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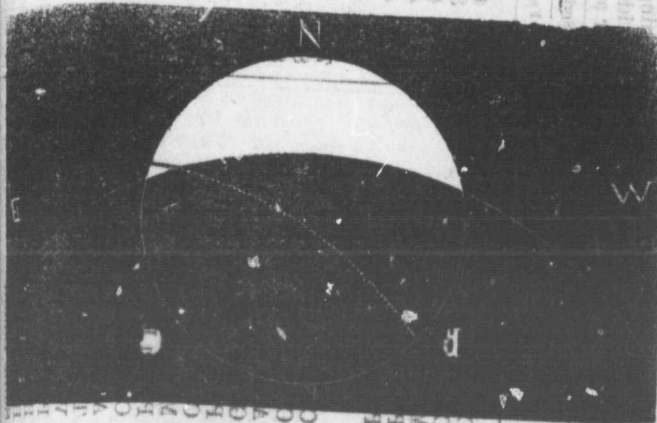
ALMANAC.

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ECLIPSES.

There will be four during the year, two of the Sun and two of the Moon, one of which will be visible at Charlottetown.

I. A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 6th. Greenwich mean time of opposition, in right ascension 9h. 14m. 57s. Magnitude of eclipse, .688 of Moon's diameter towards the south. Visible at Charlottetown.



LUNAR ECLIPSE VISIBLE AT CHARLOTTETOWN, JAN. 6, 1871.

First contact with Penumbra	2h. 13m. p. m.
a " " with Shadow	3h. 34m.
Moon rises at Charlottetown	4h. 21m.
Middle of Eclipse	5h. 4m.
Last contact with Shadow	6h. 14m.
b " " with Penumbra	7h. 47m.

The dotted line represents the phase at moon-rising, and Z the position of the vertex.

II. An annular eclipse of the Sun, June 17. Visible in part of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Line of centrality passes near Cape Bougainville, (Australia) the centre of New Guinea, to the neighborhood of the Fiji Islands. Greenwich mean time of conjunction, 14h. 27m. 49.1sec. (half-past 2, a. m., June 18).

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon, July 2. Greenwich mean time of opposition, 1h. 29m. 21sec. Magnitude of eclipse .343 of the diameter towards the north.

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun, December 11. Line of totality commences in the Arabian Sea, southern extremity of Rhodostan, north end of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Cape Bougainville, Gulf of Carpentaria. Greenwich mean time of conjunction 0h. 0m. 2 sec. (4, a. m., Dec. 12).

Prunella Boots, Elastic Sides, for 6s. at GEO. E. FULL'S.

Chambers' Mathematical Tables at HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.