To assist in weather forecasts are added the Moon's Perigee and Apogee, the time of crossing the Equator and of reaching its greatest North and South Declination, these periods being found to be accompanied by atmospheric changes, more or less marked as they agree with the Moon's changes and Perigee. When two or more of these influences concur within the space of 48 hours, it is indicated by ** or *** accordingly.

ECLIPSES.

During the year 1899 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- (1.) A Partial Eclipse of the Sun January 11, 1899, mean time of conjunction 11h. 9m. 0.4sec. The central line of the Moon's shadow passes from the east of China, Corea, Japan to Alaska.
- (II.) A Partial Eclipse, June 7th, visible from Spain, across Europe, Russia, Asia, Greenland and Siberia.
- (III.) An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 2, only partially visible at the south-west portion of Australia and Vandieman's Land. The central line, or the Moon's shadow passes the Antarctic Pole.

June 22.—Total Eclipse of the Moon, G. M. T., opposition R. A., 2h. 20m. 28.8sec.; R. A. 18h. 8m. 4.18sec.

Contact, Sh. 20.3sec., a. m. Commences, 9h. 20.3sec., a. m. Middle, 10h. 54sec., a. m. End, 11h. 50.5sec., a. m. Last contact, 12h. 50.5sec., p. m.

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