

The Sun's semi-diameter is given for every day in the year; from it may be obtained the sun's horizontal parallax, dividing the semi-diameter reduced to seconds by the constant 107.44. Thus on July 1st, semi-diameter  $15' 31'' = \frac{93''}{107.44} = 5''.33$ , horizontal parallax.

The right hand page contains the Changes of the Moon, its Rising, Southing and Setting, and the time of High Water at Charlottetown, all reduced to the nearest minute, local mean time. The bearing of the Moon at full and change, the times of Perigee, Apogee, crossing the Equator, and of reaching its greatest declination are given, for the purpose of assisting weather forecasts, it being generally found that the Lunar Equinoctials are marked by atmospheric disturbances, the stronger the more nearly the times agree with those of the moon's changes and perigees.

#### ECLIPSES.

During the year 1881, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon:

1st. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 2nd. Greenwich mean time of conjunction, 11h. 57m. 55sec. Invisible at Charlottetown.

2nd. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 11th. Greenwich mean time of opposition 18h. 54m. 23sec. Partially visible at Charlottetown, commencing at midnight. Total obscuration from 2 a. m. (June 12) till 3.20.

3rd. An Eclipse of the Sun, Annular, near the South Pole, only partially visible at the southern extremity of America.

4th. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 5th, invisible at Charlottetown. Greenwich mean time of opposition 5h. 7m. 11sec.

#### *Transit of Mercury across the Sun's Disc.*

November 7th. Commencing 10h. 16m. 13s. ending 15h. 37m. 41sec., Greenwich time, consequently invisible at Charlottetown, the Sun being then below the horizon.

#### PLANETS.

MERCURY—Will be at his greatest apparent distance from the Sun, West rising before him. East setting after him on the following days, Feb. 22nd, E., April 7th, W., June 19th,