway Time add 12 minutes 29 seconds to the Local Mean Time, Charlottetown, for the time at the meridian of 60° West.

ECLIPSES.

During the year 1890 there will be three Eclipses—two of the Sun and one of the Moon; but not one will be visible at Charlottetown.