

THE
OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK
FOR 1949

PUBLISHED BY

The Royal Astronomical
Society of Canada

C. A. CHANT, EDITOR
F. S. HOGG, ASSISTANT EDITOR
DAVID DUNLAP OBSERVATORY



FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

TORONTO
3 WILLCOCKS STREET
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS
1948

THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

The Society was incorporated in 1890 as The Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, assuming its present name in 1903.

For many years the Toronto organization existed alone, but now the Society is national in extent, having active Centres in Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, and Guelph, Ontario; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. As well as over 1,100 members of these Canadian Centres, there are nearly 500 members not attached to any Centre, mostly resident in other nations, while some 300 additional institutions or persons are on the regular mailing list of our publications. The Society publishes a monthly "Journal" and a yearly "Observer's Handbook". Single copies of the Journal are 50 cents, and of the Handbook, 40 cents.

Membership is open to anyone interested in astronomy. Annual dues, \$3.00; life membership, \$40.00. Publications are sent free to all members or may be subscribed for separately. Applications for membership or publications may be made to the General Secretary, 3 Willcocks St., Toronto.

JULIAN CALENDAR, 1949

J.D. 2,430,000 plus the following:

Jan. 1.....2918	May 1.....3038	Sep. 1.....3161
Feb. 1.....2949	Jun. 1.....3069	Oct. 1.....3191
Mar. 1.....2977	Jul. 1.....3099	Nov. 1.....3222
Apr. 1.....3008	Aug. 1.....3130	Dec. 1.....3252

The Julian Day commences at noon. Thus J.D. 2,432,918 = Jan. 1.5 G.C.T.

1949		CALENDAR				1949	
JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL	
Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	Sun.	.. 6 13 20 27	Sun.	.. 6 13 20 27	Sun.	.. 3 10 17 24
Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	Mon.	.. 7 14 21 28	Mon.	.. 7 14 21 28	Mon.	.. 4 11 18 25
Tues.	4 11 18 25 ...	Tues.	1 8 15 22 ...	Tues.	1 8 15 22 29	Tues.	.. 5 12 19 26
Wed.	5 12 19 26 ...	Wed.	2 9 16 23 ...	Wed.	2 9 16 23 30	Wed.	.. 6 13 20 27
Thur.	6 13 20 27 ...	Thur.	3 10 17 24 ...	Thur.	3 10 17 24 31	Thur.	.. 7 14 21 28
Fri.	7 14 21 28 ...	Fri.	4 11 18 25 ...	Fri.	4 11 18 25 ...	Fri.	1 8 15 22 29
Sat.	1 8 15 22 29 ...	Sat.	5 12 19 26 ...	Sat.	5 12 19 26 ...	Sat.	2 9 16 23 30
MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST	
Sun.	1 8 15 22 29	Sun.	.. 5 12 19 26	Sun.	3 10 17 24 31	Sun.	.. 7 14 21 28
Mon.	2 9 16 23 30	Mon.	.. 6 13 20 27	Mon.	4 11 18 25 ...	Mon.	1 8 15 22 29
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	Tues.	.. 7 14 21 28	Tues.	5 12 19 26 ...	Tues.	2 9 16 23 30
Wed.	4 11 18 25 ...	Wed.	1 8 15 22 29	Wed.	6 13 20 27 ...	Wed.	3 10 17 24 31
Thur.	5 12 19 26 ...	Thur.	2 9 16 23 30	Thur.	7 14 21 28 ...	Thur.	4 11 18 25 ...
Fri.	6 13 20 27 ...	Fri.	3 10 17 24 ...	Fri.	1 8 15 22 29	Fri.	5 12 19 26 ...
Sat.	7 14 21 28 ...	Sat.	4 11 18 25 ...	Sat.	2 9 16 23 30	Sat.	6 13 20 27 ...
SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
Sun.	.. 4 11 18 25	Sun.	2 9 16 23 30	Sun.	.. 6 13 20 27	Sun.	.. 4 11 18 25
Mon.	.. 5 12 19 26	Mon.	3 10 17 24 31	Mon.	.. 7 14 21 28	Mon.	.. 5 12 19 26
Tues.	.. 6 13 20 27	Tues.	4 11 18 25 ...	Tues.	1 8 15 22 29	Tues.	.. 6 13 20 27
Wed.	.. 7 14 21 28	Wed.	5 12 19 26 ...	Wed.	2 9 16 23 30	Wed.	.. 7 14 21 28
Thur.	1 8 15 22 29	Thur.	6 13 20 27 ...	Thur.	3 10 17 24 ...	Thur.	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	2 9 16 23 30	Fri.	7 14 21 28 ...	Fri.	4 11 18 25 ...	Fri.	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	3 10 17 24 ...	Sat.	1 8 15 22 29 ...	Sat.	5 12 19 26 ...	Sat.	3 10 17 24 31

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PREFACE

The HANDBOOK for 1949 is the 41st issue. During the past decade its circulation has increased from 1500 to 5500. This year, for the second time, some advertisements of astronomical accessories are inserted. The Officers of the Society appreciate this assistance at the present time of financial difficulty. With regret the price has been raised to 40 cents.

Four circular star maps 9 inches in diameter at a price of one cent each, and a set of four maps plotted on equatorial co-ordinates at a price of ten cents, are obtainable from the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, Toronto 5.

Celestial distances given herein are based on the standard value of 8''.80 for the sun's parallax, not on the more recent value 8''.790 determined by Sir Harold Jones. Among the alterations and additions this year are:

1. *Algol*. Olin J. Egger's epoch 2432520.6303 and period 2.86731525d., as published in the *Astrophysical Journal*, 1948.

2. *Standard Time Zones*. A new map including all of the U.S.A.

3. *Sunrise, sunset; moonrise, moonset*. The tables now include a wider range of latitude, taking in the southern states.

4. *Sun-spots*. A table of solar rotation numbers for observers of sun-spots, and an ephemeris for physical observations of the sun.

Dr. F. S. Hogg, the Assistant Editor, as in recent years, assumed the responsibility of preparing this volume and to him the chief credit of its success is due; but sincere thanks are tendered to all those names mentioned in the book. Our deep indebtedness to the *British Nautical Almanac* and the *American Ephemeris* is thankfully acknowledged.

C. A. CHANT.

David Dunlap Observatory,
Richmond Hill, Ont., November, 1948.

ANNIVERSARIES AND FESTIVALS 1949

New Year's Day.....Sat.	Jan.	1	Dominion Day.....Fri.	Jul.	1
Epiphany.....Thu.	Jan.	6	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth		
Septuagesima Sunday.....Feb.	Feb.	13	(1900).....Thu.	Aug.	4
Quinquagesima (Shrove			Labour Day.....Mon.	Sep.	5
Sunday).....Feb.	Feb.	27	Hebrew New Year (Rosh		
St. David.....Tue.	Mar.	1	Hashanah).....Sat.	Sep.	24
Ash Wednesday.....Mar.	Mar.	2	St. Michael (Michaelmas		
St. Patrick.....Thu.	Mar.	17	Day).....Thu.	Sep.	29
Palm Sunday.....Apr.	Apr.	10	All Saints' Day.....Tue.	Nov.	1
Good Friday.....Apr.	Apr.	15	Remembrance Day...Fri.	Nov.	11
Easter Sunday.....Apr.	Apr.	17	First Sunday in Advent....Nov.	Nov.	27
St. George.....Sat.	Apr.	23	St. Andrew.....Wed.	Nov.	30
Rogation Sunday.....May	May	22	Accession of King George VI		
Empire Day (Victoria			(1936).....Sun.	Dec.	11
Day).....Tue.	May	24	Birthday of King George VI		
Ascension Day.....Thu.	May	26	(1895).....Wed.	Dec.	14
Birthday of the Queen Mother,			Christmas Day.....Sun.	Dec.	25
Mary (1867).....Thu.	May	26			
Pentecost (Whit Sunday)....Jun.	Jun.	5			
Trinity Sunday.....Jun.	Jun.	12			
Corpus Christi.....Thu.	Jun.	16			
St. John Baptist (Midsummer					
Day).....Fri.	Jun.	24			

Thanksgiving Day, Date set by
Proclamation

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

♈ Aries 0°	♌ Leo 120°	♐ Sagittarius 240°
♉ Taurus 30°	♍ Virgo 150°	♑ Capricornus 270°
♊ Gemini 60°	♎ Libra 180°	♒ Aquarius 300°
♋ Cancer 90°	♏ Scorpio 210°	♓ Pisces 330°

SUN, MOON AND PLANETS

☉ The Sun.	☾ The Moon generally.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ New Moon.	☿ Mercury.	♄ Saturn.
☽ Full Moon.	♀ Venus.	♅ or ♁ Uranus.
☾ First Quarter	♁ Earth.	♆ Neptune.
☾ Last Quarter.	♂ Mars.	♇ Pluto

ASPECTS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ♌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ♍ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
- ♎ Ascending Node; ♏ Descending Node.
- ♌ or A. R., Right Ascension; ♍ Declination.
- h, m, s, Hours, Minutes, Seconds of Time.
- ° ' " , Degrees, Minutes, Seconds of Arc.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

A, α, Alpha.	I, ι, Iota.	P, ρ, Rho.
B, β, Beta.	K, κ, Kappa.	Σ, σ, ς, Sigma.
Γ, γ, Gamma.	Λ, λ, Lambda.	T, τ, Tau.
Δ, δ, Delta.	M, μ, Mu.	Υ, υ, Upsilon.
E, ε, Epsilon.	N, ν, Nu.	Φ, φ, Phi.
Z, ζ, Zeta.	Ξ, ξ, Xi.	X, χ, Chi.
H, η, Eta.	Ο, ο, Omicron.	Ψ, ψ, Psi.
Θ, θ, Θeta.	Π, π, Pi.	Ω, ω, Omega.

THE CONFIGURATIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES

In the Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites (pages 31, 33, etc.), O represents the disc of the planet, d signifies that the satellite is on the disc, * signifies that the satellite is behind the disc or in the shadow. Configurations are for an inverting telescope.

THE CONSTELLATIONS

LATIN AND ENGLISH NAMES WITH ABBREVIATIONS

<p>Andromeda, (<i>Chained Maiden</i>) . . . And Antlia, <i>Air Pump</i> Ant Apus, <i>Bird of Paradise</i> Aps Aquarius, <i>Water-bearer</i> Aqr Aquila, <i>Eagle</i> Aql Ara, <i>Altar</i> Ara Aries, <i>Ram</i> Ari Auriga, (<i>Charioteer</i>) Auri Bootes, (<i>Herdsmen</i>) Boo Caelum, <i>Chisel</i> Cae Camelopardalis, <i>Giraffe</i> Cam Cancer, <i>Crab</i> Cnc Canes Venatici, <i>Hunting Dogs</i> CVn Canis Major, <i>Greater Dog</i> CMa Canis Minor, <i>Lesser Dog</i> CMi Capricornus, <i>Sea-goat</i> Cap Carina, <i>Keel</i> Car Cassiopeia, (<i>Lady in Chair</i>) Cas Centaurus, <i>Centaur</i> Cen Cepheus, (<i>King</i>) Cep Cetus, <i>Whale</i> Cet Chamaeleon, <i>Chamaeleon</i> Cha Circinus, <i>Compasses</i> Cir Columba, <i>Dove</i> Col Coma Berenices, <i>Berenice's Hair</i> Com Corona Australis, <i>Southern Crown</i> CrA Corona Borealis, <i>Northern Crown</i> CrB Corvus, <i>Crow</i> Crv Crater, <i>Cup</i> Crt Crux, (<i>Southern</i>) <i>Cross</i> Cru Cygnus, <i>Swan</i> Cvg Delphinus, <i>Dolphin</i> Del Dorado, <i>Swordfish</i> Dor Draco, <i>Dragon</i> Dra Equuleus, <i>Little Horse</i> Equ Eridanus, <i>River Eridanus</i> Eri Fornax, <i>Furnace</i> For Gemini, <i>Twins</i> Gem Grus, <i>Crane</i> Gru Hercules, (<i>Kneeling Giant</i>) Herc Horologium, <i>Clock</i> Hor Hydra, <i>Water-snake</i> Hya Hydrus, <i>Sea-serpent</i> Hyi Indus, <i>Indian</i> Ind Lacerta, <i>Lizard</i> Lac</p>	<p>Leo, <i>Lion</i> Leo Leo Minor, <i>Lesser Lion</i> LMi Lepus, <i>Hare</i> Lep Libra, <i>Scales</i> Lib Lupus, <i>Wolf</i> Lup Lynx, <i>Lynx</i> Lyn Lyra, <i>Lyre</i> Lyr Mensa, <i>Table (Mountain)</i> Men Microscopium, <i>Microscope</i> Mic Monoceros, <i>Unicorn</i> Mon Musca, <i>Fly</i> Mus Norma, <i>Square</i> Nor Octans, <i>Octant</i> Oct Ophiuchus, <i>Serpent-bearer</i> Oph Orion, (<i>Hunter</i>) Ori Pavo, <i>Peacock</i> Pav Pegasus, (<i>Winged Horse</i>) Peg Perseus, (<i>Champion</i>) Per Phoenix, <i>Phoenix</i> Phe Pictor, <i>Painter</i> Pic Pisces, <i>Fishes</i> Psc Ceti <i>Southern Fish</i> PsA Puppis, <i>Poop</i> Pup Pyxis, <i>Compass</i> Pyx Reticulum, <i>Net</i> Ret Sagitta, <i>Arrow</i> Sge Sagittarius, <i>Archer</i> Sgr Scorpius, <i>Scorpion</i> Scr Sculptor, <i>Sculptor</i> Scl Scutum, <i>Shield</i> Sct Serpens, <i>Serpent</i> Ser Sextans, <i>Sextant</i> Sex Taurus, <i>Bull</i> Tau Telescopium, <i>Telescope</i> Tel Triangulum, <i>Triangle</i> Tri Triangulum Australe, <i>Southern Triangle</i> TrA Tucana, <i>Toucan</i> Tuc Ursa Major, <i>Greater Bear</i> UMa Ursa Minor, <i>Lesser Bear</i> UMi Vela, <i>Sails</i> Vel Virgo, <i>Virgin</i> Vir Volans, <i>Flying Fish</i> Vol Vulpecula, <i>Fox</i> Vul</p>
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The 4-letter abbreviations are intended to be used in cases where a maximum saving of space is not necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS ASTRONOMICAL DATA

UNITS OF LENGTH

1 Angstrom unit	=	10^{-8} cm.
1 micron	=	10^{-4} cm.
1 meter	=	10^3 cm. = 3.28084 feet
1 kilometer	=	10^5 cm. = 0.62137 miles
1 mile	=	1.60935×10^5 cm. = 1.60935 km.
1 astronomical unit	=	1.49504×10^{13} cm. = 92,897,416 miles
1 light year	=	9.463×10^{17} cm. = 5.880×10^{13} miles = 0.3069 parsecs
1 parsec	=	30.84×10^{17} cm. = 19.16×10^{13} miles = 3.259 l.y.
1 megaparsec	=	30.84×10^{23} cm. = 19.16×10^{19} miles = 3.259×10^6 l.y.

UNITS OF TIME

Sidereal day	=	23h 56m 04.09s of mean solar time
Mean solar day	=	24h 03m 56.56s of sidereal time
Synodical month	=	29d 12h 44m; sidereal month = 27d 07h 43m
Tropical year (ordinary)	=	365d 05h 48m 46s
Sidereal year	=	365d 06h 09m 10s
Eclipse year	=	346d 14h 53m

THE EARTH

Equatorial radius, a	=	3963.35 miles; flattening, $c = (a-b)/a = 1/297.0$
Polar radius, b	=	3950.01 miles
1° of latitude	=	69.057 - 0.349 cos 2ϕ miles (at latitude ϕ)
1° of longitude	=	69.232 cos ϕ - 0.0584 cos 3ϕ miles
Mass of earth	=	6.6×10^{21} tons; velocity of escape from $\oplus = 6.94$ miles/sec.

EARTH'S ORBITAL MOTION

Solar parallax	=	$8''.80$; constant of aberration = $20''.47$
Annual general precession	=	$50''.26$; obliquity of ecliptic = $23^\circ 26' 50''$ (1939)
Orbital velocity	=	18.5 miles/sec.; parabolic velocity at $\oplus = 26.2$ miles/sec.

SOLAR MOTION

Solar apex, R.A.	=	18h 04m; Dec. + 31°
Solar velocity	=	12.2 miles/sec.

THE GALACTIC SYSTEM

North pole of galactic plane	R.A.	=	12h 40m, Dec. + 28° (1900)
Centre, 325° galactic longitude,	=	R.A. 17h 24m, Dec. - 30°	
Distance to centre	=	10,000 parsecs; diameter = 30,000 parsecs.	
Rotational velocity (at sun)	=	262 km./sec.	
Rotational period (at sun)	=	2.2×10^8 years	
Mass	=	2×10^{11} solar masses	

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULAE

Red shift	=	$+530$ km./sec./megaparsec = $+101$ miles/sec./million l.y.
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RADIATION CONSTANTS

Velocity of light	=	299,774 km./sec. = 186,271 miles/sec.
Solar constant	=	1.93 gram calories/square cm./minute
Light ratio for one magnitude	=	2.512; log ratio = 0.4000
Radiation from a star of zero apparent magnitude	=	3×10^{-6} meter candles
Total energy emitted by a star of zero absolute magnitude	=	5×10^{25} horsepower

MISCELLANEOUS

Constant of gravitation, G	=	6.670×10^{-8} c.g.s. units
Mass of the electron, m	=	9.035×10^{-28} gm.; mass of the proton = 1.662×10^{-24} gm
Planck's constant, h	=	6.55×10^{-27} erg. sec.
Loschmidt's number	=	2.705×10^{19} molecules/cu. cm. of gas at N.T.P.
Absolute temperature = $T^\circ \text{K} = T^\circ \text{C} + 273^\circ = 5/9 (T^\circ \text{F} + 459^\circ)$		
1 radian	=	$57^\circ.2958$ $\pi = 3.141,592,653,6$
	=	$3437'.75$ No. of square degrees in the sky
	=	$206,265''$ = 41,253

1949 EPHEMERIS OF THE SUN AT 0h GREENWICH CIVIL TIME

Date 1949	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.	Date 1949	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.
	h m s	m s	° ' "		h m s	m s	° ' "
Jan. 1	18 44 37	+03 22	-23 03.1	Jul. 3	06 46 41	+03 56	+23 00.9
4	18 57 51	+04 47	-22 46.9	6	06 59 03	+04 28	+22 45.3
7	19 11 02	+06 07	-22 26.6	9	07 11 21	+04 57	+22 26.1
10	19 24 07	+07 23	-22 02.4	12	07 23 36	+05 22	+22 03.4
13	19 37 08	+08 34	-21 34.3	15	07 35 47	+05 44	+21 37.4
16	19 50 03	+09 40	-21 02.4	18	07 47 54	+06 01	+21 08.0
19	20 02 52	+10 39	-20 27.0	21	07 59 56	+06 13	+20 35.5
22	20 15 34	+11 32	-19 48.0	24	08 11 53	+06 21	+19 59.7
25	20 28 10	+12 18	-19 05.8	27	08 23 45	+06 23	+19 21.0
28	20 40 39	+12 57	-18 20.3	30	08 35 32	+06 20	+18 39.4
31	20 53 01	+13 29	-17 31.9				
Feb. 3	21 05 15	+13 53	-16 40.7	Aug. 2	08 47 13	+06 11	+17 55.0
6	21 17 21	+14 10	-15 46.9	5	08 58 48	+05 57	+17 08.1
9	21 29 20	+14 20	-14 50.6	8	09 10 18	+05 37	+16 18.6
12	21 41 12	+14 22	-13 52.2	11	09 21 43	+05 12	+15 26.8
15	21 52 57	+14 17	-12 51.7	14	09 33 02	+04 42	+14 32.7
18	22 04 36	+14 06	-11 49.3	17	09 44 17	+04 07	+13 36.6
21	22 16 08	+13 49	-10 45.2	20	09 55 27	+03 28	+12 38.5
24	22 27 35	+13 26	-09 39.6	23	10 06 33	+02 44	+11 38.6
27	22 38 56	+12 57	-08 32.7	26	10 17 35	+01 56	+10 37.0
				29	10 28 33	+01 05	+09 33.9
Mar. 2	22 50 12	+12 24	-07 24.6	Sep. 1	10 39 28	+00 10	+08 29.4
5	23 01 24	+11 46	-06 15.6	4	10 50 20	-00 47	+07 23.8
8	23 12 32	+11 04	-05 05.8	7	11 01 10	-01 47	+06 17.0
11	23 23 36	+10 19	-03 55.5	10	11 11 58	-02 49	+05 09.4
14	23 34 37	+09 30	-02 44.7	13	11 22 45	-03 52	+04 00.9
17	23 45 35	+08 39	-01 33.7	16	11 33 30	-04 56	+02 51.8
20	23 56 32	+07 46	-00 22.5	19	11 44 16	-06 00	+01 42.2
23	00 07 28	+06 52	+00 48.5	22	11 55 03	-07 03	+00 32.2
26	00 18 23	+05 57	+01 59.4	25	12 05 50	-08 06	-00 37.9
29	00 29 18	+05 03	+03 09.9	28	12 16 38	-09 07	-01 48.1
Apr. 1	00 40 13	+04 08	+04 19.8	Oct. 1	12 27 28	-10 06	-02 58.2
4	00 51 09	+03 15	+05 29.1	4	12 38 21	-11 04	-04 07.9
7	01 02 07	+02 22	+06 37.4	7	12 49 16	-11 58	-05 17.2
10	01 13 06	+01 32	+07 44.7	10	13 00 15	-12 48	-06 25.9
13	01 24 07	+00 44	+08 50.8	13	13 11 19	-13 35	-07 33.8
16	01 35 11	-00 02	+09 55.6	16	13 22 27	-14 16	-08 40.9
19	01 46 19	-00 44	+10 59.0	19	13 33 40	-14 53	-09 46.8
22	01 57 30	-01 22	+12 00.7	22	13 44 59	-15 24	-10 51.5
25	02 08 46	-01 57	+13 00.6	25	13 56 24	-15 48	-11 54.7
28	02 20 05	-02 27	+13 58.7	28	14 07 55	-16 07	-12 56.2
				31	14 19 33	-16 19	-13 56.0
May 1	02 31 30	-02 52	+14 54.7	Nov. 3	14 31 17	-16 24	-14 53.7
4	02 42 59	-03 13	+15 48.4	6	14 43 09	-16 21	-15 49.2
7	02 54 33	-03 28	+16 39.8	9	14 55 09	-16 12	-16 42.4
10	03 06 11	-03 39	+17 28.7	12	15 07 16	-15 54	-17 33.0
13	03 17 55	-03 45	+18 14.9	15	15 19 31	-15 29	-18 20.9
16	03 29 44	-03 46	+18 58.4	18	15 31 53	-14 56	-19 06.0
19	03 41 38	-03 41	+19 39.0	21	15 44 24	-14 15	-19 48.0
22	03 53 38	-03 31	+20 16.6	24	15 57 01	-13 28	-20 26.7
25	04 05 42	-03 17	+20 51.1	27	16 09 46	-12 33	-21 02.0
28	04 17 51	-02 58	+21 22.4	30	16 22 36	-11 32	-21 33.7
31	04 30 04	-02 34	+21 50.4				
Jun. 3	04 42 21	-02 07	+22 14.9	Dec. 3	16 35 33	-10 25	-22 01.8
6	04 54 41	-01 37	+22 35.9	6	16 48 35	-09 12	-22 26.0
9	05 07 04	-01 04	+22 53.4	9	17 01 42	-07 55	-22 46.3
12	05 19 29	-00 28	+23 07.3	12	17 14 53	-06 33	-23 02.6
15	05 31 55	+00 09	+23 17.5	15	17 28 08	-05 08	-23 14.8
18	05 44 23	+00 47	+23 24.0	18	17 41 26	-03 41	-23 22.8
21	05 56 52	+01 26	+23 26.8	21	17 54 45	-02 11	-23 26.6
24	06 09 21	+02 05	+23 25.8	24	18 08 04	-00 41	-23 26.1
27	06 21 49	+02 44	+23 21.2	27	18 21 24	+00 48	-23 21.4
30	06 34 16	+03 21	+23 12.9	30	18 34 41	+02 17	-23 12.5

SOLAR AND SIDEREAL TIME

In practical astronomy three different kinds of time are used, while in ordinary life we use a fourth.

1. *Apparent Time*—By apparent noon is meant the moment when the sun is on the meridian, and apparent time is measured by the distance in degrees that the sun is east or west of the meridian. Apparent time is given by the sun-dial.

2. *Mean Time*—The interval between apparent noon on two successive days is not constant, and a clock cannot be constructed to keep apparent time. For this reason *mean time* is used. The length of a mean day is the average of all the apparent days throughout the year. The *real sun* moves about the ecliptic in one year; an imaginary *mean sun* is considered as moving uniformly around the celestial equator in one year. The difference between the times that the real sun and the mean sun cross the meridian is the *equation of time*. Or, in general, *Apparent Time*—*Mean Time* = *Equation of Time*. This is the same as *Correction to Sun-dial* on page 7, with the sign reversed.

3. *Sidereal Time*—This is time as determined from the stars. It is sidereal noon when the Vernal Equinox or First of Aries is on the meridian. In accurate time-keeping the moment when a star is on the meridian is observed and the corresponding mean time is then computed with the assistance of the Nautical Almanac. When a telescope is mounted equatorially the position of a body in the sky is located by means of the sidereal time.

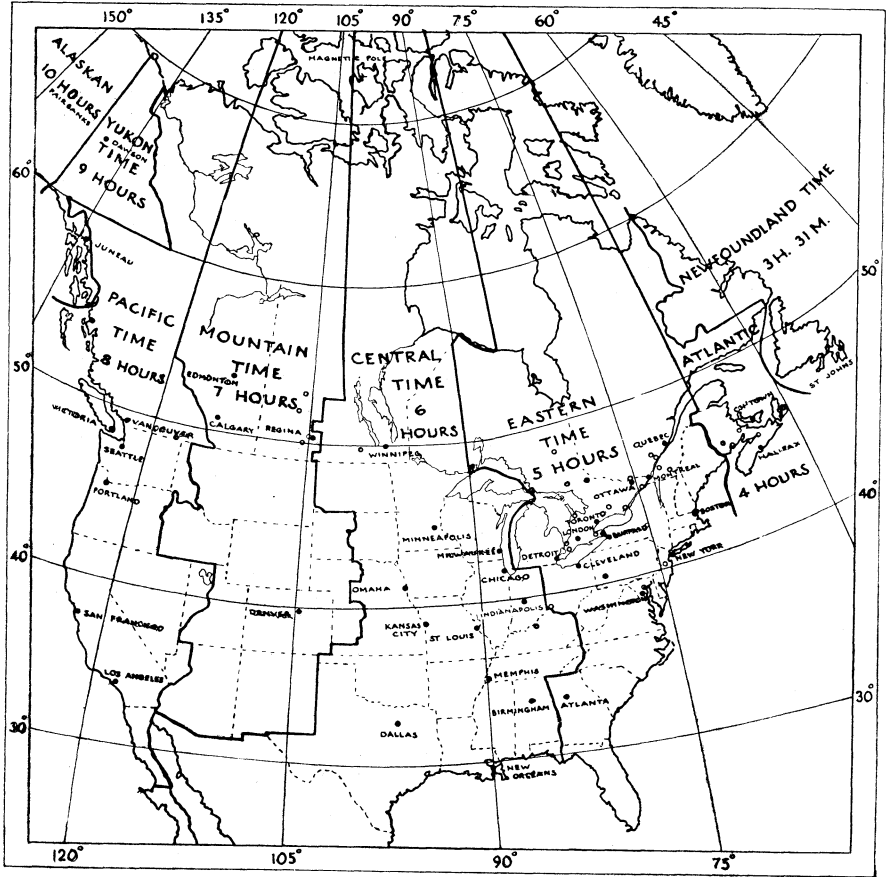
4. *Standard Time*—In everyday life we use still another kind of time. A moment's thought will show that in general two places will not have the same mean time; indeed, difference in longitude between two places is determined from their difference in time. But in travelling it is very inconvenient to have the time varying from station to station. For the purpose of facilitating transportation the system of *Standard Time* was introduced in 1883. Within a certain belt approximately 15° wide, all the clocks show the same time, and in passing from one belt to the next the hands of the clock are moved forward or backward one hour.

In Canada we have six standard time belts, as follows;—60th meridian or Atlantic Time, 4h. slower than Greenwich; 75th meridian or Eastern Time, 5h.; 90th meridian or Central Time, 6h.; 105th meridian or Mountain Time, 7h.; 120th meridian or Pacific Time, 8h.; and 135th meridian or Yukon Time, 9h. slower than Greenwich.

The boundaries of the time belts are shown on the map on page 9.

Daylight Saving Time is the standard time of the next zone eastward. It is adopted in many places between certain specified dates during the summer.

MAP OF STANDARD TIME ZONES



TIMES OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET

In the tables on pages 11 to 16 are given the times of sunrise and sunset for places in latitudes 32°, 36°, 40°, 44°, 46°, 48°, 50°, and 52°. The times are given in Local Mean Time, and in the table below are given corrections to change from Local Mean to Standard Time for the cities and towns named.

The time of sunrise and sunset at a given place, in local mean time, varies from day to day, and depends principally upon the declination of the sun. Variations in the equation of time, the apparent diameter of the sun and atmospheric refraction at the points of sunrise and sunset also affect the final result. These quantities, as well as the solar declination, do not have precisely the same values on corresponding days from year to year, and so the table gives only approximately average values. The times are for the rising and setting of the upper limb of the sun, and are corrected for refraction. It must also be remembered that these times are computed for the sea horizon, which is only approximately realised on land surfaces.

The Standard Times for Any Station

In order to find the time of sunrise and sunset for any place on any day, first from the list below find the approximate latitude of the place and the correction, in minutes, which follows the name. Then find in the monthly table the local time of sunrise and sunset for the proper latitude, on the desired day, and apply the correction to get the Standard Time.

CANADIAN CITIES AND TOWNS						AMERICAN CITIES		
	Lat.	Cor.		Lat.	Cor.		Lat.	Cor.
Belleville	44	+ 09	Peterborough	44	+ 13	Atlanta	34	+ 37
Brandon	50	+ 40	Port Arthur	48	+ 57	Baltimore	39	+ 06
Brantford	43	+ 21	Prince Albert	53	+ 03	Birmingham	34	- 13
Calgary	51	+ 36	Prince Rupert	54	+ 41	Boston	42	- 16
Charlottetown	46	+ 13	Quebec	47	- 15	Buffalo	43	+ 15
Chatham	42	+ 29	Regina	50	- 02	Chicago	42	- 10
Cornwall	45	- 01	St. Catharines	43	+ 17	Cincinnati	39	+ 38
Dawson	64	+ 18	St. Hyacinthe	46	- 09	Cleveland	42	+ 26
Edmonton	54	+ 34	St. John, N.B.	45	+ 24	Dallas	33	+ 27
Fort William	48	+ 57	St. John's, Nfld.	48	00	Denver	40	00
Fredericton	46	+ 26	St. Thomas	43	+ 25	Detroit	42	+ 32
Galt	43	+ 21	Sarnia	43	+ 30	Fairbanks	65	- 10
Glace Bay	46	00	Saskatoon	52	+ 07	Indianapolis	40	- 15
Granby	45	- 09	Sault Ste. Marie	47	+ 37	Juneau	58	- 02
Guelph	44	+ 21	Shawinigan Falls	47	- 09	Kansas City	39	+ 18
Halifax	45	+ 15	Sherbrooke	45	- 13	Los Angeles	34	- 07
Hamilton	43	+ 19	Stratford	43	+ 24	Louisville	38	- 17
Hull	45	+ 03	Sudbury	47	+ 24	Memphis	35	00
Kingston	44	+ 06	Sydney	46	+ 01	Milwaukee	43	- 09
Kitchener	43	+ 22	Timmins	48	+ 26	Minneapolis	45	+ 13
London	43	+ 25	Toronto	44	+ 18	New Orleans	30	00
Medicine Hat	50	+ 23	Three Rivers	46	- 10	New York	41	- 04
Moncton	46	+ 19	Trail	49	- 09	Omaha	41	+ 24
Montreal	45	- 06	Truro	45	+ 13	Philadelphia	40	+ 01
Moose Jaw	50	+ 02	Vancouver	49	+ 12	Pittsburgh	40	+ 20
Niagara Falls	43	+ 16	Victoria	48	+ 14	Portland	46	+ 11
North Bay	46	+ 18	Windsor	42	+ 32	St. Louis	39	+ 01
Oshawa	44	+ 15	Winnipeg	50	+ 29	San Francisco	38	+ 10
Ottawa	45	+ 03	Woodstock	43	+ 23	Seattle	48	+ 09
Owen Sound	45	+ 24	Yellowknife	63	+ 37	Washington	39	+ 08

Example—Find the time of sunrise at Owen Sound, on February 12.

In the above list Owen Sound is under "45°", and the correction is + 24 min. On page 11 the time of sunrise on February 12 for latitude 45° is 7.07; add 24 min. and we get 7.31 (Eastern Standard Time).

DATE	Latitude 32°		Latitude 36°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 44°		Latitude 46°		Latitude 48°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°		
	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	7 01	5 07	7 11	4 57	7 22	4 45	7 35	4 32	7 42	4 25	7 50	4 17	7 59	4 08	8 08	3 59	
3	7 01	5 08	7 11	4 58	7 23	4 47	7 35	4 34	7 42	4 26	7 50	4 19	7 59	4 10	8 08	4 01	
5	7 01	5 10	7 12	5 00	7 23	4 49	7 35	4 36	7 42	4 29	7 50	4 22	7 58	4 13	8 07	4 03	
7	7 02	5 11	7 11	5 02	7 22	4 50	7 35	4 38	7 42	4 31	7 49	4 23	7 58	4 15	8 06	4 06	
9	7 02	5 13	7 11	5 04	7 22	4 52	7 34	4 40	7 41	4 33	7 49	4 26	7 57	4 18	8 05	4 08	
11	7 02	5 15	7 11	5 06	7 22	4 54	7 34	4 42	7 40	4 36	7 48	4 28	7 56	4 20	8 05	4 11	
13	7 01	5 16	7 11	5 08	7 21	4 56	7 33	4 45	7 39	4 39	7 47	4 31	7 55	4 23	8 03	4 14	
15	7 01	5 18	7 10	5 10	7 20	4 58	7 32	4 48	7 38	4 41	7 45	4 34	7 54	4 26	8 01	4 18	
17	7 01	5 20	7 10	5 12	7 20	5 00	7 30	4 50	7 37	4 44	7 44	4 37	7 52	4 29	7 59	4 21	
19	7 00	5 22	7 09	5 14	7 19	5 02	7 29	4 53	7 35	4 46	7 42	4 39	7 50	4 32	7 57	4 24	
21	6 59	5 24	7 08	5 15	7 18	5 05	7 28	4 55	7 34	4 48	7 40	4 42	7 48	4 35	7 56	4 27	
23	6 59	5 26	7 07	5 17	7 15	5 08	7 26	4 57	7 32	4 51	7 39	4 45	7 46	4 38	7 54	4 31	
25	6 58	5 27	7 06	5 19	7 14	5 10	7 26	5 00	7 31	4 54	7 37	4 48	7 44	4 41	7 51	4 35	
27	6 57	5 29	7 05	5 21	7 12	5 13	7 24	5 02	7 29	4 57	7 35	4 51	7 42	4 45	7 48	4 38	
29	6 56	5 31	7 04	5 23	7 11	5 15	7 22	5 05	7 27	5 00	7 33	4 54	7 39	4 48	7 46	4 42	
31	6 55	5 33	7 02	5 25	7 10	5 17	7 19	5 08	7 24	5 03	7 30	4 57	7 36	4 51	7 43	4 45	
2	6 53	5 35	7 00	5 27	7 08	5 20	7 17	5 11	7 22	5 06	7 27	5 00	7 33	4 55	7 39	4 49	
4	6 52	5 37	6 59	5 29	7 06	5 22	7 15	5 13	7 20	5 09	7 25	5 04	7 30	4 58	7 35	4 53	
6	6 50	5 38	6 57	5 32	7 04	5 25	7 13	5 16	7 18	5 11	7 22	5 07	7 27	5 02	7 32	4 56	
8	6 49	5 40	6 55	5 34	7 02	5 27	7 10	5 19	7 15	5 14	7 20	5 10	7 24	5 05	7 29	5 00	
10	6 47	5 42	6 53	5 36	7 00	5 29	7 08	5 22	7 13	5 17	7 17	5 13	7 21	5 08	7 25	5 03	
12	6 45	5 44	6 51	5 38	6 59	5 31	7 05	5 24	7 09	5 20	7 14	5 16	7 17	5 12	7 21	5 07	
14	6 44	5 45	6 49	5 40	6 55	5 34	7 03	5 27	7 06	5 23	7 10	5 19	7 14	5 15	7 18	5 10	
16	6 42	5 47	6 47	5 42	6 53	5 36	7 00	5 30	7 02	5 26	7 06	5 23	7 10	5 19	7 14	5 14	
18	6 40	5 49	6 45	5 44	6 50	5 39	6 57	5 33	6 59	5 29	7 03	5 26	7 07	5 22	7 11	5 18	
20	6 38	5 50	6 43	5 46	6 48	5 41	6 54	5 35	6 56	5 32	6 59	5 29	7 03	5 26	7 07	5 22	
22	6 36	5 52	6 40	5 48	6 45	5 43	6 50	5 38	6 53	5 35	6 56	5 32	6 59	5 29	7 02	5 26	
24	6 33	5 54	6 38	5 50	6 42	5 45	6 47	5 40	6 49	5 38	6 52	5 35	6 55	5 32	6 58	5 30	
26	6 31	5 55	6 35	5 52	6 39	5 47	6 44	5 43	6 46	5 41	6 49	5 38	6 51	5 36	6 53	5 33	
28	6 29	5 57	6 33	5 54	6 36	5 49	6 40	5 46	6 43	5 44	6 45	5 41	6 47	5 39	6 49	5 31	

January

February

DATE	Latitude 32°		Latitude 36°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 44°		Latitude 46°		Latitude 48°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°		
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	
March	2	6 27	5 58	6 30	5 55	6 33	5 52	6 37	5 48	6 39	5 46	6 41	5 44	6 43	5 42	6 46	5 40
	4	6 24	6 00	6 27	5 57	6 30	5 54	6 34	5 51	6 36	5 49	6 37	5 47	6 39	5 46	6 41	5 44
	6	6 22	6 01	6 24	5 59	6 27	5 57	6 30	5 54	6 32	5 52	6 33	5 51	6 35	5 49	6 37	5 47
	8	6 19	6 03	6 22	6 01	6 24	5 59	6 26	5 56	6 28	5 55	6 31	5 54	6 31	5 53	6 32	5 51
	10	6 17	6 04	6 19	6 03	6 21	6 01	6 23	5 59	6 24	5 58	6 25	5 57	6 26	5 56	6 28	5 55
	12	6 14	6 06	6 17	6 04	6 18	6 03	6 19	6 02	6 20	6 01	6 21	6 00	6 22	5 59	6 23	5 58
	14	6 12	6 07	6 14	6 06	6 15	6 05	6 15	6 04	6 16	6 03	6 17	6 03	6 18	6 02	6 19	6 02
	16	6 09	6 09	6 11	6 07	6 12	6 07	6 12	6 07	6 13	6 06	6 13	6 06	6 14	6 05	6 14	6 05
	18	6 07	6 10	6 08	6 10	6 08	6 09	6 08	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 09	6 10	6 09	6 10	6 09
	20	6 04	6 11	6 06	6 11	6 05	6 11	6 05	6 11	6 05	6 11	6 05	6 12	6 05	6 12	6 05	6 12
April	22	6 02	6 13	6 03	6 13	6 02	6 13	6 02	6 14	6 02	6 14	6 01	6 15	6 01	6 15	6 00	6 15
	24	5 59	6 14	6 00	6 15	5 59	6 15	5 58	6 16	5 58	6 16	5 57	6 18	5 57	6 18	5 55	6 19
	26	5 57	6 16	5 57	6 16	5 56	6 17	5 55	6 19	5 54	6 19	5 53	6 20	5 52	6 21	5 51	6 22
	28	5 54	6 17	5 54	6 18	5 52	6 19	5 51	6 21	5 50	6 22	5 49	6 23	5 48	6 24	5 46	6 26
	30	5 51	6 18	5 51	6 19	5 49	6 21	5 48	6 23	5 46	6 24	5 45	6 25	5 43	6 27	5 41	6 29
	1	5 49	6 20	5 48	6 21	5 46	6 23	5 44	6 25	5 42	6 27	5 41	6 28	5 39	6 30	5 37	6 32
	3	5 46	6 21	5 45	6 22	5 43	6 25	5 40	6 28	5 38	6 29	5 37	6 31	5 35	6 33	5 32	6 36
	5	5 44	6 22	5 42	6 24	5 40	6 27	5 37	6 30	5 35	6 33	5 34	6 34	5 30	6 36	5 28	6 39
	7	5 41	6 24	5 40	6 26	5 36	6 29	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 35	5 28	6 37	5 26	6 40	5 23	6 43
	9	5 39	6 25	5 37	6 28	5 33	6 31	5 29	6 35	5 27	6 38	5 24	6 40	5 21	6 43	5 19	6 46
11	5 36	6 26	5 34	6 29	5 30	6 33	5 25	6 38	5 23	6 40	5 20	6 43	5 17	6 46	5 14	6 49	
13	5 34	6 28	5 32	6 31	5 27	6 35	5 22	6 40	5 19	6 43	5 16	6 46	5 13	6 49	5 10	6 52	
15	5 32	6 29	5 29	6 32	5 24	6 38	5 19	6 43	5 16	6 46	5 13	6 49	5 09	6 52	5 06	6 56	
17	5 29	6 30	5 26	6 35	5 21	6 40	5 15	6 45	5 12	6 48	5 09	6 52	5 05	6 56	5 01	6 59	
19	5 27	6 32	5 24	6 37	5 18	6 42	5 12	6 48	5 09	6 51	5 05	6 55	5 01	6 59	4 56	7 02	
21	5 25	6 33	5 21	6 38	5 15	6 44	5 09	6 50	5 05	6 54	5 01	6 58	4 57	7 02	4 52	7 06	
23	5 23	6 35	5 18	6 40	5 12	6 46	5 06	6 53	5 02	6 56	4 58	7 01	4 53	7 05	4 48	7 09	
25	5 20	6 36	5 16	6 41	5 09	6 48	5 02	6 55	4 58	6 59	4 54	7 03	4 49	7 08	4 44	7 13	
27	5 18	6 37	5 13	6 43	5 07	6 50	4 59	6 57	4 55	7 01	4 51	7 06	4 45	7 11	4 40	7 16	
29	5 16	6 39	5 11	6 44	5 04	6 52	4 56	7 00	4 52	7 04	4 47	7 08	4 42	7 14	4 36	7 20	

DATE	Latitude 32°		Latitude 36°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 44°		Latitude 46°		Latitude 48°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°		
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	
May	1	5 14	6 40	5 09	6 46	5 02	6 53	4 53	7 02	4 49	7 06	4 44	7 11	4 38	7 17	4 32	7 23
	3	5 13	6 42	5 07	6 48	4 59	6 56	4 50	7 04	4 46	7 09	4 40	7 14	4 34	7 20	4 28	7 26
	5	5 11	6 43	5 05	6 49	4 56	6 58	4 47	7 07	4 43	7 11	4 37	7 17	4 31	7 23	4 25	7 29
	7	5 09	6 46	5 03	6 51	4 54	7 00	4 44	7 09	4 40	7 14	4 34	7 20	4 27	7 26	4 21	7 32
	9	5 07	6 47	5 01	6 52	4 51	7 02	4 42	7 11	4 37	7 16	4 31	7 22	4 24	7 29	4 17	7 36
	11	5 06	6 47	4 59	6 54	4 49	7 04	4 39	7 14	4 34	7 19	4 28	7 25	4 21	7 32	4 14	7 39
	13	5 04	6 49	4 57	6 56	4 47	7 06	4 37	7 16	4 31	7 21	4 25	7 28	4 18	7 35	4 11	7 42
	15	5 03	6 50	4 55	6 57	4 45	7 08	4 35	7 18	4 28	7 24	4 22	7 30	4 15	7 38	4 07	7 45
	17	5 02	6 51	4 53	6 59	4 44	7 10	4 33	7 20	4 26	7 26	4 20	7 33	4 13	7 40	4 04	7 48
19	5 00	6 53	4 51	7 01	4 42	7 11	4 31	7 22	4 24	7 28	4 17	7 35	4 10	7 43	4 01	7 52	
21	4 59	6 54	4 50	7 03	4 40	7 13	4 29	7 24	4 22	7 31	4 15	7 38	4 07	7 46	3 58	7 55	
23	4 58	6 56	4 49	7 04	4 39	7 15	4 27	7 26	4 20	7 33	4 13	7 40	4 05	7 48	3 55	7 57	
25	4 57	6 57	4 48	7 05	4 37	7 16	4 25	7 28	4 18	7 35	4 11	7 43	4 03	7 51	3 53	8 00	
27	4 56	6 58	4 47	7 07	4 36	7 18	4 24	7 30	4 16	7 37	4 09	7 45	4 01	7 53	3 51	8 03	
29	4 56	6 59	4 46	7 08	4 35	7 20	4 22	7 32	4 15	7 39	4 07	7 47	3 59	7 56	3 49	8 05	
31	4 55	7 00	4 45	7 10	4 34	7 21	4 21	7 34	4 14	7 43	4 06	7 51	3 57	7 58	3 47	8 08	
2	4 54	7 02	4 45	7 11	4 33	7 23	4 20	7 35	4 13	7 43	4 05	7 51	3 56	8 00	3 45	8 10	
4	4 54	7 03	4 44	7 12	4 33	7 24	4 19	7 37	4 12	7 44	4 04	7 53	3 55	8 02	3 44	8 12	
6	4 54	7 04	4 44	7 13	4 32	7 25	4 18	7 38	4 11	7 46	4 02	7 54	3 53	8 04	3 42	8 14	
8	4 53	7 05	4 43	7 14	4 31	7 26	4 17	7 40	4 10	7 47	4 02	7 56	3 52	8 05	3 41	8 16	
10	4 53	7 05	4 43	7 16	4 31	7 27	4 17	7 41	4 09	7 49	4 01	7 57	3 51	8 07	3 40	8 18	
12	4 53	7 06	4 43	7 16	4 31	7 28	4 17	7 42	4 09	7 50	4 01	7 58	3 51	8 08	3 40	8 19	
14	4 53	7 07	4 43	7 17	4 31	7 29	4 17	7 43	4 08	7 51	4 00	7 59	3 50	8 09	3 39	8 20	
16	4 54	7 08	4 43	7 18	4 31	7 30	4 17	7 44	4 08	7 52	4 00	8 00	3 50	8 10	3 39	8 21	
18	4 54	7 09	4 43	7 19	4 31	7 31	4 17	7 45	4 08	7 53	4 00	8 01	3 50	8 11	3 39	8 22	
20	4 54	7 09	4 43	7 19	4 31	7 31	4 17	7 45	4 08	7 54	4 00	8 02	3 50	8 12	3 39	8 23	
22	4 54	7 09	4 44	7 20	4 31	7 32	4 17	7 46	4 08	7 55	4 01	8 03	3 50	8 12	3 39	8 23	
24	4 55	7 10	4 44	7 20	4 32	7 32	4 18	7 46	4 09	7 55	4 01	8 03	3 51	8 13	3 40	8 24	
26	4 56	7 10	4 44	7 21	4 32	7 33	4 18	7 47	4 10	7 55	4 02	8 03	3 52	8 13	3 41	8 24	
28	4 56	7 10	4 45	7 21	4 33	7 33	4 19	7 47	4 11	7 55	4 03	8 03	3 53	8 13	3 42	8 24	
30	4 57	7 10	4 46	7 21	4 34	7 33	4 20	7 47	4 12	7 55	4 04	8 03	3 54	8 13	3 43	8 24	

DATE	Latitude 32°		Latitude 36°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 44°		Latitude 46°		Latitude 48°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°																	
	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m														
2	4	58	7	10	4	47	7	20	4	35	7	33	4	21	7	47	4	13	7	54	4	05	8	03	3	55	8	13	3	44	8	23
4	4	59	7	10	4	48	7	20	4	36	7	33	4	22	7	46	4	14	7	54	4	06	8	02	3	56	8	12	3	46	8	22
6	5	00	7	10	4	49	7	19	4	37	7	32	4	23	7	46	4	15	7	53	4	07	8	01	3	58	8	11	3	47	8	21
8	5	01	7	09	4	50	7	19	4	38	7	31	4	25	7	45	4	17	7	52	4	09	8	00	3	59	8	10	3	49	8	20
10	5	02	7	09	4	51	7	18	4	39	7	30	4	26	7	44	4	18	7	51	4	10	7	59	4	01	8	08	3	51	8	18
12	5	03	7	08	4	52	7	18	4	41	7	30	4	28	7	43	4	20	7	50	4	12	7	58	4	03	8	07	3	53	8	17
14	5	04	7	08	4	53	7	18	4	42	7	29	4	29	7	42	4	22	7	47	4	14	7	57	4	05	8	06	3	55	8	15
16	5	05	7	07	4	54	7	17	4	44	7	28	4	31	7	40	4	24	7	47	4	16	7	56	4	07	8	04	3	58	8	13
18	5	06	7	06	4	56	7	16	4	45	7	26	4	32	7	39	4	26	7	46	4	18	7	54	4	10	8	02	4	00	8	11
20	5	07	7	05	4	57	7	15	4	47	7	25	4	34	7	38	4	28	7	44	4	20	7	52	4	12	8	00	4	03	8	09
22	5	08	7	04	4	59	7	13	4	48	7	23	4	36	7	36	4	30	7	42	4	22	7	50	4	14	7	58	4	06	8	07
24	5	10	7	03	5	00	7	12	4	50	7	22	4	38	7	34	4	32	7	40	4	25	7	48	4	17	7	55	4	08	8	04
26	5	11	7	01	5	02	7	11	4	52	7	20	4	40	7	32	4	34	7	38	4	27	7	45	4	19	7	53	4	11	8	01
28	5	12	7	00	5	03	7	09	4	53	7	18	4	42	7	30	4	37	7	36	4	30	7	43	4	22	7	50	4	14	7	58
30	5	14	6	59	5	05	7	07	4	55	7	17	4	44	7	27	4	39	7	33	4	32	7	40	4	25	7	47	4	17	7	55
1	5	15	6	57	5	06	7	05	4	57	7	15	4	46	7	25	4	41	7	31	4	35	7	38	4	28	7	44	4	21	7	52
3	5	16	6	56	5	08	7	04	4	59	7	12	4	48	7	22	4	43	7	28	4	37	7	35	4	31	7	41	4	24	7	49
5	5	18	6	54	5	09	7	02	5	01	7	11	4	50	7	20	4	45	7	26	4	40	7	31	4	33	7	37	4	27	7	45
7	5	19	6	52	5	11	7	00	5	02	7	08	4	53	7	17	4	48	7	23	4	42	7	28	4	36	7	34	4	30	7	41
9	5	20	6	50	5	12	6	58	5	04	7	06	4	55	7	15	4	50	7	20	4	45	7	25	4	39	7	31	4	33	7	37
11	5	22	6	48	5	14	6	56	5	06	7	03	4	58	7	12	4	53	7	17	4	48	7	22	4	42	7	27	4	36	7	34
13	5	23	6	46	5	15	6	53	5	08	7	01	5	00	7	09	4	55	7	13	4	50	7	18	4	45	7	24	4	39	7	30
15	5	24	6	44	5	17	6	51	5	10	6	58	5	02	7	06	4	58	7	10	4	53	7	15	4	48	7	20	4	42	7	26
17	5	26	6	42	5	19	6	49	5	12	6	55	5	05	7	03	5	00	7	07	4	56	7	11	4	51	7	16	4	46	7	21
19	5	27	6	39	5	20	6	46	5	14	6	52	5	07	6	59	5	03	7	03	4	59	7	07	4	54	7	12	4	49	7	17
21	5	28	6	38	5	22	6	43	5	16	6	49	5	09	6	56	5	05	7	00	5	01	7	04	4	57	7	08	4	52	7	13
23	5	29	6	35	5	23	6	41	5	18	6	46	5	11	6	53	5	08	6	56	5	04	7	00	5	00	7	04	4	56	7	09
25	5	31	6	33	5	25	6	38	5	20	6	43	5	14	6	50	5	11	6	53	5	07	6	57	5	03	7	00	4	59	7	05
27	5	31	6	32	5	26	6	35	5	22	6	40	5	16	6	47	5	13	6	49	5	09	6	53	5	06	6	56	5	02	7	00
29	5	33	6	28	5	28	6	33	5	24	6	37	5	18	6	43	5	15	6	45	5	12	6	49	5	09	6	52	5	05	6	56
31	5	34	6	26	5	30	6	30	5	25	6	34	5	20	6	40	5	18	6	42	5	15	6	45	5	12	6	48	5	09	6	51

July

August

DATE	Latitude 32°		Latitude 36°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 44°		Latitude 46°		Latitude 48°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°		
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	
September	2	5 35	6 23	5 31	6 27	5 27	6 31	5 23	6 36	5 20	6 38	5 18	6 41	5 15	6 44	5 12	6 47
	4	5 36	6 22	5 33	6 24	5 29	6 28	5 25	6 32	5 23	6 34	5 20	6 37	5 18	6 40	5 15	6 41
	6	5 38	6 19	5 34	6 22	5 31	6 25	5 27	6 28	5 25	6 31	5 23	6 33	5 21	6 35	5 19	6 37
	8	5 39	6 17	5 36	6 19	5 33	6 22	5 30	6 25	5 28	6 27	5 26	6 29	5 24	6 31	5 22	6 33
	10	5 41	6 13	5 38	6 16	5 35	6 18	5 32	6 21	5 31	6 23	5 29	6 25	5 27	6 27	5 22	6 28
	12	5 42	6 10	5 39	6 13	5 37	6 15	5 34	6 17	5 33	6 19	5 31	6 21	5 30	6 22	5 28	6 23
	14	5 43	6 09	5 41	6 10	5 39	6 12	5 36	6 14	5 35	6 15	5 34	6 16	5 33	6 18	5 31	6 19
	16	5 44	6 05	5 42	6 07	5 41	6 08	5 39	6 10	5 38	6 11	5 37	6 12	5 36	6 13	5 34	6 14
	18	5 46	6 02	5 44	6 04	5 43	6 05	5 41	6 07	5 41	6 07	5 40	6 08	5 39	6 09	5 38	6 10
	20	5 46	6 01	5 46	6 01	5 45	6 02	5 44	6 03	5 44	6 03	5 43	6 04	5 42	6 05	5 41	6 05
October	22	5 48	5 57	5 47	5 58	5 47	5 58	5 46	5 59	5 46	5 59	5 45	6 00	5 45	6 00	5 44	6 00
	24	5 49	5 56	5 49	5 55	5 49	5 55	5 48	5 55	5 48	5 55	5 48	5 56	5 48	5 56	5 47	5 56
	26	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 52	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51
	28	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 49	5 52	5 49	5 53	5 48	5 53	5 48	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 47	5 54	5 46
	30	5 54	5 46	5 53	5 46	5 54	5 46	5 55	5 44	5 56	5 44	5 57	5 43	5 57	5 43	5 57	5 42
	2	5 54	5 44	5 55	5 44	5 56	5 43	5 57	5 41	5 58	5 40	5 59	5 39	6 00	5 38	6 00	5 37
	4	5 56	5 41	5 56	5 41	5 58	5 40	5 59	5 37	6 01	5 36	6 02	5 35	6 03	5 34	6 04	5 32
	6	5 57	5 39	5 58	5 38	6 00	5 36	6 02	5 34	6 03	5 32	6 04	5 31	6 06	5 29	6 07	5 28
	8	5 58	5 36	5 59	5 35	6 02	5 33	6 04	5 30	6 06	5 28	6 07	5 27	6 09	5 25	6 11	5 23
	10	6 00	5 34	6 01	5 32	6 04	5 30	6 07	5 27	6 08	5 25	6 10	5 23	6 12	5 21	6 14	5 19
12	6 00	5 33	6 03	5 30	6 06	5 27	6 09	5 24	6 11	5 21	6 13	5 19	6 15	5 17	6 17	5 15	
14	6 03	5 29	6 04	5 27	6 08	5 24	6 11	5 20	6 14	5 18	6 16	5 15	6 19	5 13	6 21	5 10	
16	6 04	5 27	6 06	5 25	6 10	5 21	6 14	5 17	6 17	5 14	6 19	5 11	6 22	5 09	6 25	5 06	
18	6 05	5 25	6 08	5 22	6 12	5 18	6 17	5 13	6 19	5 11	6 22	5 08	6 25	5 05	6 28	5 02	
20	6 07	5 22	6 10	5 19	6 15	5 15	6 20	5 10	6 22	5 07	6 25	5 04	6 28	5 01	6 32	4 58	
22	6 09	5 20	6 12	5 17	6 17	5 12	6 22	5 07	6 25	5 04	6 28	5 00	6 31	4 57	6 35	4 54	
24	6 10	5 18	6 14	5 14	6 19	5 09	6 25	5 04	6 28	5 00	6 31	4 57	6 35	4 53	6 39	4 50	
26	6 12	5 16	6 16	5 12	6 21	5 06	6 27	5 01	6 31	4 57	6 35	4 53	6 38	4 49	6 43	4 46	
28	6 13	5 14	6 18	5 09	6 24	5 03	6 30	4 57	6 34	4 53	6 38	4 49	6 42	4 45	6 47	4 42	
30	6 15	5 12	6 20	5 07	6 26	5 00	6 33	4 55	6 37	4 50	6 41	4 46	6 45	4 42	6 50	4 38	

DATE	Latitude 32°		Latitude 36°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 44°		Latitude 46°		Latitude 48°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°	
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset
1	6 16	5 10	6 22	5 05	6 28	4 58	6 35	4 52	6 39	4 47	6 44	4 43	6 48	4 39	6 53	4 34
3	6 18	5 09	6 24	5 03	6 31	4 55	6 38	4 49	6 42	4 44	6 47	4 40	6 52	4 35	6 57	4 30
5	6 20	5 07	6 26	5 01	6 33	4 53	6 41	4 46	6 45	4 41	6 50	4 37	6 55	4 32	7 00	4 27
7	6 22	5 06	6 27	4 59	6 35	4 51	6 43	4 43	6 48	4 38	6 53	4 34	6 58	4 28	7 04	4 23
9	6 23	5 04	6 29	4 57	6 37	4 49	6 46	4 41	6 51	4 36	6 56	4 31	7 01	4 25	7 07	4 19
11	6 25	5 03	6 31	4 56	6 39	4 47	6 48	4 39	6 53	4 33	6 59	4 29	7 04	4 22	7 11	4 16
13	6 27	5 02	6 33	4 54	6 41	4 45	6 51	4 37	6 56	4 31	7 02	4 26	7 08	4 20	7 14	4 13
15	6 29	5 01	6 35	4 52	6 44	4 44	6 54	4 35	6 59	4 29	7 05	4 24	7 11	4 17	7 18	4 10
17	6 30	4 59	6 37	4 51	6 47	4 42	6 57	4 32	7 02	4 27	7 08	4 21	7 15	4 14	7 22	4 07
19	6 32	4 59	6 39	4 50	6 49	4 41	6 59	4 31	7 04	4 25	7 10	4 19	7 18	4 12	7 25	4 04
21	6 34	4 58	6 41	4 49	6 51	4 39	7 01	4 29	7 07	4 23	7 13	4 17	7 21	4 10	7 28	4 02
23	6 36	4 57	6 43	4 48	6 54	4 38	7 04	4 28	7 10	4 21	7 16	4 15	7 24	4 08	7 31	4 00
25	6 37	4 57	6 45	4 48	6 56	4 37	7 06	4 27	7 12	4 20	7 19	4 14	7 27	4 06	7 35	3 58
27	6 39	4 56	6 47	4 47	6 58	4 36	7 09	4 25	7 15	4 19	7 22	4 12	7 30	4 04	7 38	3 56
29	6 41	4 56	6 48	4 47	6 59	4 36	7 11	4 24	7 18	4 18	7 25	4 11	7 33	4 03	7 41	3 55
1	6 43	4 55	6 50	4 47	7 01	4 35	7 13	4 23	7 20	4 17	7 27	4 10	7 36	4 02	7 44	3 54
3	6 44	4 55	6 52	4 46	7 03	4 35	7 15	4 23	7 22	4 16	7 30	4 09	7 38	4 01	7 47	3 52
5	6 46	4 55	6 54	4 46	7 05	4 35	7 18	4 23	7 25	4 15	7 32	4 08	7 41	4 00	7 49	3 51
7	6 47	4 56	6 56	4 46	7 07	4 35	7 20	4 22	7 27	4 15	7 35	4 07	7 43	3 59	7 52	3 50
9	6 49	4 56	6 57	4 46	7 09	4 35	7 22	4 22	7 29	4 15	7 37	4 07	7 45	3 59	7 54	3 50
11	6 50	4 56	6 59	4 46	7 10	4 35	7 24	4 22	7 31	4 15	7 39	4 07	7 48	3 58	7 57	3 49
13	6 52	4 57	7 01	4 47	7 12	4 35	7 25	4 22	7 32	4 15	7 40	4 07	7 50	3 58	7 59	3 49
15	6 53	4 57	7 02	4 47	7 14	4 36	7 27	4 23	7 34	4 16	7 42	4 07	7 51	3 59	8 01	3 49
17	6 54	4 58	7 04	4 48	7 16	4 36	7 29	4 23	7 36	4 16	7 44	4 08	7 53	3 59	8 03	3 49
19	6 55	4 59	7 05	4 49	7 17	4 37	7 30	4 24	7 37	4 17	7 45	4 08	7 54	4 00	8 04	3 49
21	6 56	4 59	7 06	4 50	7 18	4 38	7 31	4 25	7 38	4 18	7 46	4 09	7 55	4 01	8 05	3 50
23	6 57	5 01	7 07	4 51	7 19	4 39	7 32	4 26	7 39	4 19	7 47	4 10	7 56	4 02	8 06	3 51
25	6 58	5 02	7 08	4 52	7 20	4 40	7 33	4 27	7 40	4 20	7 48	4 11	7 57	4 03	8 07	3 52
27	6 59	5 03	7 09	4 53	7 21	4 41	7 34	4 28	7 41	4 21	7 49	4 13	7 58	4 04	8 08	3 54
29	7 00	5 04	7 09	4 54	7 21	4 42	7 34	4 30	7 41	4 22	7 50	4 14	7 58	4 06	8 08	3 56
31	7 00	5 06	7 10	4 56	7 22	4 44	7 35	4 31	7 42	4 24	7 50	4 16	7 59	4 07	8 08	3 58

November

December

BEGINNING OF MORNING AND ENDING OF EVENING TWILIGHT

		Latitude 35°		Latitude 40°		Latitude 45°		Latitude 50°		Latitude 52°	
		Morn.	Eve.	Morn.	Eve.	Morn.	Eve.	Morn.	Eve.	Morn.	Eve.
Jan.	1	5 38	6 29	5 45	6 22	5 52	6 15	6 00	6 07	6 04	6 04
	11	5 39	6 37	5 45	6 31	5 52	6 24	5 59	6 17	6 02	6 14
	21	5 38	6 45	5 43	6 40	5 48	6 35	5 54	6 30	5 56	6 28
Feb.	31	5 34	6 54	5 38	6 50	5 41	6 47	5 45	6 44	5 46	6 42
	10	5 27	7 03	5 29	7 01	5 31	7 00	5 32	6 59	5 32	6 58
Mar.	20	5 17	7 12	5 17	7 12	5 18	7 12	5 15	7 14	5 14	7 15
	2	5 06	7 20	5 04	7 22	5 02	7 26	4 56	7 30	4 54	7 33
	12	4 52	7 29	4 48	7 33	4 43	7 39	4 35	7 47	4 31	7 51
Apr.	22	4 38	7 38	4 31	7 45	4 23	7 54	4 11	8 06	4 05	8 11
	1	4 23	7 47	4 13	7 57	4 01	8 09	3 46	8 25	3 38	8 33
May	11	4 07	7 57	3 55	8 09	3 39	8 25	3 19	8 46	3 08	8 57
	21	3 51	8 07	3 36	8 23	3 17	8 43	2 50	9 10	2 36	9 25
	31	3 37	8 19	3 18	8 37	2 54	9 02	2 20	9 37	2 01	9 57
June	11	3 23	8 30	3 02	8 52	2 33	9 22	1 48	10 08	1 20	10 37
	21	3 12	8 41	2 47	9 07	2 13	9 42	1 13	10 44	0 02	—
	31	3 04	8 51	2 36	9 20	1 56	10 01	0 23	11 42	—	—
July	10	2 59	8 59	2 29	9 30	1 43	10 16	—	—	—	—
	20	3 02	9 04	2 27	9 35	1 39	10 23	—	—	—	—
	30	3 02	9 04	2 31	9 35	1 44	10 22	—	—	—	—
Aug.	10	3 09	9 01	2 39	9 30	1 56	10 13	—	—	—	—
	20	3 18	8 54	2 51	9 20	2 14	9 57	1 04	11 04	—	—
	30	3 28	8 43	3 05	9 06	2 33	9 38	1 43	10 26	1 07	11 00
Sept.	9	3 39	8 30	3 20	8 50	2 52	9 16	2 15	9 53	1 53	10 15
	19	3 50	8 16	3 34	8 32	3 12	8 53	2 42	9 23	2 26	9 38
	29	4 00	8 00	3 47	8 14	3 29	8 31	3 06	8 53	2 54	9 05
Oct.	8	4 10	7 44	3 59	7 55	3 46	8 08	3 28	8 26	3 19	8 34
	18	4 19	7 28	4 11	7 36	4 01	7 46	3 47	8 00	3 40	8 07
	28	4 28	7 13	4 22	7 18	4 15	7 25	4 05	7 35	4 01	7 39
Nov.	8	4 35	6 59	4 32	7 02	4 28	7 06	4 22	7 12	4 18	7 15
	18	4 43	6 46	4 42	6 47	4 40	6 49	4 37	6 51	4 36	6 53
	28	4 51	6 36	4 52	6 34	4 53	6 34	4 53	6 34	4 52	6 34
Dec.	7	5 00	6 27	5 02	6 24	5 05	6 21	5 07	6 19	5 08	6 18
	17	5 08	6 21	5 12	6 17	5 17	6 12	5 21	6 07	5 23	6 06
	27	5 16	6 18	5 22	6 13	5 28	6 06	5 34	6 00	5 37	5 57
Jan.	7	5 24	6 18	5 31	6 12	5 38	6 04	5 45	5 57	5 48	5 54
	17	5 31	6 21	5 38	6 14	5 45	6 06	5 53	5 58	5 57	5 55
	27	5 36	6 26	5 43	6 19	5 51	6 11	5 59	6 03	6 02	6 00
Jan.	1	5 38	6 29	5 45	6 22	5 52	6 15	6 00	6 07	6 03	6 04

The above table gives the local mean time of the beginning of morning twilight, and of the ending of evening twilight, for various latitudes. To obtain the corresponding standard time, the method used is the same as for correcting the sunrise and sunset tables, as described on page 10. The entry — in the above table indicates that at such dates and latitudes, twilight lasts all night. This table, taken from the American Ephemeris, is computed for astronomical twilight, i.e., for the time at which the sun is 108° from the zenith (or 18° below the horizon).

TIMES OF MOONRISE AND MOONSET, 1949. (Local Mean Time)

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon		Latitude 40° Moon		Latitude 45° Moon		Latitude 50° Moon		Latitude 52° Moon	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Jan.	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	09 07	19 09	09 23	18 55	09 40	18 38	10 03	18 16	10 14	18 07
2	09 42	20 10	09 55	19 59	10 09	19 46	10 26	19 30	10 34	19 21
3	10 11	21 09	10 21	21 01	10 31	20 51	10 44	20 40	10 50	20 35
4	10 37	22 06	10 43	22 01	10 50	21 55	10 58	21 49	11 02	21 47
5	11 01	23 01	11 04	23 00	11 07	22 58	11 11	22 57	11 12	22 56
6	11 24	23 57	11 23	23 59	11 23	— —	11 23	— —	11 22	— —
7	11 47	— —	11 44	— —	11 40	00 01	11 35	00 04	11 32	00 06
8	12 12	00 53	12 06	00 59	12 18	01 06	11 48	01 14	11 44	01 17
9	12 40	01 53	12 31	02 02	12 19	02 12	12 04	02 25	11 58	02 31
10	13 14	02 56	13 00	03 07	12 45	03 22	12 26	03 40	12 16	03 50
11	13 55	04 00	13 39	04 16	13 19	04 35	12 55	04 58	12 43	05 10
12	14 43	05 07	14 27	05 25	14 05	05 36	13 36	06 14	13 23	06 28
13	15 46	06 12	15 24	06 31	15 04	06 54	14 34	07 22	14 20	07 37
14	16 55	07 12	16 36	07 29	16 15	07 51	15 48	08 18	15 45	08 32
15	18 08	08 02	17 53	08 18	17 35	08 36	17 14	08 59	17 03	09 10
16	19 23	08 45	19 12	08 57	18 59	09 11	18 44	09 29	18 36	09 36
17	20 36	09 22	20 30	09 30	20 22	09 40	20 13	09 51	20 09	09 56
18	21 48	09 54	21 45	09 58	21 42	10 03	21 38	10 08	21 37	10 12
19	22 57	10 24	22 58	10 24	— —	10 24	— —	10 24	— —	10 25
20	— —	10 52	— —	10 48	00 00	10 44	00 02	10 39	00 04	10 38
21	00 05	11 21	00 10	11 15	00 17	11 06	00 25	10 56	00 29	10 51
22	01 13	11 54	01 22	11 43	01 34	11 30	01 47	11 15	01 54	11 07
23	02 21	12 30	02 34	12 16	02 50	11 59	03 10	11 38	03 18	11 28
24	03 28	13 13	03 44	12 56	04 04	12 35	04 28	12 09	04 41	11 57
25	04 32	14 03	04 50	13 43	05 12	13 20	05 40	12 52	05 55	12 38
26	05 31	14 58	05 49	14 39	06 13	14 15	06 42	13 45	06 56	13 31
27	06 21	15 57	06 40	15 39	07 02	15 18	07 29	14 51	07 42	14 37
28	07 05	16 58	07 21	16 43	07 40	16 24	08 04	16 01	08 15	15 50
29	07 39	18 00	07 55	17 47	08 10	17 32	08 29	17 14	08 39	17 04
30	08 12	18 59	08 22	18 50	08 34	18 39	08 48	18 37	08 56	18 20
31	08 39	19 56	08 46	19 51	08 55	19 44	09 04	19 36	09 09	19 33
Feb.										
1	09 04	20 53	09 07	20 50	09 12	20 47	09 17	20 44	09 19	20 43
2	09 27	21 48	09 27	21 49	09 28	21 50	09 29	21 51	09 29	21 52
3	09 50	22 44	09 47	22 49	09 44	22 53	09 41	22 59	09 39	23 02
4	10 13	23 42	10 08	23 49	10 01	23 58	09 53	— —	09 50	— —
5	10 39	— —	10 30	— —	10 20	— —	10 08	00 09	10 01	00 13
6	11 10	00 41	10 57	00 51	10 43	01 05	10 26	01 21	10 17	01 29
7	11 45	01 44	11 30	01 58	11 12	02 15	10 50	02 36	10 39	02 46
8	12 29	02 48	12 12	03 05	11 51	03 25	11 24	03 51	11 11	04 05
9	13 24	03 52	13 05	04 13	12 42	04 33	12 13	05 02	11 59	05 17
10	14 28	04 53	14 10	05 12	13 48	05 35	13 18	06 04	13 05	06 18
11	15 40	05 48	15 23	06 06	15 04	06 26	14 40	06 51	14 27	07 04
12	16 56	06 35	16 43	06 50	16 28	07 06	16 09	07 26	16 00	07 36
13	18 13	07 15	18 04	07 26	17 54	07 38	17 42	07 51	17 35	07 59
14	19 28	07 50	19 23	07 57	19 18	08 04	19 12	08 12	19 09	08 15
15	20 38	08 22	20 40	08 23	20 40	08 26	20 40	08 28	20 41	08 30
16	21 51	08 52	21 55	08 49	22 00	08 47	22 07	08 44	22 10	08 43
17	23 02	09 22	— —	09 16	23 19	09 09	23 32	09 01	23 38	08 56
18	— —	09 54	00 00	09 44	— —	09 33	— —	09 18	— —	09 12
19	00 14	10 30	00 24	10 26	00 38	10 01	00 56	09 41	01 06	09 59
20	01 20	11 11	01 36	10 54	01 55	10 35	02 19	10 10	02 31	09 28
21	02 26	11 59	02 44	11 40	03 07	11 17	03 34	10 49	03 48	10 35
22	03 27	12 52	03 45	12 32	04 09	12 09	04 39	11 39	04 54	11 24
23	04 19	13 50	04 38	13 31	05 01	13 09	05 29	12 40	05 44	12 27
24	05 05	14 51	05 22	14 34	05 42	14 14	06 07	13 50	06 20	13 38
25	05 43	15 52	05 57	15 38	06 14	15 22	06 35	15 02	06 45	14 53
26	06 15	16 52	06 26	16 41	06 39	16 29	06 55	16 15	07 03	16 07
27	06 42	17 49	06 51	17 43	07 00	17 34	07 11	17 24	07 17	17 20
28	07 08	18 46	07 12	18 41	07 18	18 38	07 25	18 33	07 28	18 32

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon		Latitude 40° Moon		Latitude 45° Moon		Latitude 50° Moon		Latitude 52° Moon	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Mar.										
1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	07 30	19 47	07 32	19 41	07 34	19 41	07 36	19 41	07 38	19 41
3	07 53	20 37	07 52	20 40	07 50	20 44	07 48	20 48	07 47	20 51
4	08 16	21 34	08 11	21 40	08 07	21 48	08 00	21 58	07 56	22 02
5	08 41	22 32	08 33	22 42	08 24	22 54	08 13	23 08	08 08	23 16
6	09 09	23 33	08 58	23 46	08 45	—	08 29	—	08 22	—
7	09 43	—	09 28	—	09 11	00 02	08 50	00 21	08 40	00 31
8	10 22	00 36	10 05	00 52	09 45	01 11	09 19	01 35	09 07	01 48
9	11 11	01 38	10 51	01 56	10 29	02 19	10 00	02 47	09 46	03 01
10	12 09	02 39	11 49	02 58	11 26	03 22	10 56	03 51	10 42	04 06
	13 15	03 34	12 57	03 53	12 35	04 15	12 08	04 43	11 45	04 56
11	14 27	04 24	14 12	04 40	13 54	04 58	13 33	05 22	13 22	05 34
12	15 43	05 07	15 32	05 19	15 19	05 33	15 03	05 51	14 56	05 59
13	16 59	05 34	16 51	05 52	16 44	06 02	16 35	06 13	16 31	06 18
14	18 13	06 16	18 10	06 21	18 08	06 26	18 06	06 31	18 04	06 34
15	19 27	06 47	19 29	06 47	19 31	06 47	19 35	06 47	19 36	06 48
16	20 41	07 18	20 47	07 14	20 55	07 09	21 05	07 04	21 08	07 01
17	21 54	07 50	22 04	07 42	22 17	07 32	22 33	07 31	22 41	07 16
18	23 06	08 26	23 20	08 13	23 38	07 59	—	07 41	—	07 34
19	—	09 06	—	08 51	—	08 32	00 00	08 09	00 11	07 57
20	00 16	09 52	00 33	09 34	00 55	09 12	01 21	08 44	01 35	08 31
21	01 20	10 45	01 39	10 26	02 02	10 02	02 33	09 32	02 48	09 17
22	02 16	11 43	02 36	11 24	02 59	11 00	03 29	10 31	03 44	10 16
23	03 04	12 44	03 32	12 26	03 43	12 05	04 11	11 39	04 24	11 26
24	03 44	13 45	04 00	13 30	04 18	13 13	04 41	12 51	04 51	12 41
25	04 18	14 45	04 30	14 33	04 45	14 20	05 03	14 04	05 11	13 56
26	04 47	15 43	04 56	15 35	05 07	15 26	05 20	15 14	05 26	15 09
27	05 12	16 40	05 18	16 35	05 25	16 30	05 34	16 23	05 37	16 21
28	05 36	17 36	05 38	17 34	05 41	17 33	05 45	17 31	05 47	17 31
29	05 58	18 32	05 58	18 34	05 59	18 36	05 56	18 39	05 56	18 41
30	06 21	19 28	06 17	19 34	06 13	19 40	06 08	19 48	06 05	19 51
31	06 45	20 26	06 39	20 35	06 30	20 45	06 23	20 58	06 17	21 05
Apr.										
1	07 12	21 26	07 02	21 38	06 50	21 52	06 36	22 11	06 29	22 20
2	07 43	22 28	07 30	22 43	07 14	23 01	06 55	23 24	06 45	23 36
3	08 20	23 30	08 04	23 47	07 45	—	07 20	—	07 08	—
4	09 04	—	08 46	—	08 24	00 10	07 56	00 37	07 42	00 51
5	09 58	00 31	09 39	00 49	09 15	01 13	08 45	01 43	08 30	01 58
6	10 59	01 26	10 40	01 44	10 18	02 09	09 49	02 38	09 35	02 52
7	12 07	02 17	11 51	02 35	11 31	02 55	11 06	03 20	10 54	03 32
8	13 20	03 01	13 06	03 15	12 51	03 31	12 32	03 52	12 23	04 02
9	14 33	03 39	14 23	03 49	14 13	04 01	14 01	04 15	13 54	04 22
10	15 46	04 12	15 41	04 19	15 35	04 26	15 30	04 34	15 26	04 38
11	16 59	04 43	16 58	04 45	16 58	04 47	16 59	04 50	16 58	04 52
12	18 13	05 13	18 16	05 11	18 21	05 09	18 28	05 06	18 30	05 05
13	19 27	05 45	19 35	05 38	19 46	05 31	19 58	05 23	20 09	05 18
14	20 42	06 18	20 54	06 08	21 10	05 56	21 29	05 42	21 38	05 35
15	21 55	06 55	22 11	06 43	22 31	06 26	22 57	06 06	23 09	05 56
16	23 05	07 42	23 24	07 25	23 47	07 04	—	06 38	—	06 25
17	—	08 34	—	08 15	—	07 51	00 15	07 21	00 30	07 07
18	00 07	09 32	00 26	09 12	00 50	08 48	01 21	08 18	01 36	08 03
19	00 59	10 34	01 19	10 15	01 41	09 53	02 10	09 25	02 23	09 12
20	01 34	11 36	02 00	11 20	02 19	11 01	02 44	10 38	02 56	10 27
21	02 20	12 37	02 34	12 24	02 49	12 10	03 09	11 51	03 18	11 43
22	02 50	13 36	03 01	13 27	03 13	13 17	03 27	13 04	03 34	12 57
23	03 17	14 33	03 23	14 28	03 32	14 21	03 42	14 13	03 46	14 10
24	03 41	15 30	03 42	15 27	03 49	15 24	03 54	15 21	03 56	15 20
25	04 03	16 25	04 04	16 26	04 04	16 27	04 05	16 29	04 06	16 30
26	04 26	17 21	04 23	17 26	04 20	17 31	04 17	17 37	04 15	17 40
27	04 49	18 19	04 44	18 27	04 37	18 36	04 29	18 47	04 25	18 52
28	05 16	19 19	05 06	19 30	04 56	19 43	04 43	19 59	04 37	20 07
29	05 45	20 21	05 33	20 35	05 19	20 52	05 01	21 14	04 52	21 24
30	06 20	21 23	06 05	21 40	05 47	22 01	05 24	22 28	05 14	22 40

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon		Latitude 40° Moon		Latitude 45° Moon		Latitude 50° Moon		Latitude 52° Moon	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
May	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	07 03	22 25	06 45	22 44	06 23	23 07	05 57	23 36	05 43	23 51
2	07 53	23 23	07 34	23 42	07 11	—	06 41	—	06 27	—
3	08 52	—	08 33	—	08 09	00 05	07 40	00 35	07 26	00 50
4	09 57	00 14	09 40	00 32	09 19	00 53	08 53	01 20	08 39	01 33
5	11 06	00 59	10 51	01 14	10 34	01 32	10 13	01 54	10 03	02 05
6	12 16	01 37	12 06	01 49	11 53	02 03	11 38	02 19	11 32	02 28
7	13 27	02 11	13 20	02 20	13 13	02 29	13 04	02 40	13 00	02 44
8	14 37	02 42	14 35	02 46	14 33	02 50	14 30	02 56	14 29	02 59
9	15 48	03 11	15 50	03 11	15 53	03 11	15 56	03 11	15 58	03 11
10	17 01	03 40	17 07	03 37	17 14	03 32	17 24	03 26	17 28	03 24
11	18 05	04 12	18 25	04 04	18 38	03 54	18 54	03 43	19 01	03 38
12	19 30	04 48	19 44	04 36	20 02	04 22	20 23	04 04	20 34	03 56
13	20 43	05 30	21 00	05 14	21 21	04 56	21 49	04 32	22 02	04 21
14	21 50	06 20	22 09	06 01	22 33	05 39	23 03	05 11	23 18	04 57
15	22 48	07 16	23 08	06 57	23 31	06 33	—	06 02	—	05 47
16	23 37	08 18	23 55	07 59	—	07 36	00 00	07 07	00 15	06 52
17	—	09 22	—	09 05	00 16	08 45	00 42	08 20	00 55	08 07
18	00 18	10 25	00 32	10 12	00 50	09 55	01 12	09 35	01 21	09 25
19	00 51	11 27	01 02	11 16	01 16	11 04	01 32	10 49	01 40	10 41
20	01 19	12 25	01 28	12 18	01 37	12 09	01 48	12 00	01 53	11 55
21	01 34	13 22	01 49	13 17	01 55	13 13	02 02	13 09	02 04	13 07
22	02 07	14 17	02 09	14 16	02 11	14 16	02 13	14 16	02 14	14 17
23	02 30	15 13	02 28	15 16	02 26	15 19	02 25	15 24	02 24	15 27
24	02 53	16 11	02 48	16 17	02 43	16 24	02 37	16 34	02 33	16 38
25	03 18	17 09	03 10	17 19	03 01	17 31	02 49	17 45	02 45	17 53
26	03 46	18 11	03 35	18 24	03 22	18 40	03 06	19 00	02 59	19 09
27	04 20	19 14	04 05	19 30	03 49	19 50	03 28	20 15	03 18	20 27
28	05 00	20 17	04 43	20 35	04 23	20 57	03 57	21 27	03 44	21 40
29	05 54	21 17	05 29	21 36	05 07	21 59	04 38	22 29	04 24	22 44
30	06 46	22 11	06 26	22 30	06 04	22 51	05 33	23 19	05 19	23 33
31	07 50	22 58	07 32	23 14	07 10	23 33	06 43	23 57	06 30	—
June										
1	08 58	23 38	08 42	23 51	08 24	—	08 02	—	07 51	00 08
2	10 08	—	09 55	—	09 42	00 06	09 25	00 25	09 18	00 33
3	11 17	00 13	11 09	00 22	11 00	00 33	10 49	00 46	10 45	00 51
4	12 26	00 44	12 22	00 49	12 18	00 56	12 13	01 02	12 11	01 06
5	13 35	01 13	13 34	01 14	13 35	01 15	13 36	01 17	13 37	01 18
6	14 44	01 41	14 48	01 38	14 54	01 35	15 01	01 32	15 04	01 30
7	15 55	02 10	16 03	02 04	16 14	01 57	16 27	01 48	16 33	01 43
8	17 08	02 43	17 20	02 33	17 36	02 21	17 55	02 06	18 04	01 59
9	18 20	03 22	18 36	03 08	18 56	02 50	19 21	02 30	19 34	02 21
10	19 30	04 06	19 49	03 50	20 12	03 29	20 41	03 03	20 56	02 50
11	20 34	05 01	20 53	04 41	21 16	04 18	21 47	03 49	22 02	03 34
12	21 27	06 01	21 46	05 41	22 08	05 18	22 36	04 43	22 49	04 33
13	22 12	07 05	22 28	06 47	22 47	06 26	23 10	05 59	23 22	05 45
14	22 48	08 10	23 02	07 54	23 17	07 37	23 35	07 14	23 44	07 03
15	23 19	09 13	23 29	09 01	23 40	08 47	23 53	08 30	—	08 22
16	23 46	10 14	23 51	10 05	23 59	09 56	—	09 44	00 00	09 38
17	—	11 11	—	11 07	—	11 00	00 08	10 54	00 11	10 51
18	00 10	12 08	00 12	12 06	00 15	12 04	00 20	12 02	00 22	12 02
19	00 32	13 03	00 32	13 05	00 31	13 07	00 31	13 10	00 31	13 12
20	00 55	14 00	00 51	14 05	00 48	14 11	00 43	14 19	00 40	14 22
21	01 19	14 58	01 13	15 06	01 05	15 17	00 55	15 29	00 52	15 35
22	01 46	15 58	01 37	16 10	01 25	16 25	01 11	16 43	01 04	16 51
23	02 17	17 01	02 05	17 16	01 49	17 25	01 30	17 58	01 21	18 08
24	02 58	18 05	02 40	18 24	02 20	18 44	01 56	19 11	01 44	19 25
25	03 42	19 06	03 23	19 25	03 00	19 49	02 33	20 18	02 19	20 33
26	04 36	20 03	04 17	20 23	03 53	20 45	03 23	21 14	03 09	21 29
27	05 39	20 54	05 21	21 12	04 58	21 32	04 30	21 57	04 15	22 08
28	06 47	21 38	06 31	21 52	06 12	22 08	05 47	22 28	05 36	22 37
29	07 58	22 34	07 46	22 25	07 31	22 36	07 12	22 51	07 04	22 57
30	09 09	22 46	09 00	22 52	08 50	23 00	08 37	23 08	08 32	23 13

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon		Latitude 40° Moon		Latitude 45° Moon		Latitude 50° Moon		Latitude 52° Moon	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Jul.										
1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	10 19	23 16	10 13	23 18	10 08	23 21	10 01	23 24	09 59	23 26
3	11 27	23 44	11 26	23 42	11 25	23 40	11 24	23 39	11 25	23 38
4	12 35	—	12 38	—	12 42	—	12 47	23 53	12 50	23 50
5	13 44	00 12	13 51	00 07	14 00	00 00	14 12	—	14 16	—
	14 54	00 43	15 06	00 34	15 19	00 23	15 37	00 10	15 45	00 05
6	16 05	01 21	16 20	01 06	16 38	00 51	17 02	00 32	17 13	00 23
7	17 15	02 00	17 33	01 44	17 55	01 25	18 22	01 00	18 37	00 49
8	18 20	02 50	18 39	02 31	19 02	02 08	19 33	01 40	19 48	01 26
9	19 17	03 46	19 36	03 27	20 01	03 03	20 28	02 33	20 42	02 18
10	20 05	04 49	20 22	04 30	20 42	04 08	21 08	03 39	21 20	03 25
11	20 45	05 54	20 59	05 37	21 16	05 18	21 36	04 53	21 46	04 42
12	21 18	06 59	21 29	06 45	21 42	06 30	21 57	06 11	22 04	06 01
13	21 46	08 01	21 54	07 50	22 03	07 39	22 13	07 26	22 17	07 20
14	22 11	09 00	22 15	08 54	22 20	08 47	22 26	08 38	22 28	08 34
15	22 34	09 57	22 35	09 54	22 36	09 51	22 37	09 47	22 38	09 46
16	22 57	10 53	22 54	10 53	22 52	10 54	22 49	10 55	22 47	10 57
17	23 20	11 49	23 15	11 53	23 09	11 58	23 01	12 03	22 57	12 07
18	23 46	12 47	23 37	12 53	23 26	12 52	23 14	13 03	23 09	13 18
19	—	13 45	—	13 55	23 49	14 08	23 31	14 24	23 24	14 32
20	00 15	14 47	00 03	15 00	—	15 17	23 54	15 38	23 44	15 48
21	00 49	15 50	00 35	16 06	00 17	16 26	—	16 52	—	17 05
22	01 31	16 52	01 14	17 03	00 52	17 33	00 26	18 02	00 13	18 17
23	02 23	17 52	02 03	18 11	01 40	18 34	01 11	19 04	00 56	19 08
24	03 22	18 46	03 03	19 04	02 41	19 25	02 01	19 52	01 56	20 15
25	04 30	19 32	04 13	19 48	03 52	20 06	03 25	20 28	03 13	20 38
26	05 43	20 12	05 28	20 24	05 11	20 38	04 50	20 53	04 41	21 02
27	06 55	20 47	06 45	20 55	06 33	21 04	06 18	21 14	06 11	21 19
28	08 07	21 18	08 01	21 21	07 54	21 25	07 45	21 30	07 42	21 33
29	09 17	21 47	09 15	21 46	09 13	21 46	09 10	21 45	09 10	21 45
30	10 27	22 15	10 28	22 11	10 31	22 06	10 35	22 00	10 37	21 57
31	11 36	22 45	11 42	22 37	11 50	22 28	12 00	22 16	12 03	22 11
Aug.										
1	12 46	23 19	12 56	23 07	13 07	22 43	13 25	22 36	13 32	22 28
2	13 56	23 58	14 10	23 43	14 28	23 25	14 49	23 02	15 00	22 51
3	15 06	—	15 23	—	15 44	—	16 11	23 37	16 24	23 23
4	16 12	00 43	16 31	00 26	16 54	00 04	17 24	—	17 39	—
5	17 10	01 38	17 30	01 18	17 53	00 54	18 24	00 24	18 38	00 09
6	18 01	02 38	18 19	02 19	18 40	01 55	19 07	01 26	19 20	01 11
7	18 43	03 41	18 58	03 24	19 16	03 03	19 39	02 37	19 49	02 24
8	19 18	04 46	19 30	04 31	19 44	04 14	20 01	03 53	20 09	03 42
9	19 47	05 49	19 56	05 38	20 06	05 24	20 18	05 09	20 24	05 01
10	20 13	06 50	20 18	06 42	20 25	06 33	20 32	06 23	20 35	06 17
11	20 37	07 47	20 39	07 44	20 44	07 39	20 44	07 33	20 45	07 27
12	20 59	08 44	20 58	08 43	20 57	08 42	20 55	08 42	20 55	08 42
13	21 22	09 40	21 18	09 42	21 13	09 46	21 07	09 50	21 04	09 52
14	21 46	10 36	21 39	10 42	21 30	10 50	21 19	10 59	21 15	11 03
15	22 13	11 34	22 03	11 43	21 48	11 55	21 35	12 09	21 27	12 15
16	22 45	12 33	22 31	12 46	22 14	13 01	21 54	13 20	21 45	13 30
17	23 23	13 34	23 06	13 51	22 48	14 09	22 21	14 34	22 09	14 46
18	—	14 37	23 50	14 55	23 28	15 17	22 59	15 45	22 45	15 59
19	00 10	15 38	—	15 57	—	16 20	23 52	16 51	23 37	17 05
20	01 05	16 33	00 45	16 52	00 21	17 15	—	17 44	—	17 58
21	02 09	17 23	01 50	17 40	01 28	18 00	00 59	18 24	00 45	18 36
22	03 19	18 06	03 03	18 19	02 44	18 35	02 20	18 54	02 09	19 03
23	04 33	18 43	04 20	18 53	04 06	19 03	03 49	19 17	03 40	19 22
24	05 47	19 16	05 38	19 21	05 29	19 27	05 18	19 34	05 13	19 38
25	06 59	19 46	06 56	19 47	06 52	19 48	06 46	19 50	06 45	19 51
26	08 11	20 15	08 12	20 12	08 13	20 09	08 14	20 05	08 15	20 04
27	09 20	20 46	09 28	20 39	09 34	20 31	09 41	20 22	09 45	20 17
28	10 35	21 19	10 44	21 09	10 55	20 56	11 09	20 40	11 16	20 33
29	11 47	21 57	12 06	21 42	12 17	21 25	12 37	21 04	12 46	20 54
30	12 59	22 41	13 15	22 24	13 35	22 02	14 01	21 36	14 13	21 23
31	14 06	23 33	14 26	23 13	14 48	22 50	15 18	22 19	15 34	22 05

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon		Latitude 40° Moon		Latitude 45° Moon		Latitude 50° Moon		Latitude 52° Moon	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Sept.	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	15 07	—	15 26	—	15 50	23 47	16 21	23 17	16 36	23 01
2	15 59	00 31	16 18	00 11	16 40	—	17 08	—	17 22	—
3	16 43	01 33	16 59	01 15	17 18	00 53	17 42	00 24	17 54	00 11
4	17 19	02 37	17 33	02 23	17 48	02 03	18 07	01 40	18 16	01 28
5	17 50	03 39	18 00	03 28	18 11	03 13	18 25	02 55	18 32	02 47
6	18 17	04 41	18 25	04 32	18 31	04 22	18 40	04 09	18 44	04 03
7	18 41	05 39	18 44	05 34	18 47	05 28	18 52	05 21	18 54	05 17
8	19 03	06 36	19 03	06 34	19 03	06 32	19 03	06 32	19 03	06 29
9	19 26	07 32	19 22	07 33	19 19	07 35	19 16	07 40	19 12	07 40
10	19 49	08 28	19 43	08 33	19 36	08 39	19 26	08 46	19 22	08 50
11	20 15	09 26	20 05	09 34	19 54	09 44	19 40	09 56	19 34	10 01
12	20 45	10 24	20 31	10 35	20 16	10 49	19 58	11 07	19 49	11 16
13	21 19	11 24	21 03	11 38	20 44	11 57	20 21	12 19	20 10	12 30
14	22 01	12 25	21 43	12 42	21 20	13 04	20 53	13 40	20 39	13 44
15	22 51	13 26	22 31	13 44	22 08	14 07	21 38	14 38	21 33	14 53
16	23 50	14 21	23 30	14 41	23 06	15 04	22 37	15 35	22 22	15 50
17	—	15 12	—	15 31	—	15 52	23 51	16 19	23 38	16 33
18	00 56	15 58	00 48	16 13	00 17	16 21	—	16 53	—	17 04
19	02 07	16 37	01 52	16 48	01 36	17 02	01 15	17 18	01 05	17 26
20	03 20	17 11	03 11	17 19	02 57	17 28	02 44	17 38	02 36	17 43
21	04 34	17 43	04 27	17 46	04 21	17 49	04 13	17 54	04 09	17 57
22	05 47	18 13	05 45	18 12	05 44	18 10	05 40	18 09	05 41	18 09
23	07 01	18 43	07 03	18 38	07 07	18 32	07 12	18 26	07 13	18 22
24	08 15	19 16	08 22	19 07	08 31	18 56	08 42	18 43	08 47	18 37
25	09 30	19 52	09 41	19 40	09 55	19 24	10 13	19 05	10 21	18 56
26	10 44	20 36	11 00	20 20	11 19	20 00	11 43	19 35	11 54	19 25
27	11 55	21 27	12 14	21 07	12 37	20 44	13 05	20 15	13 20	20 01
28	13 01	22 24	13 20	22 04	13 44	21 39	14 15	21 08	14 31	20 54
29	13 57	23 26	14 16	23 07	14 39	22 43	15 09	22 14	15 23	22 01
30	14 43	—	15 01	—	15 21	23 53	15 47	23 28	15 59	23 16
Oct.										
1	15 22	00 30	15 36	00 13	15 53	—	16 13	—	16 24	—
2	15 54	01 32	16 05	01 20	16 17	01 03	16 33	00 44	16 41	00 35
3	16 21	02 34	16 29	02 24	16 38	02 12	16 48	01 58	16 53	01 52
4	16 46	03 33	16 50	03 26	16 54	03 19	17 01	03 10	17 03	03 06
5	17 08	04 30	17 09	04 27	17 10	04 23	17 12	04 19	17 13	04 18
6	17 31	05 26	17 28	05 26	17 26	05 27	17 23	05 28	17 21	05 29
7	17 54	06 22	17 48	06 26	17 42	06 30	17 35	06 36	17 31	06 39
8	18 18	07 19	18 10	07 26	18 00	07 35	17 47	07 45	17 42	07 50
9	18 46	08 17	18 35	08 27	18 21	08 40	18 03	08 56	17 56	09 03
10	19 18	09 16	19 04	09 30	18 46	09 47	18 24	10 08	18 14	10 18
11	19 57	10 17	19 40	10 33	19 17	10 54	18 52	11 20	18 49	11 32
12	20 45	11 17	20 25	11 35	20 02	11 59	19 31	12 28	19 17	12 42
13	21 39	12 14	21 19	12 33	20 55	12 57	20 24	13 28	20 10	13 42
14	22 40	13 05	22 21	13 24	21 59	13 47	21 31	14 16	21 17	14 30
15	23 47	13 51	23 31	14 08	23 12	14 28	22 49	15 03	22 38	15 04
16	—	14 32	—	14 46	—	15 01	—	15 20	—	15 29
17	00 57	15 06	00 45	15 17	00 31	15 28	00 13	15 41	00 05	15 47
18	02 08	15 38	02 00	15 44	01 51	15 50	01 39	15 58	01 34	16 02
19	03 20	16 08	03 16	16 10	03 12	16 11	03 06	16 13	03 04	16 15
20	04 33	16 38	04 33	16 36	04 34	16 32	04 35	16 28	04 35	16 27
21	05 46	17 10	05 52	17 03	05 58	16 54	06 05	16 45	06 08	16 40
22	07 02	17 45	07 12	17 34	07 23	17 20	07 37	17 05	07 44	16 57
23	08 19	18 26	08 33	18 11	08 40	17 53	09 11	17 31	09 21	17 20
24	09 36	19 16	09 53	18 57	10 13	18 35	10 41	18 07	10 54	17 53
25	10 47	20 12	11 06	19 52	11 30	19 28	12 00	18 57	12 15	18 42
26	11 49	21 14	12 08	20 54	12 32	20 31	13 02	20 01	13 18	19 46
27	12 40	22 19	12 58	22 01	13 20	21 41	13 47	21 14	14 00	21 01
28	13 22	23 24	13 37	23 09	13 55	22 53	14 18	22 31	14 28	22 20
29	13 56	—	14 08	—	14 23	—	14 40	23 46	14 48	23 39
30	14 25	00 27	14 34	00 15	14 44	00 02	14 56	—	15 02	—
31	14 50	01 27	14 56	01 19	15 02	01 10	15 09	01 00	15 13	00 55

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon		Latitude 40° Moon		Latitude 45° Moon		Latitude 50° Moon		Latitude 52° Moon	
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Nov.	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	15 13	02 24	15 16	02 20	15 18	02 15	15 20	02 09	15 22	02 07
2	15 36	03 20	15 35	03 19	15 33	03 18	15 31	03 18	15 31	03 18
3	15 59	04 16	15 54	04 18	15 49	04 21	15 43	04 27	15 40	04 28
4	16 22	05 12	16 15	05 18	16 06	05 26	15 56	05 35	15 51	05 39
5 ☉	16 49	06 10	16 39	06 19	16 26	06 31	16 11	06 45	16 03	06 51
6	17 20	07 09	17 07	07 22	16 50	07 37	16 30	07 56	16 20	08 06
7	17 57	08 10	17 41	08 25	17 21	08 45	16 56	09 09	16 43	09 21
8	18 41	09 11	18 23	09 29	18 00	09 51	17 31	10 20	17 17	10 33
9	19 34	10 09	19 14	10 27	18 50	10 51	18 19	11 22	18 05	11 37
10	20 33	11 02	20 14	11 21	19 50	11 44	19 21	12 14	19 07	12 28
11	21 36	11 49	21 20	12 06	20 59	12 27	20 34	12 53	20 22	13 06
12	22 44	12 30	22 30	12 45	22 14	13 02	21 54	13 23	21 45	13 32
13	23 52	13 05	23 42	13 17	23 30	13 30	23 17	13 45	23 11	13 52
14	—	13 37	—	13 44	—	13 52	—	14 02	—	14 07
15	01 01	14 07	00 54	14 10	00 48	14 13	00 40	14 18	00 37	14 20
16	02 10	14 35	02 08	14 34	02 07	14 33	02 05	14 32	02 04	14 32
17	03 21	15 04	03 23	15 00	03 27	14 55	03 31	14 48	03 33	14 44
18	04 34	15 37	04 41	15 29	04 50	15 18	05 00	15 05	05 05	15 00
19	05 49	16 15	06 01	16 02	06 15	15 46	06 32	15 28	06 40	15 19
20 ☉	07 06	16 59	07 22	16 43	07 40	16 23	08 05	15 58	08 16	15 47
21	08 22	17 54	08 40	17 35	09 02	17 11	09 32	16 42	09 46	16 27
22	09 30	18 56	09 50	18 36	10 14	18 11	10 45	17 41	11 00	17 26
23	10 28	20 02	10 48	19 44	11 10	19 21	11 39	18 53	11 53	18 39
24	11 16	21 09	11 33	20 53	11 52	20 35	12 17	20 11	12 28	20 00
25	11 45	22 15	12 08	22 02	12 23	21 48	12 43	21 30	12 52	21 21
26	12 26	23 17	12 34	23 08	12 47	22 58	13 01	22 45	13 08	22 40
27	12 53	—	12 59	—	13 08	—	13 17	23 57	13 20	23 54
28	13 17	00 16	13 20	00 11	13 24	00 05	13 28	—	13 30	—
29	13 39	01 13	13 40	01 11	13 39	01 09	13 39	01 06	13 39	01 06
30	14 02	02 08	13 59	02 10	13 55	02 12	13 51	02 14	13 49	02 16
Dec.										
1	14 26	03 04	14 19	03 10	14 12	03 15	14 03	03 22	13 59	03 26
2	14 52	04 02	14 42	04 10	14 31	04 20	14 17	04 32	14 11	04 38
3	15 22	05 01	15 06	05 12	14 54	05 26	14 35	05 43	14 26	05 52
4	15 56	06 01	15 41	06 16	15 22	06 34	14 58	06 56	14 47	07 08
5 ☉	16 39	07 02	16 21	07 20	15 59	07 41	15 31	08 08	15 17	08 22
6	17 29	08 02	17 10	08 21	16 46	08 44	16 16	09 14	16 01	09 29
7	18 26	08 57	18 07	09 17	17 44	09 40	17 14	10 11	17 00	10 25
8	19 29	09 47	19 12	10 06	18 51	10 27	18 25	10 54	18 13	11 07
9	20 36	10 30	20 22	10 45	20 05	11 03	19 44	11 26	19 33	11 37
10	21 43	11 07	21 33	11 19	21 20	11 33	21 05	11 50	20 57	11 58
11	22 50	11 39	22 44	11 47	22 36	11 57	22 26	12 08	22 21	12 14
12	23 57	12 08	23 55	12 13	23 51	12 18	23 47	12 24	23 46	12 27
13	—	12 36	—	12 37	—	12 37	—	12 38	—	12 39
14	01 05	13 04	01 06	13 00	01 08	12 57	01 09	12 53	01 11	12 51
15	02 14	13 34	02 20	13 27	02 26	13 18	02 34	13 08	02 38	13 03
16	03 26	14 08	03 35	13 56	03 47	13 43	04 02	13 28	04 08	13 20
17	04 41	14 48	04 54	14 33	05 10	14 15	05 32	13 53	05 41	13 42
18	05 56	15 37	06 13	15 19	06 33	14 57	07 00	14 30	07 13	14 16
19	07 07	16 35	07 27	16 15	07 50	15 51	08 20	15 21	08 35	15 05
20 ☉	08 12	17 40	08 30	17 21	08 54	16 57	09 24	16 28	09 29	16 12
21	09 04	18 49	09 23	18 31	09 44	18 01	10 10	17 46	10 23	17 32
22	09 48	19 57	10 03	19 43	10 20	19 26	10 42	19 06	10 52	18 56
23	10 23	21 02	10 35	20 52	10 48	20 40	11 05	20 25	11 12	20 18
24	10 53	22 04	11 01	21 57	11 10	21 49	11 21	21 40	11 26	21 36
25	11 19	23 02	11 23	23 01	11 28	22 56	11 34	22 51	11 37	22 50
26	11 42	23 59	11 43	23 59	11 44	—	11 45	—	11 47	—
27	12 05	—	12 02	—	12 00	00 00	11 57	00 00	11 56	00 01
28	12 28	00 55	12 22	00 59	12 17	01 03	12 09	01 09	12 05	01 12
29	12 52	01 52	12 44	01 59	12 34	02 08	12 22	02 18	12 17	02 22
30	13 20	02 50	13 09	03 00	12 55	03 13	12 38	03 28	12 31	03 36
31	13 54	03 49	13 39	04 03	13 21	04 20	13 00	04 40	12 49	04 51

THE PLANETS FOR 1949

By C. A. CHANT

THE SUN

The date of the maximum activity of the present sun-spot cycle has been given as 1947.4 or about May 26, 1947. In March-April 1947 there appeared the largest sun-spot group ever recorded. For May 1947 the Wolf-number was 206, the highest since 1778. The peak in May was only 3.15 years after minimum. During 1948 the solar activity continued strong and the prospects are that there will be much to observe in 1949.

MERCURY

Mercury is exceptional in many ways. It is the planet nearest the sun and it travels fastest in its orbit, its speed varying from 23 mi. per sec. at aphelion to 35 mi. per sec. at perihelion. With the exception of Pluto, its orbit has the greatest eccentricity and the greatest inclination to the ecliptic. It receives from the sun most light and heat per square mile of its surface, the amount on the average being 6.7 times that received by the earth. Again excepting Pluto, whose size and mass are still uncertain, Mercury's size and mass are the smallest; but its period of rotation on its axis is believed to be longest of all.

Mercury's period of revolution is 88 days, and as its orbit is well within that of the earth, the planet, as seen from the earth, appears to move quickly from one side of the sun to the other several times in the year. Its quick motion earned for it the name it bears. Its greatest elongation (i.e., its maximum angular distance from the sun) varies between 18° and 28° , and on such occasions it is visible to the naked eye for about two weeks.

When the elongation of Mercury is east of the sun it is an evening star, setting soon after the sun. When the elongation is west, it is a morning star and rises shortly before the sun. Its brightness when it is treated as a star is considerable but it is always viewed in the twilight sky and one must look sharply to see it.

The most suitable times to observe Mercury are at an eastern elongation in the spring and at a western elongation in the autumn. The dates of greatest elongation this year, together with the planet's separation from the sun and its stellar magnitude, are given in the following table:

Maximum Elongations of Mercury during 1949

Elong. East—Evening Star			Elong. West—Morning Star		
Date	Distance	Mag.	Date	Distance	Mag.
Jan. 17	19°	- 0.3	Feb. 28	27°	+ 0.3
May 10	22°	- 0.6	June 28	22°	+ 0.7
Sept. 7	27°	+ 0.4	Oct. 19	18°	- 0.3

The most favourable elongations to observe are: in the evening, May 10; in the morning, Oct. 19, but June 28 will also be possible. At these times Mercury is about 80 million miles from the earth and in a telescope looks like a half-moon about $7''$ in diameter.

VENUS

Venus is the next planet in order from the sun. In size and mass it is almost a twin of the earth. Venus being within the earth's orbit, its apparent motion is similar to that of Mercury but much slower and more stately. The orbit of Venus is almost a circle with a radius of 67 million miles, and its orbital speed is 22 mi. per sec.

On Jan. 1, 1949, Venus is a morning star. It crosses the meridian almost two hours before the sun, but as its declination is 22° south it is not well placed for observers in the northern hemisphere. It is slowly moving in towards the sun and reaches superior conjunction on April 16. It is in close conjunction with Mars on April 2 and with Mercury on April 12 (see p. 37) but they are all near the sun and will not be visible to the naked eye.

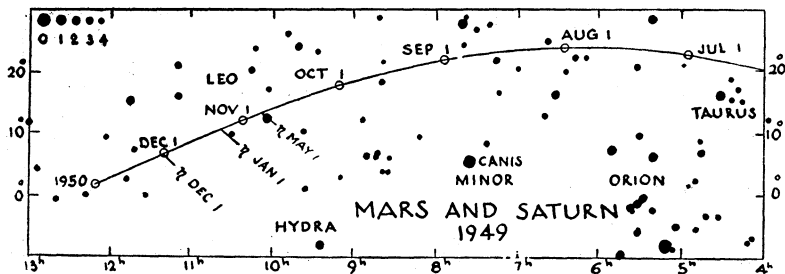
In about a month Venus will have separated from the sun far enough to be seen as an evening star and it will continue to be such all the rest of the year.

On May 27 Venus is close to Mercury (see p. 39) and on July 31 it is close to Saturn (see p. 43). On Nov. 20 it reaches its greatest elongation east, $47^\circ 15'$, but its declination is 26° south. In a telescope it looks like a half-moon with diameter $24''$. On Dec. 26 it attains greatest brilliancy, when its stellar mag. is -4.4 . About 35 days later, on Jan. 31, it will be in inferior conjunction with the sun and will then become a morning star.

With the exception of the sun and moon, Venus is the brightest object in the sky. Its brilliance is largely due to the dense clouds which cover the surface of the planet. They reflect well the sun's light; but they also prevent the astronomer from detecting any solid object on the surface of the body. If such could be observed it would enable him to determine the planet's rotation period. It is probably around 30 days.

MARS

The orbit of Mars is outside that of the earth and consequently its planetary phenomena are quite different from those of the two inferior planets discussed above. Its mean distance from the sun is 141 million miles and the eccentricity of its orbit is 0.093, and a simple computation with these two numbers shows that its distance from the sun ranges between 128 and 154 million miles. Its distance from the earth varies from 35 to 235 million miles and its brightness changes accordingly. When Mars is nearest it is conspicuous in its fiery red, but when farthest away it is no brighter than Polaris. Unlike Venus, its atmosphere



is very thin, and features on the solid surface are distinctly visible. Utilizing them its rotation period of 24h. 37m. has been accurately determined.

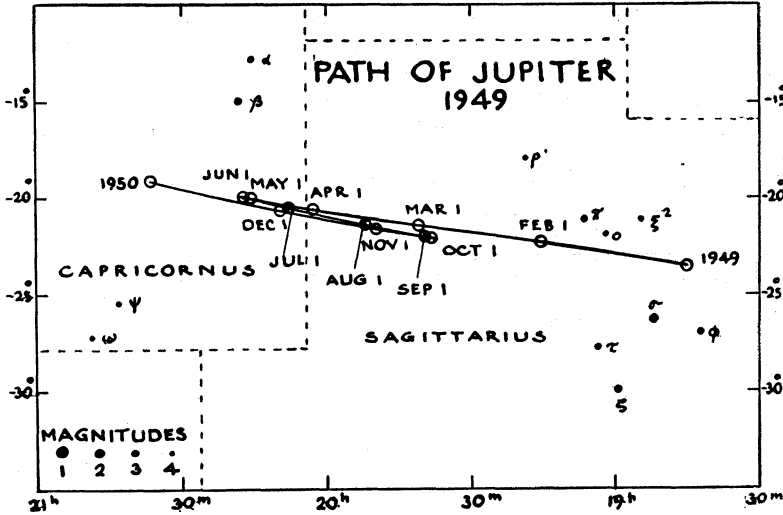
The sidereal, or true mechanical, period of revolution of Mars is 687 days; and the synodic period (for example, the interval from one opposition to the next one) is 780 days. This is the average value; it may vary from 764 to 810 days. The planet was in opposition on Jan. 13, 1946; next, on Feb. 17, 1948, but it does not come to opposition again until Mar. 23, 1950. It will not be a brilliant object during 1949, but its course in the sky may be followed from the accompanying map. On March 17 Mars is in conjunction with the sun.

JUPITER

Jupiter is the giant of the family of the sun. Its mean diameter is 87,000 miles and its mass is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of all the rest of the planets combined! Its mean distance is 483 million miles and the revolution period is 11.9 years. This planet is known to possess 11 satellites, two of them discovered in 1938 (see p. 59). Not so long ago it was generally believed that the planet was still cooling down from its original high temperature, but from actual measurements of the radiation from it to the earth it has been deduced that the surface is at about -200° F. The spectroscope shows that its atmosphere is largely ammonia and methane (marsh-gas).

Jupiter is a fine object for the telescope. Many details of the surface as well as the flattening of the planet at the poles, which is undoubtedly due to its short rotation period, are visible. The rapidly varying phenomena of its satellites also provide a continual interest.

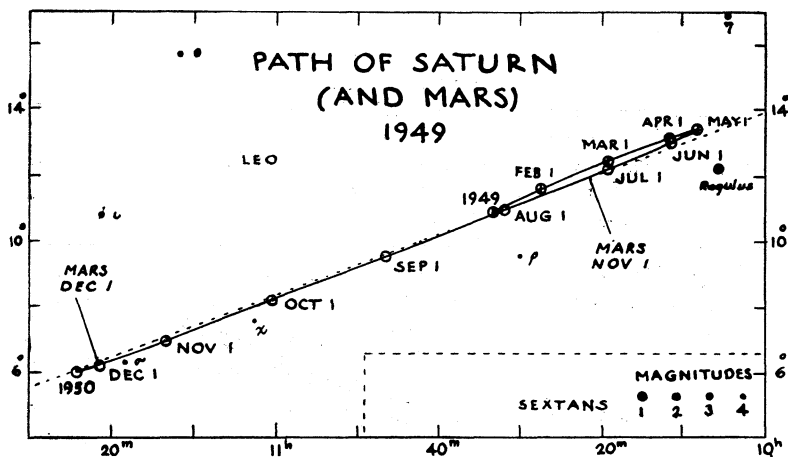
During the last hour (E.S.T.) of 1948 Jupiter reaches conjunction with the sun, and hence on Jan. 1, 1949, the two bodies come to the meridian together. They are both in declination -23° . The sun then moves eastward from the planet and



on Feb. 1 the planet transits at 10.30 a.m., but on account of its low declination it is not easy (in our northern hemisphere) to observe it as a morning star. On Apr. 21 it is in quadrature west of the sun and it transits at 6.16 a.m. On July 20 it is in opposition to the sun and comes to the meridian at midnight. Hence it is visible all night. It is in constellation Capricornus. At this time its distance from the earth is 382,300,000 miles (see p. 43) and its stellar magnitude is -2.3 . In the telescope its equatorial diameter is $48''$ and polar diameter $3''$ less. On Oct. 17 it is in quadrature east of the sun, and it will get back to conjunction again about Feb. 5, 1950.

SATURN

Saturn was the outermost planet known until modern times. In size it is a good second to Jupiter. In addition to its family of nine satellites, this planet has a unique system of rings, and it is one of the finest of celestial objects in a good telescope. The plane of the rings makes an angle of 27° with the plane of the planet's orbit, and twice during the planet's revolution period of $29\frac{1}{2}$ years the rings appear to open out widest; then they slowly close in until, midway between the maxima, the rings are presented edgewise to the sun or the earth, at which times they are invisible. They were invisible in 1936 and at a maximum in 1944. In 1949 they are slowly closing in but are still quite visible. Their south face is presented now.

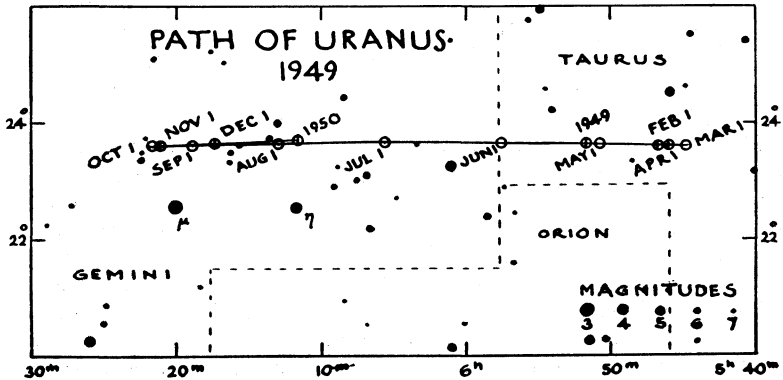


The planet is in the constellation Leo (see accompanying map). On Feb. 21 it is in opposition to the sun and is visible all night. Its stellar magnitude then is $+0.5$, slightly less bright than Rigel. On May 20 it is in quadrature with the sun and is on the meridian at sunset. On Sept. 2 it is in conjunction with the sun.

URANUS

Uranus was discovered in 1781 by Sir William Herschel by means of a $6\frac{1}{4}$ -in. mirror-telescope made by himself. The object did not look just like a star and he observed it again four days later. It had moved amongst the stars, and he

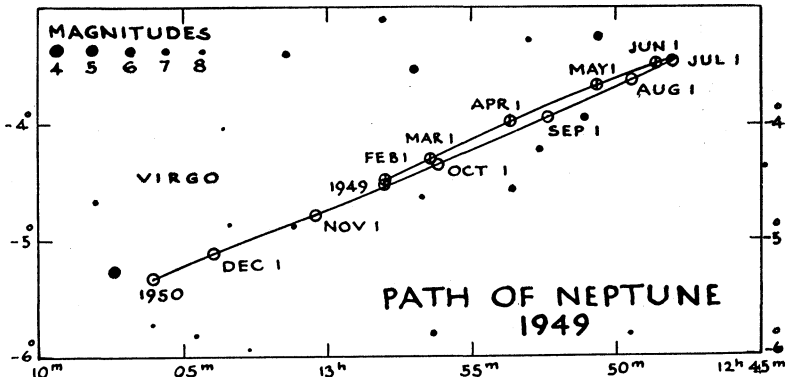
assumed it to be a comet. He could not believe that it was a new planet. However, computation later showed that it was a planet nearly twice as far from the sun as Saturn. Its period of revolution is 84 years and it rotates on its axis in about 11 hours. Its five satellites are visible only in a large telescope. Its fifth satellite was discovered in 1948 at the McDonald Observatory (see p. 59).



As shown by the chart, Uranus in 1949 is in Taurus and Gemini. On Dec. 24, it is in opposition with the sun.

NEPTUNE

Neptune was discovered in 1846 after its existence in the sky had been predicted from independent calculations by Leverrier in France and Adams in England. This discovery was a crowning demonstration of the correctness of Newton's law of gravitation. It caused a sensation at the time. The planet's distance from the sun is 2800 million miles and its period of revolution is 165 years. Its single satellite was discovered in 1846, soon after the planet.



During 1949 Neptune is still in the constellation Virgo. It begins to retrograde on Jan. 16 and is in opposition with the sun on April 3. Its stellar magnitude then is +7.7 and hence it is too faint for the naked eye. In the telescope it shows a greenish tint and a diameter of 2".5.

PLUTO

Pluto, the most distant known planet, was discovered at the Lowell Observatory in 1930, following prolonged mathematical calculations and observations by photography. Its mean distance from the sun is 3666 million miles and its revolution period is 248 years. It appears as a 15th mag. star in the constellation Cancer. It is in opposition to the sun on Feb. 6, 1949, at which time its position is R.A. 9h 21m. 3, Dec. + 23° 43', courteously supplied by G. M. Clemence, the director of the U.S. Nautical Almanac.

ECLIPSES, 1949

In 1949 there will be *four* eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. Those of the sun are only partial, and not visible from North America. Those of the moon are total, and should be of great interest to observers on our continent.

I. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon*, April 13, 1949, visible from Canada. The beginning will be visible from western Asia, Europe, Africa, North America and South America; the ending from western Africa, south-western Europe, and North and South America. The circumstances of this eclipse are tabulated below.

II. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, April 28, 1949, invisible from almost all of North America. This eclipse will be visible from North Africa, Europe, northern Siberia, the Arctic, Greenland, and just at sunrise from Baffin Land and possibly from the Labrador Coast. At maximum sixty-one per cent. of the sun's diameter will be obscured. Greenwich Civil Time of conjunction in right ascension, April 28th, at 8h 52m 50.5s.

III. *A Total Eclipse of the Moon*, October 6-7, 1949, visible from Canada. The area of visibility will be roughly the same as Eclipse I, but shifted slightly south and east, so that the beginning will not be visible from the extreme north-western and western parts of North America. The circumstances of the two lunar eclipses are given below.

IV. *A Partial Eclipse of the Sun*, October 21, 1949, invisible from North America; visible from part of Australia, New Zealand and Antarctica. Greenwich Civil Time of conjunction in right ascension, October 21st, at 22h 05m 05.8s.

Circumstances of the Two Lunar Eclipses

	Greenwich Civil Time					
	Eclipse I			Eclipse III		
Moon enters penumbra	April	13d	01h 31.6m	October	6d	23h 50.1m
Moon enters umbra		13	02 27.7		7	01 04.7
Total eclipse begins		13	03 28.0		7	02 19.5
Middle of the eclipse		13	04 10.9		7	02 56.4
Total eclipse ends		13	04 53.8		7	03 33.2
Moon leaves umbra		13	05 54.1		7	04 48.1
Moon leaves penumbra		13	06 50.3		7	06 02.7
Magnitude of eclipse			1.432			1.228

(moon's diameter, 1.000)

THE SKY MONTH BY MONTH

By J. F. HEARD

THE SKY FOR JANUARY, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During January the sun's R.A. increases from 18h 45m to 20h 57m and its Decl. changes from $23^{\circ} 03'$ S. to $17^{\circ} 15'$ S. The equation of time changes from $-3m 22s$ to $-13m 38s$. The earth is in perihelion or nearest the sun on the 3rd. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 11.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 18.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 21h 02m, Decl. $17^{\circ} 56'$ S. and transits at 13.26. It is an evening star all month and greatest elongation is on the 17th, but this is not a very favourable elongation, Mercury being only 13° above the south-western horizon at sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 09m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 00'$ S. and transits at 10.33. It is a morning star but very low in the south-east at sunrise. Its stellar magnitude is -3.4 and, as seen in a telescope, its disk is over 90% illuminated.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 43m, Decl. $19^{\circ} 19'$ S. and transits at 13.06. It is too close to the sun for observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 59m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 47'$ S. and transits at 11.21. It is too close to the sun for observation.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 32m, Decl. $11^{\circ} 05'$ N. and transits at 2.54. It rises a few hours after sunset and is to be seen in Leo a few degrees to the east of Regulus for the rest of the night. Its motion among the stars is retrograde, that is westward, from the beginning of the year until May. The observer may confirm this by watching it in relation to Regulus.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 49m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 38'$ N. and transits at 22.08.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 58m, Decl. $4^{\circ} 31'$ S. and transits at 5.20.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA MONTH BY MONTH

BY RUTH J. NORTHCOTT

JANUARY

75th Meridian Civil Time

Mn.
of
Algol

d	h	m		h	m
Sat. 1			.....	
Sun. 2			.....	11	24
Mon. 3			Quadrantid meteors.....		
	9		☉ in Perihelion. Dist. from ☉, 91,343,000 mi.		
Tue. 4			.....	
Wed. 5	3		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,500 mi....	8	14
	14		☐ ♀ ☉.....		
Thu. 6			.....	
Fri. 7	6	51	☾ First Quarter.....		
	13		♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ 0° 48' S.....		
Sat. 8			.....	5	03
Sun. 9			.....	
Mon. 10			.....	
Tue. 11			.....	1	52
Wed. 12	19	53	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ 3° 58' S.....		
Thu. 13			.....	22	41
Fri. 14	16	59	☉ Full Moon.....		
Sat. 15			.....	
Sun. 16	22		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 225,700 mi....	19	31
	22		♄ Stationary in R.A.....		
Mon. 17	5		♂ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.....		
	9	54	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2° 40' S.....		
	22		♀ Greatest elongation E., 18° 45'.....		
Tue. 18			.....	
Wed. 19	10		♀ in ☉.....	16	20
Thu. 20	5	44	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0° 18' N.....		
Fri. 21	9	07	☾ Last Quarter.....		
Sat. 22			.....	13	09
Sun. 23			.....	
Mon. 24	1		♀ in Perihelion.....		
	3		♀ Stationary in R.A.....		
	12		♀ in ☽.....		
Tue. 25			.....	9	58
Wed. 26	3		♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0° 01' S.....		
Thu. 27	1	13	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 50' N.....		
	3	09	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 48' N.....		
	16		♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ 3° 37' N.....		
Fri. 28	21	42	☾ New Moon.....	6	48
Sat. 29	10	55	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 7° 59' N.....		
	16	50	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 3° 50' N.....		
Sun. 30			.....	
Mon. 31			.....	3	37

Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given this month.

THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During February the sun's R.A. increases from 20h 57m to 22h 46m and its Decl. changes from $17^{\circ} 15'$ S. to $7^{\circ} 47'$ S. The equation of time changes from $-13\text{m } 38\text{s}$ to a maximum of $-14\text{m } 22\text{s}$ on the 11th and then to $-12\text{m } 36\text{s}$ at the end of the month. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 11.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 18. In the early morning of the 20th an occultation of Antares is visible in Western Canada. See p. 56.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 25m, Decl. $16^{\circ} 50'$ S. and transits at 10.44. It becomes a morning star on the 2nd after inferior conjunction and improves its position till greatest western elongation on the 28th. But even then it is only 10° above the south-eastern horizon at sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 54m, Decl. $18^{\circ} 21'$ S. and transits at 11.16. It is a morning star but too near the sun for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 22h 20m, Decl. $11^{\circ} 32'$ S. and transits at 12.40. It is too close to the sun for observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 29m, $21^{\circ} 58'$ S. and transits at 9.48. It is a morning star very low in the south-east at sunrise. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 24m, Decl. $11^{\circ} 56'$ N. and transits at 0.44. It rises shortly after sunset and is visible all night. It is just to the east of Regulus. Opposition is on the 21st.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 45m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 37'$ N. and transits at 20.03.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 57m, Decl. $4^{\circ} 24'$ S. and transits at 3.18.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

FEBRUARY
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of Algol
Config. of Jupiter's Sat. 7h 30m

d	h	m		h	m	
Tue. 1	21		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,100 mi.			
Wed. 2	13		$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ Inferior.			
Thu. 3	8		♁ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.	00	26	
Fri. 4			. . . . .		
Sat. 5			. . . . .	21	16	
Sun. 6	3	05	♁ First Quarter.			
Mon. 7			. . . . .		
Tue. 8			. . . . .	18	05	43102
Wed. 9	4	51	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $4^{\circ} 06' \text{ S.}$			43021
Thu. 10	3		$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $4^{\circ} 02' \text{ N.}$			4320*
Fri. 11	8		♁ in Perihelion.	14	54	41032
Sat. 12			. . . . .			40123
Sun. 13	4	08	♁ Full Moon.			
	17	01	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $2^{\circ} 34' \text{ S.}$			41203
Mon. 14	5		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,800 mi.	11	44	42013
	9		♁ Stationary in R.A.			
Tue. 15			. . . . .			3102*
Wed. 16	13	13	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $0^{\circ} 34' \text{ N.}$			30214
Thu. 17			. . . . .	8	33	32104
Fri. 18			. . . . .			d04**
Sat. 19	19	43	♁ Last Quarter.			01234
Sun. 20			. . . . .	5	22	12034
Mon. 21	13		$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ Dist. from \oplus , 769,000,000 mi.			20134
Tue. 22			. . . . .			13024
Wed. 23	17	54	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $5^{\circ} 03' \text{ N.}$	2	12	30124
Thu. 24			. . . . .			32140
Fri. 25	2	21	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $5^{\circ} 30' \text{ N.}$	23	01	4301*
Sat. 26	10	02	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $3^{\circ} 35' \text{ N.}$			4032*
	18		♁ in ♁			
Sun. 27	15	55	♁ New Moon.			41203
	21	42	$\text{♁} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ $2^{\circ} 52' \text{ N.}$			
Mon. 28	0		♁ Greatest elongation W., $27^{\circ} 00'$	19	50	42013
	4		♁ in Aphelion.			

Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given until
February 8.
Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR MARCH, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During March the sun's R.A. increases from 22h 46m to 0h 40m and its Decl. changes from $7^{\circ} 47'$ S. to $4^{\circ} 20'$ N. The equation of time changes from $-12m 36s$ to $-4m 08s$. On the 20th at 17.49 E.S.T. the sun crosses the equator on its way north, enters the sign of Aries and spring commences. For changes in the length the day, see p. 12.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 19.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 22h 14m, Decl. $13^{\circ} 01'$ S. and transits at 10.47. It is a morning star but too close to the sun for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 23h 10m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 57'$ S. and transits at 11.41. It is too near the sun for observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 23h 42 m, Decl. $2^{\circ} 57'$ S. and transits at 12.12. It is too close to the sun for observation, conjunction with the sun being on the 17th.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 52m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 07'$ S. and transits at 8.21. It is a morning star visible in Capricornus in the south-east for a few hours before sunrise. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 15m, Decl. $12^{\circ} 45'$ N. and transits at 22.41. It is well up in the east by sunset and sets just before sunrise. It is a little north and east of Regulus.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 45m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 37'$ N. and transits at 18.12.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 55m, Decl. $4^{\circ} 10'$ S. and transits at 1.25.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

MARCH
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min.
of
Algol

Config.
of
Jupiter's
Sat.
6h 30m

d	h	m		h	m	
Tue. 1	7		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,500 mi. . . .			41302
Wed. 2			.....			43012
Thu. 3			.....	16	40	34210
Fri. 4	23		$\hat{\circ}$ Stationary in R.A.			32401
Sat. 5			.....			0342*
Sun. 6			.....	13	29	d0234
Mon. 7	19	42	☾ First Quarter.			20134
Tue. 8	13	14	♁ $\hat{\circ}$ ♁ $\hat{\circ}$ 4° 18' S.			d1024
Wed. 9	1		♁ in Aphelion.	10	18	30124
Thu. 10			.....			32104
Fri. 11			.....			32014
Sat. 12			.....	7	07	10342
Sun. 13	0	54	♁ ♁ ♁ ♁ 2° 41' S.			40123
Mon. 14	14	03	☾ Full Moon.			42013
	16		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 221,700 mi. . . .			
Tue. 15	22	40	♁ Ψ ♁ Ψ 0° 39' N.	3	57	4103*
Wed. 16			.....			43012
Thu. 17	6		♁ ♁ ♁			43120
	7		\square $\hat{\circ}$ ♁			
Fri. 18			.....	0	46	43201
Sat. 19			.....			41032
Sun. 20	17	49	☾ enters \Uparrow , Spring commences. Long. of ☾ , 0°	21	35	40123
Mon. 21	8	10	♁ Last Quarter.			203**
Tue. 22	9		♁ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.			1034*
Wed. 23	8	54	♁ ♁ ♁ ♁ 5° 11' N.	18	25	30124
Thu. 24			.....			31204
Fri. 25			.....			32014
Sat. 26			.....	15	14	1024*
Sun. 27	23	46	♁ ♁ ♁ ♁ 0° 44' N.			01234
Mon. 28	8		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,600 mi. . . .			21043
	22	53	♁ ♁ ♁ ♁ 0° 40' N.			
Tue. 29	3	30	♁ ♁ ♁ ♁ 1° 11' N.	12	03	d2043
	9		♁ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.			
	10	11	☾ New Moon.			
Wed. 30			.....			43012
Thu. 31			.....			d4310

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR APRIL, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During April the sun's R.A. increases from 0h 40m to 2h 31m and its Decl. changes from $4^{\circ} 20'$ N. to $14^{\circ} 55'$ N. The equation of time changes from $-4m 08s$ to zero on the 15th and then to $+2m 52s$ at the end of the month. There is a partial eclipse of the sun, not visible in North America, on April 28. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 12.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 19. There is a total eclipse of the moon, visible in North America, on April 12-13. See p. 29. On the night of the 15th-16th an occultation of Antares is visible in parts of Eastern Canada. See p. 56.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 39m, Decl. $9^{\circ} 50'$ N. and transits at 12.11. It becomes an evening star after superior conjunction on the 13th and by the end of the month is favourably placed, being about 15° above the western horizon at sunset. On the evening of the 29th it is very close to the moon, and in the vicinity of Vancouver it is occulted by the moon about midday. See p. 56.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 31m, Decl. $8^{\circ} 20'$ N. and transits at 12.00. It is too near the sun for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 16th.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 09m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 42'$ N. and transits at 11.37. It is too close to the sun for observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 10m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 19'$ S. and transits at 6.37. It is a morning star visible in Capricornus in the south-east for a few hours before sunrise. Quadrature with the sun is on the 21st. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 09m, Decl. $13^{\circ} 17'$ N. and transits at 20.34. It is high in the eastern sky by sunset and sets a few hours after midnight. It is a little north and east of Regulus.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 48m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 38'$ N. and transits at 16.13.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 52m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 50'$ S. and transits at 23.16.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

APRIL			Min. of Algol	Config. of Jupiter's Sat. 5h 00m
75th Meridian Civil Time				
d	h	m	h m	
Fri. 1			8 52	43201
Sat. 2	7			4102*
Sun. 3	17			40123
Mon. 4	20	39	5 41	42103
Tue. 5				42013
Wed. 6	8	01		4302*
Thu. 7			2 31	31042
Fri. 8	10			32014
Sat. 9	8	26	23 20	13024
Sun. 10				01324
Mon. 11				12034
Tue. 12	4		20 09	20134
	4			
	8	41		
	23	08		
Wed. 13	3			024**
Thu. 14				d3024
Fri. 15			16 58	32041
Sat. 16	17			4310*
Sun. 17	10			40312
Mon. 18			13 47	41203
Tue. 19	22	15		42013
	22	27		
Wed. 20				41032
Thu. 21	2		10 36	43012
Fri. 22	0			43201
Sat. 23				3410*
Sun. 24	17		7 25	03412
Mon. 25				12043
Tue. 26				20134
Wed. 27	8	25	4 14	10324
Thu. 28	3	02		30124
	11	11		
Fri. 29	16	01		3204*
Sat. 30			1 04	32104

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR MAY, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During May the sun's R.A. increases from 2h 31m to 4h 34m and its Decl. changes from $14^{\circ} 55'$ N. to $21^{\circ} 59'$ N. The equation of time changes from +2m 52s to a maximum of +3m 46s on the 15th and then to +2m 26s at the end of the month. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 13.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 20.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 4h 52m, Decl. $24^{\circ} 43'$ N. and transits at 13.21. Its position in the evening sky improves until the 10th when it is in greatest eastern elongation. It is then about 18° above the western horizon at sunset, about 7° north of Aldebaran. Early this month is the best time this year to see Mercury as an evening star. By the end of the month it is close to the sun again.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 3h 56m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 18'$ N. and transits at 12.28. It is an evening star now, but poorly placed until the end of the month by which time it is 10° above the western horizon at sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 35m, Decl. $14^{\circ} 51'$ N. and transits at 11.05. It is too close to the sun for observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 18m, Decl. $19^{\circ} 59'$ S. and transits at 4.47. It is a morning star rising a little after midnight and visible in the south-east for the rest of the night. On the 20th it is stationary in R.A. and begins to retrograde, that is, move westward among the stars. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 09m, Decl. $13^{\circ} 16'$ N. and transits at 18.36. It is past the meridian by sunset and it sets shortly after midnight. On the 1st it is stationary in R.A. and the observer will notice how it resumes direct or eastward motion, by watching it in relation to Regulus. Quadrature with the sun is on the 20th.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 54m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 39'$ N. and transits at 14.21.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 50m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 34'$ S. and transits at 21.16.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

			MAY				Min. of Algol	Config. of Jupiter's Sat. 3h 30m	
			75th Meridian Civil Time						
d	h	m				h	m		
Sun. 1	13		♄	Stationary in R.A.				O124*	
Mon. 2	3	59	♃♄♅	♄	4° 28' S.	21	53	d1023	
	6		♃	Greatest Hel. Lat. N.					
Tue. 3			.....					24013
Wed. 4			Eta Aquarid meteors.					41023	
Thu. 5	16	33	♃	First Quarter.			18	42	43012
Fri. 6	15	20	♃♄♅	♄	2° 53' S.			43210	
Sat. 7			.....					d4320
Sun. 8			.....			15	31	43012
Mon. 9	17	29	♃♄♅	♄	0° 32' N.			41023	
Tue. 10	10		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 224,900 mi.					2013*	
	15		♃	Greatest elongation E., 21° 32'					
Wed. 11			.....			12	20	1043*
Thu. 12	7	51	♄	Full Moon.				30124	
Fri. 13			.....					31204
Sat. 14			.....			9	09	32014
Sun. 15			.....					3024*
Mon. 16			.....					10234
Tue. 17	9	14	♃♄♅	♄	5° 01' N.	5	57	20134	
	16		♀	in ♁.					
Wed. 18			.....					1043*
Thu. 19	14	22	♅	Last Quarter.				43012	
Fri. 20	16		♄	Stationary in R.A.			2	46	34120
	20		♃♄♅	.....				
Sat. 21			.....					43201
Sun. 22	9		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,600 mi.			23	35	4302*	
Mon. 23	5		♃	Stationary in R.A.				d4023	
Tue. 24			.....					42013
Wed. 25	17		♃	in ♃.			20	24	41203
Thu. 26	10	44	♃♄♅	♄	2° 29' S.			d4012	
Fri. 27	7		♃♄♅	♃	0° 50' S.			d3140	
	17	24	♄	New Moon.					
Sat. 28	12	48	♃♄♅	♃	4° 51' S.	17	13	32014	
	16	37	♃♄♅	♃	3° 43' S.				
Sun. 29	12	28	♃♄♅	♃	4° 26' S.			31024	
Mon. 30			.....					d0324
Tue. 31			.....			14	02	20134

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR JUNE, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During June the sun's R.A. increases from 4h 34m to 6h 38m and its Decl. changes from $21^{\circ} 59'$ N. to $23^{\circ} 27'$ N. at the solstice on the 21st and then to $23^{\circ} 09'$ N. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +2m 26s to zero on the 14th and then to -3m 33s at the end of the month. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 13.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 20. In the evening of the 9th an occultation of Antares is visible in parts of Eastern Canada. See p. 56.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 4h 31m, Decl. $17^{\circ} 31'$ N. and transits at 10.56. It is in inferior conjunction on the 3rd and becomes a morning star. At and near the time of greatest western elongation on the 28th it may be seen low in the east just before sunrise, a little lower than Aldebaran and a few degrees farther around towards the north.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 41m, Decl. $24^{\circ} 11'$ N. and transits at 13.10. It is an evening star but its position is not improving very rapidly; it is still very low in the west at sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 4h 06m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 53'$ N. and transits at 10.34. It is too close to the sun for easy observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 14m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 17'$ S. and transits at 2.41. It rises a little before midnight and is visible in the south-east and south for the rest of the night. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 15m, Decl. $12^{\circ} 40'$ N. and transits at 16.39. It is well past the meridian by sunset and it sets before midnight. It is east and a little north of Regulus.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 01m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 40'$ N. and transits at 12.27.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 48m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 26'$ S. and transits at 19.12.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

JUNE
75th Meridian Civil Time

Config.
of
Jupiter's
Sat.
2h 30m

d	h	m		h	m	
Wed. 1						21034
Thu. 2	22	38	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ 2° 44' S.			03124
Fri. 3	17		♂ ♃ ☉ Inferior	10	51	31024
	22	27	☾ First Quarter			
Sat. 4						32041
Sun. 5	0		♃ in Aphelion			34102
Mon. 6	0	19	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ 0° 36' N.	7	40	40312
Tue. 7	2		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 228,100 mi.			4203*
	3		♂ ♃ ☽ ♃ 0° 35' N.			
Wed. 8						42103
Thu. 9				4	29	40132
Fri. 10	16	45	☉ Full Moon			43102
Sat. 11						43201
Sun. 12				1	17	3410*
Mon. 13	12		♂ in ☉			0412*
	16	48	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ 4° 47' N.			
Tue. 14				22	06	21043
Wed. 15	18		♃ Stationary in R.A.			d2034
Thu. 16						01324
Fri. 17				18	55	31024
Sat. 18	7	29	☾ Last Quarter			32014
Sun. 19	3		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,100 mi.			3104*
Mon. 20	12		♀ in Perihelion	15	43	0124*
Tue. 21	13	03	☉ enters ☊, Summer commences. Long. of ☉, 90°			12043
Wed. 22	8		♂ ☽ ☉			42013
Thu. 23				12	32	4023*
Fri. 24	7		♃ Stationary in R.A.			43102
	9	50	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 3° 39' S.			
	13	09	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ 7° 42' S.			
Sat. 25	8		♃ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.			43201
	22	41	♂ ☽ ☾ ☽ 4° 27' S.			
Sun. 26	5	02	☉ New Moon	9	21	43120
Mon. 27	16	07	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ 3° 41' S.			43012
Tue. 28	5		♃ Greatest elongation W., 22° 03'			41203
Wed. 29				6	10	24013
Thu. 30	7	47	♂ ♃ ☾ ♃ 2° 27' S.			0243*

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR JULY, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During July the sun's R.A. increases from 6h 38m to 8h 43m and its Decl. changes from $23^{\circ} 09'$ N. to $18^{\circ} 10'$ N. The equation of time changes from $-3m 33s$ to $-6m 15s$. On the 2nd the earth is in aphelion, that is, farthest from the sun. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 14.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 21.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 38m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 14'$ N. and transits at 11.11. Early in the month it is a fair morning star but by the 26th it is in superior conjunction and passes into the evening sky.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 15m, Decl. $17^{\circ} 37'$ N. and transits at 13.46. It is still very low in the west at sunset. The close approach to Saturn on the evening of the 30th will be interesting to notice.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 36m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 41'$ N. and transits at 10.05. It is a morning star visible in the east for an hour or so before sunrise. Near Aldebaran in Taurus at the beginning of the month, it moves towards Gemini.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 01m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 03'$ S. and transits at 0.30. It rises a little after sunset and is very prominent in the southern sky all night. Opposition is on the 20th. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 25m, Decl. $11^{\circ} 40'$ N. and transits at 14.52. It is quite low in the west by sunset, setting about two hours later. It is a few degrees east of Regulus. The close approach to Venus on the evening of the 30th will be interesting to notice.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 09m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 39'$ N. and transits at 10.37.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 49m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 30'$ S. and transits at 17.15.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

JULY
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of Algol Config. of Jupiter's Sat. 1h 00m

d	h	m		h	m	
Fri.	1		.....			d3024
Sat.	2	16	☉ in Aphelion. Dist. from ☉, 94,453,000 mi. . .	2	58	32014
		17	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 229,800 mi. . .			
Sun.	3	3 08	☾ First Quarter			31204
		6 30	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0° 49' N.			
Mon.	4	14	☐ ♀ ☉	23	47	30124
Tue.	5		.....			10234
Wed.	6		.....			20134
Thu.	7		.....	20	36	10243
Fri.	8		.....			dd402
Sat.	9		.....			43201
Sun.	10	2 41	☉ Full Moon	17	24	43210
		20 34	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 37' N.			
Mon.	11	0	♂ ♀ ☽ ♀ 0° 54' S.			43012
Tue.	12	4	♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.			41023
Wed.	13		.....	14	13	42013
Thu.	14	9	♁ in ♁			41023
Fri.	15		.....			40312
Sat.	16	21	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,100 mi. . .	11	01	320**
Sun.	17		.....			32104
Mon.	18	1 01	☾ Last Quarter			30124
Tue.	19	0	♁ in Perihelion	7	50	10324
Wed.	20	3	♂ ♀ ☉ Dist. from ☉, 382,300,000 mi. . .			20134
Thu.	21		.....			1034*
Fri.	22		.....	4	39	03124
Sat.	23	6 07	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 4° 16' S.			32104
		10 17	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 4° 34' S.			
Sun.	24		.....			d3204.
Mon.	25	10 33	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 3° 28' S.	1	27	34012
		14 33	☾ New Moon			
Tue.	26	16	♂ ♀ ☉ Superior			41032
Wed.	27	3	♂ ♂ ☽ ♂ 0° 16' N.	22	16	42013
		13 22	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2° 27' S.			
		19 47	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2° 07' S.			
Thu.	28		Delta Aquarid meteors.			41203
		20	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 227,600 mi. . .			
Fri.	29	5	♁ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.			40132
Sat.	30	12 21	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 06' N.	19	04	43120
Sun.	31	1	♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ 0° 10' S.			d4320

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR AUGUST, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During August the sun's R.A. increases from 8h 43m to 10h 39m and its Decl. changes from $18^{\circ} 10'$ N. to $8^{\circ} 29'$ N. The equation of time changes from $-6m 15s$ to $-0m 10s$. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 14.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 21.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 46m, Decl. $8^{\circ} 44'$ N. and transits at 13.16. It is an evening star all month but poorly placed for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 11h 37m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 37'$ N. and transits at 14.05. It is still rather poorly placed—only about 12° above the western horizon at sunset. In the morning of the 26th it is occulted by the moon for observers in parts of Eastern Canada. See p. 56.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 06m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 17'$ N. and transits at 9.33. It is a morning star visible in the east for several hours before sunrise. It is in Gemini to the south of Castor and Pollux.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 45m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 48'$ S. and transits at 22.08. It is visible in the south-east after sunset and is prominent in the southern sky most of the night. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 38m, Decl. $10^{\circ} 21'$ N. and transits at 13.04. It is too low in the west at sunset for easy observation.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 16m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 37'$ N. and transits at 8.42.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 51m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 45'$ S. and transits at 15.15.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

AUGUST
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min.
of
Algol
Config.
of
Jupiter's
Sat.
23h 15m

d	h	m		h	m	
Mon. 1	7	57	☾ First Quarter			1042*
Tue. 2			.....	15	53	20134
Wed. 3			.....			12034
Thu. 4			.....			01324
Fri. 5			.....	12	42	13024
Sat. 6	21	48	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 35' N.			32014
Sun. 7			.....			31024
Mon. 8	14	33	☉ Full Moon	9	30	31024
Tue. 9			.....			d2013
Wed. 10			.....			42103
Thu. 11			.....	6	19	40123
Fri. 12			Perseid meteors			41302
Sat. 13	9		♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ 0° 38' S.			43201
Sun. 14	15		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,600 mi.			
Mon. 15			.....	3	07	4310*
Tue. 16	17	59	☾ Last Quarter	23	56	d4302
Wed. 17			.....			42013
Thu. 18			.....			21403
Fri. 19	22	03	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 45' S.	20	44	01423
Sat. 20			.....			13024
Sun. 21	0	20	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 4° 24' S.			32014
Mon. 22	17		♀ in ☿			3104*
Tue. 23	22	59	☉ New Moon	17	33	30124
Wed. 24	10	34	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 48' S.			2034*
Thu. 25	14	26	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2° 45' S.	14	22	21034
Fri. 26	16		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 224,500 mi.			01423
Sat. 27	9	58	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0° 23' S.			d1402
Sun. 28	21	01	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 21' N.			
Mon. 29			.....	11	10	43120
Tue. 30	14	16	☾ First Quarter			43012
Wed. 31	23		♀ in Aphelion	7	59	42103

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During September the sun's R.A. increases from 10h 39m to 12h 27m and its Decl. changes from $8^{\circ} 29'$ N. to $2^{\circ} 58'$ S. The equation of time changes from $-0m 10s$ to $+10m 06s$, reversing its sign on the 1st. On the 23rd at 4.06 E.S.T. the sun crosses the equator, enters the sign of Libra and autumn commences. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 15.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 22.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 58m, Decl. $9^{\circ} 56'$ S. and transits at 13.22. Greatest eastern elongation is on the 7th but this is a very poor one, Mercury being less than 10° above the western horizon at sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 52m, Decl. $12^{\circ} 04'$ S. and transits at 14.18. It is still poorly placed, being only about 13° above the south-western horizon at sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 30m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 04'$ N. and transits at 8.55. It is a morning star visible in Cancer for several hours before sunrise.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 37m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 09'$ S. and transits at 19.58. It is well up in the south-east by sunset and it sets before midnight. On the 18th it is stationary in R.A. and resumes direct, or eastward, motion among the stars. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 53m, Decl. $8^{\circ} 54'$ N. and transits at 11.16. It is in conjunction with the sun on the 2nd and becomes a morning star but will not be observable most of the month.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 21m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 36'$ N. and transits at 6.44.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 54m, Decl. $4^{\circ} 07'$ S. and transits at 13.17.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

SEPTEMBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of Algol
Config. of Jupiter's Sat.
21h 30m

d	h	m		h	m	
Thu.	1	3	♄ ♀ Ψ ♀ 1° 23' S.			40123
Fri.	2	5	♄ ♀ ☉			41032
		23 29	♄ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 41' N.			
Sat.	3			4	47	3201*
Sun.	4					31204
Mon.	5					30124
Tue.	6	5	♀ in ☿	1	36	1024*
Wed.	7	4 59	☾ Full Moon.			20134
		18	♄ Greatest elongation E., 26° 59'.			
Thu.	8			22	24	0234*
Fri.	9					10324
Sat.	10	6	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 252,200 mi.			32014
Sun.	11			19	13	32104
Mon.	12	16	♄ ♀ Ψ ♀ 5° 06' S.			34012
Tue.	13					4102*
Wed.	14			16	02	42013
Thu.	15	9 29	☾ Last Quarter.			403**
Fri.	16	8 24	♄ ♀ ☾ ♂ 4° 54' S.			41032
Sat.	17			12	50	43201
Sun.	18	14	♄ Stationary in R.A.			43210
		16 56	♄ ♂ ☾ ♂ 4° 00' S.			
Mon.	19					34012
Tue.	20	20	♄ Stationary in R.A.	9	39	13042
Wed.	21	2 58	♄ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 31' S.			20134
		7	♄ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.			
Thu.	22	7 21	☾ New Moon.			1034*
		23	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 222,400 mi.			
Fri.	23	4 06	☉ enters ♋, Autumn commences. Long. of ☉, 180°	6	27	d0324
		8 22	♄ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 30' N.			
		11 53	♄ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 09' S.			
Sat.	24					32014
Sun.	25	5 17	♄ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 16' N.			32104
Mon.	26			3	16	30124
Tue.	27	9	♄ ♀ Ψ ♀ 5° 35' S.			13024
Wed.	28	5	☾ ☉			d2013
		23 18	☾ First Quarter.			
Thu.	29			0	05	41203
Fri.	30	4 46	♄ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 46' N.			40123

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR OCTOBER, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During October the sun's R.A. increases from 12h 27m to 14h 23m and its Decl. changes from $2^{\circ} 58'$ S. to $14^{\circ} 15'$ S. The equation of time changes from + 10m 06s to + 16m 21s. There is a partial eclipse of the sun, not visible in North America, on October 21st. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 15.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 22. The full moon of October 6th is the Harvest Moon. There is a total eclipse of the moon, visible in North America, on the evening of the 6th, see p. 29.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 18m, Decl. $0^{\circ} 39'$ S. and transits at 10.44. After inferior conjunction on the 3rd Mercury becomes a morning star. By the 19th it has reached greatest western elongation. This is a good time to see it as a morning star; it is then about 18° above the eastern horizon at sunrise. On the morning of the 20th it is quite close to the moon.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 11m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 26'$ S. and transits at 14.39. It is still relatively poorly placed—about as in September.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 43m, Decl. $15^{\circ} 09'$ N. and transits at 8.10. It is a morning star rising about an hour after midnight. On the 24th it passes about a degree to the north of Regulus.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 42m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 58'$ S. and transits at 18.05. It is on the meridian in the early evening and sets in the south-west a few hours later. It is in quadrature with the sun on the 17th. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 55.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 11h 06m, Decl. $7^{\circ} 36'$ N. and transits at 9.32. It is a morning star rising about an hour after Regulus and a few hours before the sun.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 22m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 36'$ N. and transits at 4.48.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 58m, Decl. $4^{\circ} 33'$ S. and transits at 11.23.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

OCTOBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min.
of
Algol
Config.
of
Jupiter's
Sat.
20h 15m

d	h	m		h	m	Config. of Jupiter's Sat. 20h 15m
Sat. 1			.....	20	53	d430*
Sun. 2			.....			43210
Mon. 3	15		♂ ♃ ☉ Inferior.....			43021
Tue. 4			.....	17	42	43102
Wed. 5			.....			42013
Thu. 6			Total eclipse of ☾, see p. 29.....			
	21	52	☾ Full Moon Harvest Moon.....			12403
Fri. 7	12		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 252,500 mi....	14	31	0123*
Sat. 8	8		♂ ♃ ☉.....			10324
Sun. 9			.....			d3204
Mon. 10	8		♃ in ☉.....	11	19	3014*
	20		♀ in Aphelion.....			
Tue. 11	1		♃ Stationary in R.A.....			31024
	23		♃ Stationary in R.A.....			
Wed. 12			.....			20314
Thu. 13	16	03	♂ ♃ ☉ ♃ 4° 56' S.....	8	08	21034
Fri. 14	23		♃ in Perihelion.....			01243
	23	06	☾ Last Quarter.....			
Sat. 15			.....			14023
Sun. 16			.....	4	57	42301
Mon. 17	3		☾ ♃ ☉.....			430**
	7	44	♂ ♃ ☉ ♂ 3° 00' S.....			
Tue. 18	19	02	♂ ♃ ☉ ♃ 1° 11' S.....			43102
Wed. 19	4		♃ Greatest elongation W., 18° 14'.....	1	46	4201*
Thu. 20	10	48	♂ ♃ ☉ ♃ 1° 24' N.....			42103
	21	13	♂ ♃ ☉ ♃ 1° 36' N.....			
Fri. 21	10		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 222,000 mi....	22	34	40123
	16	23	☾ New Moon.....			
			Partial eclipse of ☉, see p. 29.....			
Sat. 22			Orionid meteors.....			41023
Sun. 23			.....			23401
Mon. 24	22	58	♂ ♃ ☉ ♃ 1° 49' N.....	19	23	3204*
Tue. 25	5		♃ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.....			31024
	8		♂ ♃ ♃ ♃ 0° 34' N.....			
Wed. 26			.....			2014*
Thu. 27	15	32	♂ ♃ ☉ ♃ 4° 45' N.....	16	12	21034
Fri. 28	12	04	☾ First Quarter.....			02134
Sat. 29			.....			10234
Sun. 30			.....	13	01	23014
Mon. 31			.....			32104

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR NOVEMBER, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During November the sun's R.A. increases from 14h 23m to 16h 27m and its Decl. changes from $14^{\circ} 15'$ S. to $21^{\circ} 43'$ S. The equation of time changes from +16m 21s to a maximum of +16m 24s on the 4th and then to +11m 10s at the end of the month. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 16.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 23. The full moon of November 5th is the Hunter's Moon.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 04m, Decl. $16^{\circ} 57'$ S. and transits at 11.30. It is a morning star until superior conjunction on the 21st and thereafter an evening star but at no time well placed for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 42m, Decl. $26^{\circ} 22'$ S. and transits at 15.07. Its position in the evening sky is improving now. It is about 17° above the horizon at sunset, just west of the meridian, and is visible for about two hours. Greatest eastern elongation is on the 20th.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 51m, Decl. $9^{\circ} 18'$ N. and transits at 7.15. It is a morning star rising just after midnight. It is to the east of Regulus. At the beginning of the month it is well separated from Saturn which is to its south-east but during the month it draws closer to Saturn and on the 30th the two planets are in conjunction only $9'$ apart and of the same brightness. These two should be a fine sight about this time.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 58m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 16'$ S. and transits at 16.20. It is on the meridian about at sunset and sets in the south-west a few hours later. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 55.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 11h 17m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 33'$ N. and transits at 7.40. It is a morning star rising an hour or so after Regulus and a couple of hours after midnight. It is south-east of Mars until the end of the month. (See Mars on this page.) On the 15th there is a daytime occultation of Saturn. See p. 56.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 20m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 38'$ N. and transits at 2.43.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 02m, Decl. $4^{\circ} 57'$ S. and transits at 9.25.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

NOVEMBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Config.
of
Jupiter's
Sat.
19h 00m

d	h	m		h	m	
Tue.	1		.....			34012
Wed.	2	2	♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.	9	50	d430*
Thu.	3	13	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 252,300 mi.			42103
Fri.	4		.....			40213
Sat.	5	16 09	☾ Full Moon Hunter's Moon.	6	39	41023
Sun.	6		.....			42301
Mon.	7		.....			43210
Tue.	8		.....	3	27	34012
Wed.	9	21 38	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 4° 51' S.			3402*
Thu.	10		.....			21034
Fri.	11		.....	0	16	0134*
Sat.	12		.....			10234
Sun.	13	10 47	☾ Last Quarter.	21	05	d2014
Mon.	14	19 52	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 1° 24' S.			32104
Tue.	15	8 31	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 0° 46' S.			30124
Wed.	16		Leonid meteors.	17	54	31024
Thu.	17	9 23	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 1° 46' N.			d2043
		16	♂ in ☿.			
Fri.	18	21	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 223,400 mi.			4013*
Sat.	19		.....	14	43	41023
Sun.	20	2 11	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 3° 14' N.			42031
		2 29	☾ New Moon.			
		13	♀ Greatest elongation E., 47° 15'.			
Mon.	21	17	♂ ♀ ☉ Superior.			43210
Tue.	22		.....	11	32	43012
Wed.	23	14 10	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 2° 00' N.			43102
Thu.	24	7 38	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4° 34' N.			4201*
Fri.	25		.....	8	21	4203*
Sat.	26		.....			1023*
Sun.	27		Bielid meteors.			20314
		5 01	☾ First Quarter.			
		23	♂ in Aphelion.			
Mon.	28		.....	5	10	32104
Tue.	29		.....			30214
Wed.	30	16	♂ ♂ ♀ ♂ 0° 09' N.			31024

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR DECEMBER, 1949

Positions of the sun and planets are given for 0h Greenwich Civil Time.

The times of transit at the 75th meridian are given in local mean time, 0h at midnight; to change to Standard Time, see p. 10. Estimates of altitude are for an observer in latitude 45° N.

The Sun—During December the sun's R.A. increases from 16h 27m to 18h 44m and its Decl. changes from $21^{\circ} 43'$ to a maximum of $23^{\circ} 27'$ S. at the time of the solstice on the 21st and then to $23^{\circ} 04'$ S. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +11m 10s to -3m 14s, being zero on the 25th. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 16.

The Moon—For its phases, perigee and apogee times and distances, and its conjunctions with the planets, see opposite page. Times of moonrise and moonset are given on p. 23.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 24m, Decl. $25^{\circ} 33'$ S. and transits at 12.52. Its position as an evening star improves all month but even on the 31st it is only about 12° above the south-western horizon at sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 40m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 18'$ S. and transits at 15.06. Its position is about as in November. It is now much more brilliant than earlier in the year with stellar magnitude -4.4 at the time of greatest brilliancy on the 26th. Seen in a telescope the illuminated part of the disk is now rapidly assuming the crescent form. (See Jupiter on this page.)

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 11h 46m, Decl. $3^{\circ} 56'$ N. and transits at 6.12. It is a morning star rising about midnight. During the month it moves from Leo into Virgo and draws away from Saturn towards the east and south. Quadrature of Mars with the sun is on the 19th.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 21m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 06'$ S. and transits at 14.45. It is well past the meridian at sunset and sets a few hours later in the south-west. The close approach (a few degrees) of Jupiter and Venus on the evening of the 6th will be interesting to notice. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 55.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 11h 23m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 02'$ N. and transits at 5.48. It is a morning star rising about midnight. (See Mars on this page.) Quadrature of Saturn with the sun is on the 11th and on the 31st it is stationary in R.A. and begins to retrograde, i.e., move westward among the stars.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 15m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 40'$ N. and transits at 0.41.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 05m, Decl. $5^{\circ} 14'$ S. and transits at 7.30.

Pluto—For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.

			DECEMBER		75th Meridian Civil Time		Min. of Algol	Config. of Jupiter's Sat. 18h 00m
d	h	m				h	m	
Thu.	1	1	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,900 mi....			1	59	2014*
Fri.	2		.....					21034
Sat.	3		.....			22	48	d0243
Sun.	4		.....					02143
Mon.	5	10 13	☉	Full Moon.....				24310
Tue.	6	22	♂ ♀ ♃	♀	2° 02' S.....	19	37	4301*
Wed.	7	1 20	♂ ♂ ☾	♁	4° 42' S.....			43102
Thu.	8		.....					42301
Fri.	9		.....			16	26	42103
Sat.	10		.....					40123
Sun.	11	7	☾ ♁ ☉.....					4023*
Mon.	12		Geminid meteors.....			13	15	24130
		17 56	♂ ♁ ☾	♁	0° 15' S.....			
		20 48	☾ Last Quarter.....					
Tue.	13	3 43	♂ ♂ ☾	♂	0° 33' N.....			3041*
Wed.	14	18 53	♂ ♀ ☾	♁	2° 03' N.....			31024
Thu.	15	10	♂ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.....			10	04	32014
Fri.	16		.....					21034
Sat.	17	2	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 226,500 mi....					01234
Sun.	18	7	♁ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.....			6	54	0234*
Mon.	19	5	☾ ♂ ☉.....					d2104
		13 55	☉ New Moon.....					
Tue.	20	17 55	♂ ♁ ☾	♁	2° 49' N.....			32014
Wed.	21	23 24	☉ enters ♄, Winter commences. Long. of ☉, 270°			3	43	31042
Thu.	22	3 21	♂ ♃ ☾	♃	4° 16' N.....			43201
		18 05	♂ ♀ ☾	♀	3° 41' N.....			
Fri.	23		.....					42103
Sat.	24	21	♂ ♂ ☉	Dist. from ⊕, 1,669,000,000 mi..		0	32	40123
Sun.	25		.....					41023
Mon.	26	10	♀ Greatest brilliancy.....			21	21	d4203
Tue.	27	1 31	♁ First Quarter.....					43201
Wed.	28	9	♀ in ☽.....					43102
		19	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,400 mi....					
Thu.	29		.....			18	10	d3401
Fri.	30		.....					21043
Sat.	31	1	♁ Stationary in R.A.....					02143

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

September—cont'd				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
d	h	m	Phen.	d	h	m	Phen.	d	h	m	Phen.
1	19	41	I	1	19	08	I	1	19	33	III
13	22	52	III	2	18	23	II	2	18	45	I
23	54	III	ED	2	19	53	I	3	18	23	I
15	00	15	I	4	18	39	II	4	18	38	II
18	55	II	OD	6	17	58	III	6	18	07	I
21	30	I	OD	9	18	18	I	9	18	00	I
16	00	08	II	10	19	39	I	10	18	27	I
19	52	I	SI	12	19	34	III	11	18	27	I
20	59	I	Te	15	18	50	IV	12	17	41	III
22	09	I	Se	16	20	45	I	13	19	07	IV
17	18	49	II	17	17	58	I	13	19	07	IV
19	25	I	Se	18	18	58	II	14	18	04	III
20	23	00	III	18	18	28	II	14	18	34	III
22	21	24	II	19	57	III	ED	15	17	54	II
23	21	24	II	24	19	54	I	17	17	39	II
23	21	24	II	19	18	11	III	18	17	59	IV
23	23	21	I	18	18	28	II	18	18	12	I
23	20	34	I	19	18	11	III	17	17	35	I
21	48	I	TI	19	18	28	II	18	18	45	I
22	51	I	SI	19	57	III	ED	18	18	45	I
24	18	37	II	24	19	54	I	19	18	12	I
18	57	II	Te	19	18	11	III	19	18	12	I
21	20	I	ER	19	18	28	II	19	18	12	I
21	24	II	Se	19	57	III	ED	19	18	12	I
21	26	III	Se	24	19	54	I	19	18	12	I
25	18	34	I	21	08	II	OD	19	18	12	I
28	20	59	IV	21	08	II	OD	19	18	12	I
30	22	27	I	21	08	II	OD	19	18	12	I

E—eclipse, O—occultation, T—transit, S—shadow, D—disappearance, R—reappearance, I—ingress, e—egress. 75th Meridian Civil Time. (For other times see p. 8.)

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS

Prepared by J. F. HEARD

When the moon passes between the observer and a star that star is said to be occulted by the moon and the phenomenon is known as a lunar occultation. The passage of the star behind the east limb of the moon is called the immersion and its appearance from behind the west limb the emersion. As in the case of eclipses, the times of immersion and emersion and the duration of the occultation are different for different places on the earth's surface. The tables given below, adapted from the 1949 Nautical Almanac, give the times of immersion or emersion or both for occultations of stars of magnitude 4.5 or brighter visible at Toronto and at Montreal and also at Vancouver and Calgary, at night. Emersions at the bright limb of the moon are given only in the case of stars brighter than magnitude 3.5. The terms *a* and *b* are for determining corrections to the times of the phenomena for stations within 300 miles of the standard stations. Thus if λ_0, ϕ_0 , be the longitude and latitude of the standard station and λ, ϕ , the longitude and latitude of the neighbouring station then for the neighbouring station we have—

$$\text{Standard Time of phenomenon} = \text{Standard Time of phenomenon at the standard station} + a(\lambda - \lambda_0) + b(\phi - \phi_0)$$

where $\lambda - \lambda_0$ and $\phi - \phi_0$ are expressed in degrees. The quantity *P* in the table is the position angle of the point of contact on the moon's disk reckoned from the north point towards the east.

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL, 1949

Date	Star	Mag.	I or E	Age of Moon	Toronto				Montreal			
					E.S.T.	a	b	P	E.S.T.	a	b	P
				d	h	m	m	°	h	m	m	°
Feb. 20	σ Sco	3.1	I	22.4	05 25.9	-1.8	+0.5	95	05 38.0	-2.0	+0.4	84
Apr. 4	136 Tau	4.5	I	6.5	22 54.0	-0.2	-1.2	86	22 52.9	-0.2	-1.0	75
16	α Sco	1.2	I	17.7	01 32.4	-1.1	0.0	127	01 39.6	-1.4	+0.1	117
16	α Sco	1.2	E	17.7	02 46.1	-1.8	+0.1	1276	02 56.4	-1.7	-0.3	283
Jun. 9	α Sco	1.2	I	13.2	21 33.6	-0.6	-0.4	147	21 38.0	-1.0	-0.1	135
9	α Sco	1.2	E	13.2	22 34.6	-2.1	+0.7	257	22 47.0	-1.9	+0.2	266
July 20	δ Ari	4.5	I	23.9	01 26.2	+0.4	+1.9	39	01 27.5	+0.3	+1.9	41
20	δ Ari	4.5	E	23.9	02 18.3	-0.3	+1.5	269	02 23.0	-0.4	+1.6	265
Aug. 26	VENUS*	-3.4	E	2.5	09 03.2	-0.2	+1.0	284	09 06.4	-0.3	+0.7	293
Nov. 15	SATURN*	1.2	I	24.7	08 20.1	-1.0	-1.7	144	08 23.9	-1.2	-1.4	130
15	SATURN*	1.2	E	24.7	09 31.5	-1.4	-1.4	295	09 35.6	-1.0	-1.7	307
Dec. 13	β Vir	3.8	I	23.1	No occ.	.....	.....	.....	06 09.9	.....	.....	201
13	β Vir	3.8	E	23.1	No occ.	.....	.....	.....	06 33.6	.....	.....	238

*Daytime occultation.

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT VANCOUVER AND CALGARY, 1949

Date	Star	Mag.	I or E	Age of Moon	Vancouver				Calgary			
					P.S.T.	a	b	P	M.S.T.	a	b	P
				d	h	m	m	°	h	m	m	°
Feb. 20	α Sco	1.2	I	22.5	06 49.2	—	—	180	07 53.5	—	—	166
20	α Sco	1.2	E	22.5	07 12.4	—	—	213	08 31.5	—	—	224
Apr. 1	δ Ari	4.5	I	3.5	19 35.1	-0.5	-1.1	73	20 37.5	-0.3	-0.8	63
4	136 Tau	4.5	I	6.5	19 17.2	-1.2	-2.1	117	20 23.9	-1.0	-1.8	106
29	MERCURY*	-0.6	I	1.5	12 03.9	.....	.....	122	GRAZE	.....	.....	.....
29	MERCURY*	-0.6	E	1.5	12 49.6	.....	.....	178	GRAZE	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 12	136 Tau	4.5	I	20.8	22 07.8	-0.3	+0.8	125	23 13.7	-0.9	+0.3	138
12	136 Tau	4.5	E	20.8	22 47.6	+0.6	+2.4	214	23 45.0	+0.8	+3.2	201
Nov. 15	SATURN	1.2	I	24.7	GRAZE	.....	.....	.....	05 44.8	-0.3	-2.4	176
15	SATURN	1.2	E	24.7	GRAZE	.....	.....	.....	06 27.4	-1.9	+2.0	253
15	σ Leo	4.1	I	24.7	No occ.	.....	.....	.....	06 36.8	.....	.....	195
15	σ Leo	4.1	E	24.7	No occ.	.....	.....	.....	07 02.0	.....	.....	237

*Daytime occultation.

METEORS AND METEORITES

BY PETER M. MILLMAN

A meteor or "shooting star" appears when one of the larger particles comprising the dust of space happens to encounter the earth's atmosphere at high velocity. In general the particle is completely vapourized high in the upper atmosphere but occasionally it is large enough so that a portion reaches the earth's surface, and this solid lump of iron or stone is known as a meteorite. The study of meteors and meteorites contributes a large amount of valuable information concerning the nature and origin of the universe and there are many intriguing problems in this field awaiting solution. The amateur can do work of lasting value here, as the large and very expensive instrumental equipment required for most astronomical research is not needed for the study of meteors.

For any given observation point there is no way of predicting in advance just where the next meteor will appear, in other words, it is chiefly a matter of chance whether it appears north, south, east, west, or directly overhead. Taking an overall average for the whole year and all parts of the night a single observer with an unobstructed view of the sky will see 10 meteors per hour on a clear

moonless night. This statement must be qualified by the fact that meteors are roughly twice as numerous during the second half of the night as they are during the first, and their rate of appearance is approximately doubled for the second half of the year as compared with the first six months. There is also a great variation in meteor frequency from one night to the next. The observed meteors range in brightness all the way from those only visible in fairly large telescopes up to great fireballs exceeding the full moon in luminosity. The frequency of meteors increases approximately in inverse proportion to their brightness.

In addition to the stray so-called "sporadic" meteors which appear on any night of the year, there are various swarms of meteors, each swarm moving along in its particular elliptical orbit about the sun. In most cases these meteor orbits are found to correspond closely with those of certain comets. When the earth encounters such a swarm of meteors the apparent paths, when projected backwards in the sky, all seem to meet in a point, a result of perspective. This point indicates the direction from which the meteors are coming and is called the "radiant". The meteor shower is commonly called after the constellation in which the radiant is located. The best known meteor showers are listed in the accompanying table which has been compiled from various sources. Of these showers the Perseids and Geminids are the most consistent. Some, such as the Leonids, Giacobinids, and Bielids, have provided spectacular displays in certain years and in others have been almost or totally absent. The Bielids have scarcely been observed at all since the 19th century; the Giacobinids were first observed in 1933. The hourly number listed in the table is the approximate number of meteors which are likely to be seen in one hour by a single observer on a clear moonless night at the shower maximum in a normal year.

Amateur cooperation assists greatly in the scientific study of meteors. Visual observations may be divided into two types:

(a) *Systematic programs.* These may be carried out either by a single observer or by groups of observers. In this case the sky is observed continuously for a period of time and the numbers of meteors seen, their brightness, colour, position, and other characteristics recorded. Plotting the observations on a star map is more important when the program is carried out in cooperation with another party observing some distance away.

(b) *The chance observation of a bright meteor or fireball.* Any meteor markedly brighter than Jupiter (mag. -2) should be carefully recorded and the observation forwarded to some observatory where meteor records are being kept. In this case it is very important to note the position of the meteor in the sky, as well as all other features observed. Information equally important, but often forgotten, is the exact time and date of the phenomenon and an accurate description of where the observer was situated, given within 100 yds. if possible.

Skilled visual or photographic observations from two or more stations make possible the computation of meteor heights. Most meteors are visible in the range from 40 to 80 miles above the earth's surface and move with velocities ranging from 20 to 60 miles per second.

Continued on page 79.

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

ORBITAL ELEMENTS (Jan. 1, 12^b, 1945)

Planet	Mean Distance from Sun (a)		Period (P)	Eccen- tri- city (e)	In- cli- nation (i)	Long. of Node (Ω)	Long. of Peri- helion (π)	Mean Long. of Planet
	⊕ = 1	millions of miles						
Mercury.....	.387	36.0	88.0days	.206	7.0	47.6	76.5	120.5
Venus.....	.723	67.2	224.7	.007	3.4	76.1	130.7	36.0
Earth.....	1.000	92.9	365.3	.017	....	....	101.9	99.8
Mars.....	1.524	141.5	687.0	.093	1.9	49.1	334.9	267.4
Jupiter.....	5.203	483.3	11.86yrs.	.048	1.3	99.8	13.3	164.4
Saturn.....	9.54	886.	29.46	.056	2.5	113.1	91.8	97.1
Uranus.....	19.19	1783.	84.0	.047	0.8	73.7	169.7	76.8
Neptune.....	30.07	2793.	164.8	.009	1.8	131.1	44.1	184.0
Pluto.....	39.46	3666.	247.7	.249	17.1	109.5	223.4	158.3

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS

Object	Symbol	Mean Dia- meter miles	Mass ⊕ = 1	Density water = 1	Axial Rotation	Mean Sur- face Grav- ity ⊕ = 1	Albedo Bond's	Magni- tude at Opposi- tion or Elonga- tion
Moon.....	☾	2,160	.0123	3.3	27 ^d 7.7 ^h	.16	.07	- 12.6
Mercury....	♁	3,010	.056	3.8	88 ^d	.27	.07	0±
Venus.....	♀	7,580	.82	4.9	30 ^d ?	.85	.59	- 4±
Earth.....	⊕	7,918	1.00	5.5	23 ^h 56 ^m	1.00	.29	
Mars.....	♂	4,220	.108	4.0	24 ^h 37 ^m	.38	.15	- 2±
Jupiter....	♃	87,000	318.	1.3	9 ^h 50 ^m ±	2.6	.56?	- 2±
Saturn.....	♄	72,000	95.	.7	10 ^h 15 ^m ±	1.2	.63?	0±
Uranus.....	♅	31,000	14.6	1.3	10 ^h .8±	.9	.63?	+ 5.7
Neptune....	♆	33,000	17.2	1.3	16 ^h ?	1.0	.73?	+ 7.6
Pluto.....	♇	4,000?	.8 ?					+ 14

SATELLITES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Name	Stellar Mag.	Mean Dist. from Planet		Revolution Period			Diameter Miles	Discoverer
		"	*	d	h	m		
SATELLITE OF THE EARTH								
Moon	-12.6	530	238,857	27	07	43	2160	
SATELLITES OF MARS								
Phobos	12	8	5,800	0	07	39	10?	Hall, 1877
Deimos	13	21	14,600	1	06	18	5?	Hall, 1877
SATELLITES OF JUPITER								
V	13	48	112,600	0	11	57	100?	Barnard, 1892
Io	5	112	261,800	1	18	28	2300	Galileo, 1610
Europa	6	178	416,600	3	13	14	2000	Galileo, 1610
Ganymede	5	284	664,200	7	03	43	3200	Galileo, 1610
Callisto	6	499	1,169,000	16	16	32	3200	Galileo, 1610
VI	14	3037	7,114,000	250	16		100?	Perrine, 1904
VII	16	3113	7,292,000	260	01		40?	Perrine, 1905
X	18	3116	7,300,000	260			15?	Nicholson, 1938
XI	18	5990	14,000,000	692			15?	Nicholson, 1938
VIII	16	6240	14,600,000	739			40?	Melotte, 1908
IX	17	6360	14,900,000	758			20?	Nicholson, 1914
SATELLITES OF SATURN								
Mimas	12	27	115,000	0	22	37	400?	W. Herschel, 1789
Enceladus	12	34	148,000	1	08	53	500?	W. Herschel, 1789
Tethys	11	43	183,000	1	21	18	800?	G. Cassini, 1684
Dione	11	55	234,000	2	17	41	700?	G. Cassini, 1684
Rhea	10	76	327,000	4	12	25	1100?	G. Cassini, 1672
Titan	8	177	759,000	15	22	41	2600?	Huygens, 1655
Hyperion	13	214	920,000	21	06	38	300?	G. Bond, 1848
Iapetus	11	515	2,210,000	79	07	56	1000?	G. Cassini, 1671
Phoebe	14	1870	8,034,000	550			200?	W. Pickering, 1898
SATELLITES OF URANUS								
V	17	9	81,000	1	06			Kuiper, 1948
Ariel	16	14	119,000	2	12	29	600?	Lassell, 1851
Umbriel	16	19	166,000	4	03	28	400?	Lassell, 1851
Titania	14	32	272,000	8	16	56	1000?	W. Herschel, 1787
Oberon	14	42	364,000	13	11	07	900?	W. Herschel, 1787
SATELLITE OF NEPTUNE								
Triton	13	16	220,000	5	21	03	3000?	Lassell, 1846

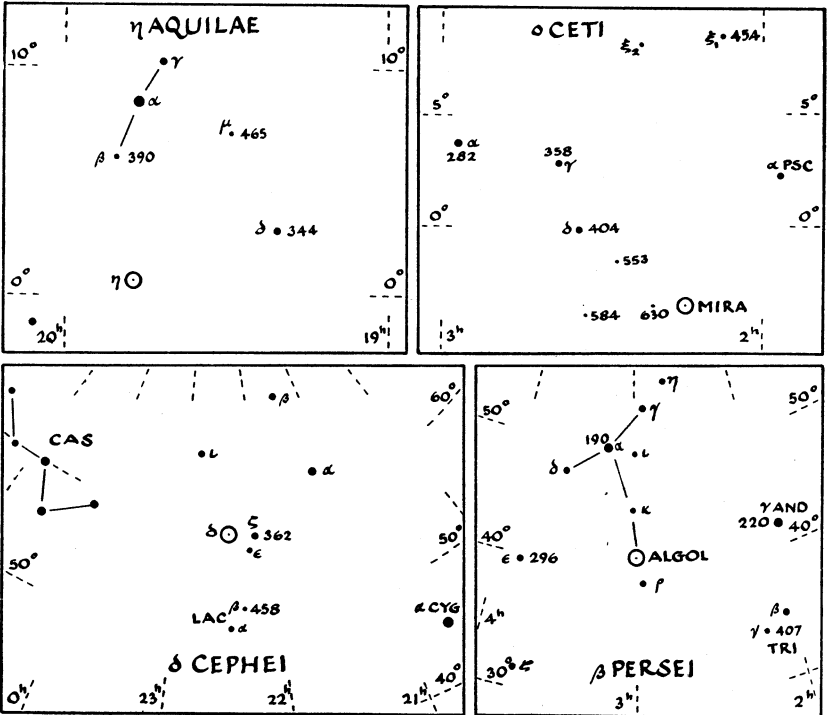
*As seen from the sun.

Satellites Io, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto are usually denoted I, II, III, IV respectively, in order of distance from the planet.

VARIABLE STARS

Much pleasure may be derived from the estimation of the brightness of variable stars. Maps of the fields of four bright variable stars are given below. In each case the magnitudes of several suitable comparison stars are given. These magnitudes are given as magnitudes, tenths and hundredths, with the decimal point omitted. Thus a star 362 is of magnitude 3.62. To determine the brightness of the variable at any time, carefully estimate the brightness as some fraction of the interval between two comparison stars, one brighter and one fainter than the variable. The result may then be expressed in magnitudes and tenths. Record the magnitude and time of observation. When a number of observations have been made, a graph may be plotted showing the magnitude estimate as ordinates against the date (days and tenths of a day) as abscissae. Such studies of naked-eye estimates of brightness will at once reveal the differences in variation between the different kinds of variable. For each short period variable the observations made on any one cycle may be carried forward one, two or any number of periods to form a combined light curve.

For the two cepheids, good mean curves may be readily found by observing the variables once a night on as many nights as possible. For Algol, which changes rapidly for a few hours before and after minimum, estimates should be made at quarter or half hour intervals around the times of minimum as tabulated on pages 31-53. Mira may be observed for a couple of months as it rises from the naked-eye limit to 2nd or 3rd magnitude maximum and fades again.



REPRESENTATIVE BRIGHT VARIABLE STARS

Name	Design.	Max.	Min.	Sp.	Period	Type	Date	Discoverer
η Aql	194700	3.7	4.4	G4	7.17652	Cep	1784	Pigott
N Aql	184300	-0.2	10.9	Q	Irr.	Nova	1918	Bower
ϵ Aur	045443	3.3	4.1	F5p	9833.	Ecl	1821	Fritsch
δ Cep	222557	3.6	4.3	G0	5.36640	Cep	1784	Goodricke
U Cep	005381	6.8	9.2	A0	2.49293	Ecl	1880	W. Ceraski
α Cet ¹	02140 ₃	2.0	10.1	M5e	331.8	LPV	1596	Fabricius
RR Cet	012700	8.4	9.0	F0	0.55304	Clus	1906	Oppolzer
R CrB	154428	5.8	13.8	cG0e	Irr.	RCrB	1795	Pigott
χ Cyg	194632	4.2	14.0	M7e	412.9	LPV	1686	Kirch
P Cyg	201437a	3.5	6.0	B1qk	Irr.	Nova	1600	Blaeu
SS Cyg	213843	8.1	12.0	Pec.	Irr.	SSCyg	1896	Wells
XX Cyg	200158	11.4	12.1	A	0.13486	Clus	1904	L. Ceraski
ζ Gem	065820	3.7	4.1	cG1	10.15353	Cep	1847	Schmidt
η Gem	060822	3.3	4.2	M2	235.58	LPV	1865	Schmidt
R Gem	070122a	6.5	14.3	Se	370.1	LPV	1848	Hind
U Gem	074922	8.8	13.8	Pec.	Irr.	SSCyg	1855	Hind
α Her	171014	3.1	3.9	M5	Irr.	SemiR	1795	W. Herschel
R Hya	132422	3.5	10.1	M7e	414.7	LPV	1670	Montanari
R Leo	094211	5.0	10.5	M7e	310.3	LPV	1782	Koch
β Lyr	184633	3.4	4.3	B5e	12.92504	Ecl	1784	Goodricke
RR Lyr	192242	7.2	8.0	A5	0.56685	Clus	1901	Fleming
α Ori ²	054907	0.2	1.2	M2	2070. Irr.	SemiR	1840	J. Herschel
U Ori	054920	5.4	12.2	M7e	376.9	LPV	1885	Gore
β Per ³	030140	2.3	3.5	B8	2.86731	Ecl	1669	Montanari
ρ Per	025838	3.3	4.1	M4	Irr.	Irr.	1854	Schmidt
R Sge	200916	8.6	10.4	cG7	70.84	SemiR	1859	Baxendell
R Sct	18420 ₅	4.5	9.0	K5e	141.5	SemiR	1795	Pigott
λ Tau	035512	3.8	4.1	B3	3.95294	Ecl	1848	Baxendell
RV Tau	044126	9.4	12.5	K0	78.60	SemiR	1905	L. Ceraski
SU Tau	054319	9.5	15.4	G0e	Irr.	RCrB	1908	Cannon
α UMi ⁴	012288	2.3	2.4	cF7	3.96858	Cep	1911	Hertzsprung
N Her	180445	1.5	14.0	Q	Irr.	Nova	1934	Prentice
N Lac	221255	2.2	—	Q	Irr.	Nova	1936	Peltier

¹ α Cet (Mira); ² α Ori (Betelgeuse); ³ β Per (Algol); ⁴ α UMi (Polaris).

The designation (Harvard) gives the 1900 position of the variable; here the first two figures give the hours, and the next two figures the minutes of R.A., while the last two figures give the declination in degrees, italicised for southern declinations. Thus the position of the fourth star of the list, δ Cep (222557) is R.A. 22h 25m, Dec. +57°. The period is in days and decimals of a day. The type is based on the classification of Gaposchkin and Gaposchkin's comprehensive text-book, *Variable Stars*. The abbreviations here used are: Ecl, Eclipsing Binaries; LPV, Long Period Variables; Semi R, Semiregular; Cep, Cepheids; Clus, cluster type; Nova; SS Cyg and R Cr B, irregular variables of which SS Cygni and R Coronae Borealis are prototypes; and Irr, other irregular variables.

DOUBLE AND MULTIPLE STARS

A number of the stars which appear as single to the unaided eye may be separated into two or more components by field glasses or a small telescope. Such objects are spoken of as *double* or *multiple stars*. With larger telescopes pairs which are still closer together may be resolved, and it is found that, up to the limits of modern telescopes, over ten per cent. of all the stars down to the ninth magnitude are members of double stars.

The possibility of resolving a double star of any given separation depends on the diameter of the telescope objective. Dawes' simple formula for this relation is $d'' = 4.5/A$, where d is the separation, in seconds of arc, of a double star that can be just resolved, and A is the diameter of the objective in inches. Thus a one-inch telescope should resolve a double star with a distance of $4''.5$ between its components, while a ten-inch telescope should resolve a pair $0''.45$ apart. It should be noted that this applies only to stars of comparable brightness. If one star is markedly brighter than its companion, the glare from the brighter makes it impossible to separate stars as close as the formula indicates. This formula may be applied to the observation of double stars to test the quality of the seeing and telescope.

It is obvious that a star may appear double in one of two ways. If the components are at quite different distances from the observer, and merely appear close together in the sky the stars form an *optical* double. If, however, they are in the same region of space, and have common proper motion, or orbital motion about one another, they form a *physical* double. An examination of the probability of stars being situated sufficiently close together in the sky to appear as double shows immediately that almost all double stars must be physical rather than optical.

Double stars which show orbital motion are of great astrophysical importance, in that a careful determination of their elliptical orbits and parallaxes furnishes a measure of the gravitational attraction between the two components, and hence the mass of the system.

In the case of many unresolvable close doubles, the orbital motion may be determined by means of the spectroscope. In still other doubles, the observer is situated in the orbital plane of the binary, and the orbital motion is shown by the fluctuations in light due to the periodic eclipsing of the components. Such doubles are designated as *spectroscopic binaries* and *eclipsing variables*.

The accompanying table provides a list of double stars, selected on account of their brightness, suitability for small telescopes, or particular astrophysical interest. The data are taken chiefly from Aitken's *New General Catalogue of Double Stars*, and from the *Yale Catalogue of Bright Stars*. Successive columns give the star, its 1950 equatorial coordinates, the magnitudes and spectral classes of its components, their separation, in seconds of arc, and the approximate distance of the double star in light years. The last column gives, for binary stars of well determined orbits, the period in years, and the mean separation of the components in astronomical units. For stars sufficiently bright to show colour differences in the telescope used, the spectral classes furnish an indication of the colour. Thus O and B stars are bluish white, A and F white, G yellow, K orange and M stars reddish.

A good reference work in the historical, general, and mathematical study of double stars is Aitken's *The Binary Stars*.

REPRESENTATIVE DOUBLE STARS

Star	α 1950 δ		Mag. and Spect.	d	D	Remarks
	h m	' "				
π And	00 34.2	+33 27	4.4B3; 8.5	36	L.V. 470	†
η Cas	00 46.0	+57 33	3.6F8; 7.2M0	8	18	526y; 66AU
α UMi	01 48.8	+89 02	var. F8; 8.8	19	470	Polaris
γ Ari	01 50.8	+19 03	4.8A0; 4.8A0	8.3	150	
α Pis	01 59.4	+02 31	5.2A2; 4.3A2	2.4	130	††
γ And	02 00.8	+42 05	2.3K0; 5.4A0; 6.6	10, 0.7	410	56y; 23AU
δ Tri	02 09.5	+30 04	5.4G4; 7.0F3	3.6	330	††
η Per	02 47.0	+55 41	3.9K0; 8.5	28	540	
32 Eri	03 51.8	-03 06	5.0A; 6.3G5	6.7	300	
β Ori	05 12.1	-08 15	0.3B8; 7.0	9	540	†
θ Ori	05 32.8	-05 25	5.4; 6.8; 6.8; 7.9; O	13, 17	540	Trapezium
β Mon	06 26.4	-07 00	4.7B2; 5.2; 5.6	7, 25	470	†
12 Lyn	06 41.8	+59 30	5.3A2; 6.2; 7.4	1.7, 8	180	†
α CMa	06 43.0	-16 39	-1.6A0; 8.5F	11	9	50y; 20AU
δ Gem	07 17.1	+22 05	3.5F0; 8.0M0	6.8	58	†
α Gem	07 31.4	+32 00	2.0A0; 2.8A0; 9M10	4, 70	47	340y; 79AU
ζ Cnc	08 09.3	+17 48	5.6G0; 6.0; 6.2	1, 5	78	60y; 21AU
γ Leo	10 17.2	+20 06	2.6K0; 3.8G5	4	160	400y
ξ UMa	11 15.5	+31 48	4.4G0; 4.9G0	2	25	††60y; 20AU
ι Leo	11 21.3	+10 48	4.1F3; 6.8F3	2	69	
γ Vir	12 39.1	-01 10	3.6F0; 3.7F0	6	34	171y; 42AU
α CVn	12 53.7	+38 35	2.9A0; 5.4A0	20	140	††
ζ UMa	13 21.9	+55 11	2.4A2; 4.0A2	14	78	††
π Boo	14 38.4	+16 38	4.9A0; 5.1A0	6	360	†
ϵ Boo	14 42.8	+27 17	2.7K0; 5.1A0	3	220	
ξ Boo	14 49.1	+19 18	4.8G5; 6.7	3	22	151y; 31AU
δ Ser	15 32.4	+10 42	4.2F0; 5.2F0	4	170	
ξ Sco	16 01.6	-11 14	5.1F3; 4.8; 7G7	1, 7	84	44.7y; 19AU
α Her	17 12.4	+14 27	var.M5; 5.4G	5	540	†
δ Her	17 13.0	+24 54	3.2A0; 8.1G2	11	100	† Optical
ϵ Lyr	18 42.7	+39 37	5:1, 6.0A3; 5.1, 5.4A5	3, 2	200	Pairs 207"
β Cyg	19 28.7	+27 51	3.2K0; 5.4B9	34	410	†
α Cap	20 14.9	-12 40	3.8G5; 4.6G0	376		Optical
γ Del	20 44.3	+15 57	4.5G5; 5.5F8	10	110	
61 Cyg	21 04.6	+38 30	5.6K5; 6.3K5	23	11	
β Cep	21 28.1	+70 20	var.B1; 8.0A3	14	540	†
ζ Aqr	22 26.2	-00 17	4.4F2; 4.6F1	3	140	
δ Cep	22 27.3	+58 10	var.G0; 7.5A0	41	650	
8 Lac	22 33.6	+39 23	5.8B3; 6.5B5	22	1100	†
σ Cas	23 56.5	+55 29	5.1B2; 7.2B3	3	820	

† or ††, one, or two of the components are themselves very close visual double or more generally, spectroscopic binaries.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS†

Their Magnitudes, Types, Proper Motions, Distances and Radial Velocities

The accompanying table contains the principal facts regarding 259 stars brighter than apparent magnitude 3.51 which it is thought may be of interest to our amateur members. The various columns should be self-explanatory but some comments may be in order.

The first column gives the name of the star and if it is preceded by the sign || such means that the star is a visual double and the combined magnitude is entered in the fourth column. Besides the 48 thus indicated there are 12 others on the list with faint companions but for these it is not thought that there is any physical connection. In the case of the 20 stars variable in light this fourth column shows their maximum and minimum magnitudes. The 19 first magnitude stars are set up in bold face type.

In the fifth column are given the types as revised at various observatories—principally at our own, but omitting the *s* and *z* designations descriptive of the line character. The annual proper motion follows in the next column and this may not necessarily be correct to the third decimal place.

The parallaxes are taken from the Yale Catalogue of Stellar Parallaxes 1935, the mean of the trigonometric and spectroscopic being adopted. The few negative trigonometric parallaxes were adjusted by Dyson's tables before being combined with the spectroscopic. The distance is given also in light years in the eighth column as to the lay mind that seems a fitting unit. The absolute magnitudes in the ninth column are the magnitudes the stars would have if all were at a uniform distance of 32.6 light years ($\pi=0.''1$). At that distance the sun would appear as a star of magnitude 4.8.

The radial velocities in the last column have been taken from Vol. 18 of the Lick Publications. An asterisk * following the velocity means that such is variable. In these cases the velocity of the system, if known, is given; otherwise a mean velocity for the observations to date is set down.

Of the 259 stars or star systems here listed 146 are south and 113 north of the equator. This is to be expected from the fact that the northern half of the sky includes less of the Milky Way than the southern.

The number in each spectral class, apart from the one marked peculiar, is as follows: O, 3; B, 74; A, 55; F, 22; G, 43, K, 42 and M, 19. The B-stars are intrinsically luminous and appear in this list out of all proportion to their total number. The stars in Classes A and K are by far the most numerous but the revision of types throws many originally labelled K back into the G group.

From the last column we see that 98 velocities are starred, indicating that 38 per cent of the bright stars, or at least one in every three, are binary in character. For visual binaries the proportion has usually been listed as one in nine. Our list shows one in six but it is only natural to expect that we would observe a higher proportion among the nearby stars, such as these are on the average.

Other relationships can be established from the list if our amateur members care to study it.

†This feature of the HANDBOOK, first appearing in the 1925 edition, was prepared and frequently revised by the late Dr. W. E. Harper (1878-1940).

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	° ' "			" "	" "			km./sec.
α Andr.....	0 6	+28 49	2.2	A1	.217	.034	96	-0.1	-13.0*
β Cass.....	6	+58 52	2.4	F2	.561	.080	41	1.9	+11.4
γ Pegs.....	11	+14 54	2.9	B2	.015	.005	652	-3.6	+ 5.0*
δ Hydi.....	23	-77 32	2.9	G0	2.243	.162	21	4.0	+22.8
α Phoe.....	24	-42 35	2.4	G5	.448	.040	81	0.4	+74.6*
δ Andr.....	37	+30 35	3.5	K3	.167	.026	125	0.6	- 7.1*
α Cass.....	38	+56 16	2.2-2.8	G8	.062	.018	181	-1.5	- 3.8
β Ceti.....	41	-18 16	2.2	G7	.233	.052	63	0.8	+13.1
γ Cass.....	54	+60 27	2.2	B0e	.031	.035	93	-0.1	- 6.8
β Phoe.....	1 04	-46 59	3.4	G4	.043	.020	163	-0.1	- 1.2
β Andr.....	07	+35 21	2.4	M0	.219	.041	79	0.5	+ 0.1
δ Cass.....	23	+59 59	2.8-2.9	A3	.308	.050	65	1.3	+ 6.8
γ Phoe.....	26	-43 34	3.4	M1	.223	.008	407	-2.1	+25.7*
α Erid.....	36	-57 29	0.6	B9	.093	.046	71	-1.1	+19.
α U. Min.....	49	+89 02	2.3-2.4	F7	.043	.008	407	-3.4	-17.4*
ϵ Cass.....	51	+63 25	3.4	B5	.043	.011	296	-1.4	- 8.1
β Arie.....	52	+20 34	2.7	A3	.150	.066	49	1.8	- 0.6*
α Hydi.....	57	-61 49	3.0	A7	.255	.080	41	2.5	+ 7.0*
γ Andr.....	2 01	+42 05	2.3	K0	.073	.020	163	-1.2	-11.7
α Arie.....	04	+23 14	2.2	K2	.242	.045	72	0.5	-14.3
β Tria.....	07	+34 45	3.1	A6	.161	.029	112	0.4	+10.4*
σ Ceti.....	17	- 3 12	1.7-9.6	M6e	.239	.013	251	-2.7	+57.8*
θ Erid.....	56	-40 30	3.4	A2	.068	.032	102	0.9	+11.9*
α Ceti.....	3 00	+ 3 54	2.8	M1	.080	.018	181	-0.9	-25.7
γ Pers.....	01	+53 19	3.1	F9	.012	.017	192	-0.7	+ 1.0*
ρ Pers.....	02	+38 39	3.3-4.1	M6	.176	.024	136	0.3	+28.2
β Pers.....	05	+40 46	2.1-3.2	B8	.011	.033	99	-0.3	+ 5.7*
α Pers.....	21	+49 41	1.9	F4	.041	.017	192	-2.0	- 2.4
δ Pers.....	39	+47 38	3.1	B5	.047	.012	272	-1.5	-10. *
η Taur.....	45	+23 57	3.0	B5p	.053	.014	233	-1.3	+10.3
γ Hydi.....	48	-74 24	3.2	M3	.124	.008	407	-2.3	+16.0
ζ Pers.....	51	+31 44	2.9	B1	.023	.008	407	-2.6	+20.9
ϵ Pers.....	54	+39 52	3.0	B2	.041	.006	543	-3.1	- 6 *
γ Erid.....	56	-13 39	3.2	M0	.133	.012	272	-1.6	+61.7
λ Taur.....	58	+12 21	3.8-4.2	B3	.015	.008	407	-2.2	+13.0*
α Reti.....	4 14	-62 36	3.4	G5	.070	.016	204	-0.6	+35.6

α U. Min., *Polaris*: RA. 1h 48.2 m; Dec. + 89° 01' (1949)

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	° '			"	"			km/sec.
α Taur.....	4 33	+16 24	1.1	K8	.205	.060	54	0.0	+54.1
α Dora.....	33	-55 09	3.5	A0p	.....	.....	.....	.....	+25.6
π ² Orio.....	47	+ 6 52	3.3	F5	.474	.124	26	3.8	+24.6
ι Auri.....	54	+33 05	2.9	K4	.030	.020	163	-0.6	+17.6
ε Auri.....	58	+43 45	3.1-3.8	F2	.015	.006	543	-2.7	-4.1 *
η Auri.....	5 03	+41 10	3.3	B3	.082	.013	251	-1.1	+ 7.8
ε Leps.....	03	-22 26	3.3	K5	.074	.016	204	-0.7	+ 1.0
β Erid.....	05	- 5 09	2.9	A1	.117	.055	59	1.6	- 7
μ Leps.....	11	-16 16	3.3	A0p	.053	.020	163	-0.2	+27.7
||β Orio.....	12	- 8 15	0.3	B8p	.005	.006	543	-5.8	+23.6*
||α Auri.....	13	+45 57	0.2	G1	.439	.078	42	-0.3	+30.2
||η Orio.....	22	- 2 26	3.4	B0	.009	.006	543	-2.7	+19.5*
γ Orio.....	22	+ 6 18	1.7	B2	.019	.015	217	-2.4	+18.0
β Taur.....	23	+28 34	1.8	B8	.180	.028	116	-1.0	+ 8.0
β Leps.....	26	-20 48	3.0	G2	.095	.018	181	-0.7	-13.5
||δ Orio.....	29	- 0 20	2.4-2.5	B0	.006	.007	466	-3.4	+19.9*
α Leps.....	31	-17 51	2.7	F6	.006	.012	272	-2.1	+24.7
ι Orio.....	33	- 5 56	2.9	O8	.007	.021	155	-0.5	+21.5*
ε Orio.....	34	- 1 14	1.8	B0	.004	.003	407	-3.7	+25.8
ζ Taur.....	35	+21 07	3.0	B3e	.028	.010	326	-2.0	+16.4*
||ζ Orio.....	38	- 1 58	1.8	B0	.012	.011	296	-3.0	+18.8
α Colm.....	38	-34 06	2.8	B8	.036	.022	148	-0.6	+34.6
κ Orio.....	45	- 9 41	2.2	B0	.009	.006	543	-3.9	+20.1
β Colm.....	49	-35 47	3.2	K0	.397	.026	125	0.3	+89.4
α Orio.....	52	+ 7 24	0.5-1.1	M2	.032	.012	272	-4.1	+21.0*
β Auri.....	56	+44 57	2.1-2.2	A0p	.046	.052	63	0.7	-18.1*
||θ Auri.....	56	+37 13	2.7	A1	.106	.029	112	0.0	+28.6
η Gemi.....	6 12	+22 31	3.2-4.2	M2	.062	.014	233	-1.1	+21.4*
ζ C Maj.....	18	-30 02	3.1	B3	.012	.013	251	-0.7	+33.1*
μ Gemi.....	20	+22 32	3.2	M3	.129	.016	204	-0.8	+54.8
β C Maj.....	20	-17 56	2.0	B1	.003	.014	233	-2.3	+34.4*
α Cari.....	23	-52 40	-0.9	F0	.022	.005	652	-7.4	+20.5
γ Gemi.....	35	+16 27	1.9	A2	.066	.050	65	0.4	-11.3*
ν Pupp.....	36	-43 09	3.2	B8	.021	.023	148	0.0	+23.2*
ε Gemi.....	41	+25 12	3.2	G9	.020	.009	362	-2.0	+ 9.9
ξ Gemi.....	42	+12 57	3.4	F5	.230	.054	60	2.1	+25.1
||α C Maj.....	43	-16 39	-1.6	A2	1.315	.386	8	1.3	- 7.5*
α Pict.....	48	-61 53	3.3	A5	.271	.....	.....	.....	+20.6

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
τ Pupp.	h m	° ' "			" "	" "			km./sec.
ϵ C Maj.	6 49	-50 33	2.8	G8	.091	.025	130	-0.2	+36.4*
ζ Gemi.	7 01	+20 39	3.7-4.3	G0p	.007	.005	652	-2.8	+ 6.7*
σ^2 C Maj.	01	-23 45	3.1	B5p	.006	.007	466	-2.7	+48.6
δ C Maj.	06	-26 19	2.0	G4p	.003	.006	543	-4.1	+34.3*
λ^1 Pupp.	12	-44 33	3.4-6.2	M5e	.332	.018	181	-0.3	+53.0
π Pupp.	15	-37 00	2.7	K5	.004	.018	181	-1.0	+15.8
η C Maj.	22	-29 12	2.4	B5p	.007	.012	272	-2.2	+40.4
β C Min.	24	+ 8 23	3.1	B8	.063	.022	148	-0.2	+22 *
σ Pupp.	28	-43 12	3.3	M0	.191	.016	204	-0.7	+88.1*
α_1 Gemi.	31	+32 00	2.0	A2	.201	.074	44	1.4	+ 6.0*
α_2 Gemi.	31	+32 00	2.8	A0	.209	.074	44	2.2	- 1.2*
λ C Min.	37	+5 21	0.5	F5	1.242	.316	10	3.0	- 3.0*
β Gemi.	42	+28 09	1.2	G9	.623	.105	31	1.3	+ 3.3
ξ Pupp.	47	-24 44	3.5	K1	.004	.006	543	-2.6	+ 3.7*
ζ Pupp.	8 02	-39 52	2.3	O8	.032	.004	815	-4.7	-24.
ρ Pupp.	05	-24 10	2.9	F6	.097	.025	130	-0.1	+46.6
γ Velr.	08	-47 12	2.2	OW9	.002	.....	.....	.....	+ 3.5
ϵ Cari.	21	-59 21	1.7	K0	.030	.010	326	-3.3	+11.5
σ U Maj.	26	+60 53	3.5	G2	.166	.014	233	-0.8	+19.8
δ Velr.	43	-54 32	2.0	A0	.093	.030	109	-0.6	+ 2.2
ϵ Hyda.	44	+ 6 36	3.5	F9	.193	.012	272	-1.1	+36.8*
ζ Hyda.	53	+ 6 08	3.3	G7	.101	.026	125	0.3	+22.6
ι U Maj.	56	+48 14	3.1	A4	.500	.060	54	2.0	+12.6
λ Velr.	9 06	-43 14	2.2	K4	.024	.016	204	-1.8	+18.4
β Cari.	13	-69 31	1.8	A0	.192	.....	.....	.....	- 5.
ι Cari.	16	-59 04	2.2	F0	.023	.....	.....	.....	+13.3
α Lync.	18	+34 36	3.3	K8	.214	.022	148	0.0	+37.4
κ Velr.	21	-54 48	2.6	B3	.017	.017	192	-1.2	+21.7*
α Hyda.	25	- 8 26	2.2	K4	.036	.018	181	-1.5	- 4.4
θ U Maj.	30	+51 54	3.3	F7	1.096	.072	45	2.6	+15.8
N Velr.	30	-56 49	3.4-4.2	K5	.038	.022	148	0.1	-13.9
ϵ Leon.	43	+24 00	3.1	G0	.045	.009	362	-2.1	+ 5.1
ν Cari.	46	-64 50	3.1	F0	.019	.....	.....	.....	+13.6
α Leon.	10 06	+12 13	1.3	B6	.244	.046	71	-0.4	+ 2.6
q Cari.	15	-61 05	3.4	K5	.043	.014	233	-0.9	+ 8.6

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	° ' "			"	"			km./sec.
||γ Leo.....	10 17	+20 06	2.3	G8	.347	.024	136	-0.8	-36.8
μ U Maj.....	19	+41 45	3.2	K4	.082	.031	105	0.7	-20.3*
θ Cari.....	41	-64 08	3.0	B0	.022	.007	466	-2.8	+24. *
η Cari.....	43	-59 25	1.0-7.4	Pec	.007	.....	.....	.....	-25.0
||μ Velr.....	45	-49 09	2.8	G5	.079	.033	99	0.4	+ 6.9
ν Hyda.....	47	-15 56	3.3	K3	.218	.020	163	-0.2	- 1.0
β U Maj.....	59	+56 39	2.4	A3	.089	.045	72	0.7	-12.1*
α U Maj.....	11 01	+62 01	2.0	G5	.137	.036	91	-0.2	- 8.6*
ψ U Maj.....	07	+44 46	3.2	K0	.067	.035	93	0.9	- 3.6
δ Leon.....	11	+20 47	2.6	A2	.208	.058	56	1.4	-23.2
θ Leon.....	12	+15 42	3.4	A2	.103	.025	130	0.4	+ 7.8
λ Cent.....	33	-62 45	3.3	B9	.045	.031	105	0.8	+ 7.9
β Leon.....	47	+14 51	2.2	A2	.507	.084	39	1.8	- 2.3
γ U Maj.....	51	+53 58	2.5	A0	.095	.035	93	0.2	-11.1
δ Cent.....	12 06	-50 27	2.9	B3e	.040	.015	217	-1.2	+ 9.
ε Corv.....	08	-22 30	3.2	K2	.063	.024	136	0.1	+ 4.9
δ Cruc.....	12	-58 28	3.1	B3	.045	.017	192	-0.7	+26.4
δ U Maj.....	13	+57 19	3.4	A0	.113	.050	65	1.9	-12.
γ Corv.....	13	-17 16	2.8	B8	.159	.024	136	-0.3	- 4.2*
α ¹ Cruc.....	24	-62 49	1.6	B1	.048	.022	148	-1.7	-12.2*
α ² Cruc.....	24	-62 49	2.1	B3	.048	.022	148	-1.2	+ 0.3*
||δ Corv.....	27	-16 14	3.1	A0	.249	.026	125	0.2	+ 8.7
γ Cruc.....	28	-56 50	1.5	M4	.270	.....	.....	.....	+21.3
β Corv.....	32	-23 07	2.8	G5	.059	.027	121	0.0	- 7.7
α Musc.....	34	-68 52	2.9	B5	.040	.015	217	-1.2	+18.
||γ Cent.....	39	-48 41	2.4	A0	.200	.032	102	-0.1	- 7.5
||γ Virg.....	39	- 1 10	2.9	F0	.561	.080	41	2.4	-19.6
||β Musc.....	43	-67 50	3.3	B3	.039	.011	296	-1.5	+42. *
β Cruc.....	45	-59 25	1.5	B1	.054	.007	466	-4.3	-20. *
ε U Maj.....	52	+56 14	1.7	A2	.117	.067	49	0.8	-11.9*
||α ² C. Ven.....	54	+38 35	2.8	A1	.233	.030	109	0.2	- 3.5
ε Virg.....	13 00	+11 14	3.0	G6	.270	.037	88	0.8	-14.0
γ Hyda.....	16	-22 54	3.3	G7	.085	.028	116	0.5	- 5.4
ι Cent.....	18	-36 27	2.9	A2	.351	.049	67	1.4	+ 0.1
||ζ ¹ U. Maj.....	22	+55 11	2.4	A2p	.131	.042	78	0.5	- 9.9*
α Virg.....	23	-10 54	1.2	B2	.051	.018	181	-2.5	+ 1.6*
ζ Virg.....	32	- 0 20	3.4	A2	.285	.038	86	1.3	-13.1

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	° '			"	"			km./sec.
ε Cent.....	13 37	-53 13	2.6	B2	.039	.012	272	-2.0	- 5.6
η U. Maj.....	46	+49 34	1.9	B3	.116	.015	217	-2.2	-10.9
μ Cent.....	47	-42 13	3.3	B3e	.026	.009	362	-1.9	+12.6
ζ Cent.....	52	-47 02	3.1	B3	.080	.013	251	-1.3	*
η Boot.....	52	+18 39	2.8	G1	.370	.100	33	2.8	- 0.2*
β Cent.....	14 00	-60 08	0.9	B3	.039	.026	125	-2.0	-12. *
π Hyda.....	04	-26 26	3.5	K3	.164	.037	88	1.3	+27.2
θ Cent.....	04	-36 07	2.3	G8	.745	.056	58	1.0	+ 1.3
α Boot.....	13	+19 26	0.2	K0	2.287	.102	32	0.2	- 5.1
γ Boot.....	30	+38 32	3.0	A3	.182	.063	52	2.0	-35.5
η Cent.....	32	-41 56	2.6	B3	.046	.012	272	-2.0	- 0.2*
||α Cent.....	36	-60 38	0.1	G0	3.682	.768	4	4.5	-22.2*
α Circ.....	38	-64 46	3.4	F0	.308	.063	52	2.4	+ 7.4
α Lupi.....	39	-46 10	2.9	B2	.033	.009	362	-2.3	+ 7.3*
||ε Boot.....	43	+27 17	2.7	G8	.045	.019	172	-0.9	-16.4
||α ² Libr.....	48	-15 47	2.9	F1	.128	.056	58	1.6	-10. *
β U. Min.....	51	+74 22	2.2	K4	.028	.030	109	-0.4	+16.9
β Lupi.....	55	-42 56	2.8	B3	.067	.012	272	-1.8	- 0.3*
κ Cent.....	56	-41 54	3.4	B2	.034	.011	296	-1.4	+ 9.1*
σ Libr.....	15 01	-25 05	3.4	M4	.091	.020	163	-0.1	- 4.3
ζ Lupi.....	09	-51 55	3.5	G5	.125	.027	121	0.7	- 9.7
γ Tr. Au.....	14	-68 30	3.1	A0	.064	.....	.....	.....	0.
β Libr.....	14	- 9 12	2.7	B8	.100	.015	217	-1.4	-37. *
δ Lupi.....	18	-40 28	3.4	B3	.031	.012	272	-1.2	+ 1.6
γ U. Min.....	21	+72 01	3.1	A2	.016	.022	148	-0.2	- 3.9*
ι Drac.....	24	+59 08	3.5	K3	.010	.030	109	0.9	-11.1
||γ Lupi.....	32	-41 00	3.0	B3	.038	.013	251	-1.4	+ 6.
α Cor. B.....	33	+26 53	2.3	A0	.160	.054	60	1.0	+ 1.0*
α Serp.....	42	+ 6 35	2.8	K3	.142	.043	76	1.0	+ 3.0
β Tr. Au.....	51	-63 17	3.0	F0	.436	.096	34	2.9	- 0.3
π Scor.....	56	-25 58	3.0	B3	.037	.012	272	-1.6	- 3.0*
δ Scor.....	57	-22 29	2.5	B1	.039	.011	296	-2.3	-16. *
||β Scor.....	16 03	-19 40	2.8	B3	.029	.016	204	-1.2	- 9.3*
δ Ophi.....	12	- 3 34	3.3	K8	.159	.030	109	0.7	-19 8
ε Ophi.....	16	- 4 34	3.3	G9	.088	.031	105	0.8	-10.3
||σ Scor.....	18	-25 28	3.1	B1	.033	.009	362	-2.1	- 0.4*
||η Drac.....	23	+61 38	2.9	G5	.062	.038	86	0.8	-14.3

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	°			"	"			km./sec.
||α Scor.....	16 26	-26 19	1.2	M1	.032	.019	172	-2.4	-3.2*
β Herc.....	28	+21 36	2.8	G4	.104	.020	163	-0.7	-25.8*
τ Scor.....	33	-28 07	2.9	B1	.037	.009	362	-2.3	+0.6
ζ Ophi.....	34	-10 28	2.7	B0	.023	.008	407	-2.8	-19. *
||ζ Herc.....	39	+31 42	3.0	G0	.601	.105	31	3.1	-70.8*
α Tr. Au.....	43	-68 56	1.9	K5	.031	.025	130	-1.1	-3.7
ε Scor.....	47	-34 12	2.4	G9	.665	.038	86	0.3	-2.5
μ ¹ Scor.....	48	-37 58	3.1	B3p	.030	.011	296	-1.7	*
ζ Arae.....	54	-55 55	3.1	K5	.046	.028	116	0.3	-6.0
κ Ophi.....	55	+9 27	3.1-4.0	K3	.290	.042	78	1.2	-55.6
||η Ophi.....	17 08	-15 40	2.6	A2	.095	.047	69	1.0	-1.0
η Scor.....	08	-43 11	3.4	A7	.294	.066	49	2.5	-28.4
ζ Drac.....	09	+65 47	3.2	B8	.023	.028	116	0.4	-14.1
||α ¹ Herc.....	12	+14 27	3.1-3.9	M7	.030	.008	407	-2.4	-32.5
δ Herc.....	13	+24 54	3.2	A2	.164	.036	91	1.0	-39. *
π Herc.....	13	+36 52	3.4	K3	.021	.018	181	-0.3	-25.7
θ Ophi.....	19	-24 57	3.4	B2	.031	.008	407	-2.1	-3.6
β Arae.....	21	-55 29	2.8	K1	.036	.023	142	-0.4	-0.4
ν Scor.....	27	-37 15	2.8	B3	.042	.010	326	-2.2	+18. *
α Arae.....	28	-49 50	3.0	B3e	.090	.015	217	-1.1	-2.2
β Drac.....	29	+52 20	3.0	G0	.012	.007	466	-2.8	-20.1
λ Scor.....	30	-37 04	1.7	B2	.036	.016	204	-2.3	0. *
α Ophi.....	33	+12 35	2.1	A0	.264	.060	54	1.0	+15. *
θ Scor.....	34	-42 58	2.0	F0	.012	.024	136	-1.1	+1.4
κ Scor.....	39	-39 00	2.5	B3	.028	.009	362	-2.7	-10. *
β Ophi.....	41	+4 35	2.9	K2	.157	.030	109	0.3	-11.9
ι ¹ Scor.....	44	-40 06	3.1	F8	.004	.008	407	-2.4	-27.6*
||μ Herc.....	44	+27 45	3.5	G5	.817	.114	28	3.8	-16.1
G Scor.....	46	-37 02	3.2	K2	.069	.029	112	0.5	+24.7
ν Ophi.....	56	-9 46	3.5	G7	.118	.022	148	0.2	+12.4
γ Drac.....	55	+51 30	2.4	K5	.026	.026	125	-0.5	-27.8
γ Sgtr.....	18 03	-30 26	3.1	K0	.202	.030	109	0.5	+22.3*
η Sgtr.....	14	-36 47	3.2	M4	.216	.030	109	0.6	+0.5
δ Sgtr.....	18	-29 51	2.8	K4	.052	.033	99	0.4	-20.0
η Serp.....	19	-2 55	3.4	G9	.898	.050	65	1.9	+8.9
ε Sgtr.....	21	-34 25	2.0	A0	.139	.020	163	-1.5	-10.8
λ Sgtr.....	25	-25 27	2.9	K1	.196	.036	91	0.7	-43.3
α Lyra.....	35	+38 44	0.1	A1	.348	.140	23	0.8	-13.8

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	° ' "			"	"			km./sec.
φ Sgtr.....	18 43	-27 03	3.3	B8	.150	.015	217	-0.8	+21.5*
||β Lyra.....	48	+33 18	3.4-4.1	B2p	.011	.006	543	-2.7	-19.0*
σ Sgtr.....	52	-26 22	2.1	B3	.067	.021	155	-1.3	-10.7
γ Lyra.....	57	+32 37	3.3	B9p	.008	.016	204	-0.7	-21.5*
||ξ Sgtr.....	59	-29 57	2.7	A2	.019	.035	93	0.4	+22.1
ξ Aqil.....	19 03	+13 47	3.0	A0	.103	.038	86	0.9	-25. *
τ Sgtr.....	04	-27 45	3.4	K0	.268	.036	91	1.2	+45.4*
π Sgtr.....	07	-21 06	3.0	F2	.041	.017	192	-0.8	- 9.8
δ Drac.....	13	+67 34	3.2	G8	.135	.028	116	0.4	+24.8
δ Aqil.....	23	+ 3 01	3.4	A3	.267	.052	63	2.0	-32.3*
||β ¹ Cygn.....	29	+27 51	3.2	K0	.010	.010	326	-1.8	-23.9*
||δ Cygn.....	43	+45 00	3.0	A1	.067	.023	116	0.2	-20.
γ Agil.....	44	+10 29	2.8	K3	.018	.018	181	-0.9	- 2.0
α Aqil.....	48	+ 8 44	0.9	A2	.659	.184	18	2.2	-26.1
θ Aqil.....	20 09	- 0 58	3.4	A0	.035	.018	181	-0.3	-28.6*
||β Capr.....	18	-14 56	3.2	F8	.042	.022	148	-0.1	-19.0*
γ Cygn.....	20	+40 06	2.3	F8	.006	.008	407	-3.2	- 7.6
α Pavo.....	22	-56 54	2.1	B3	.087	.014	233	-2.2	+ 1.8*
α Indi.....	34	-47 28	3.2	G2	.072	.034	96	0.9	- 1.1
α Cygn.....	40	+45 06	1.3	A2p	.004	.002	1630	-7.2	- 6.3*
ε Cygn.....	44	+33 47	2.6	G7	.485	.040	81	0.6	-10.5*
ξ Cygn.....	21 11	+30 01	3.4	G6	.061	.018	181	-0.3	+16.9*
α Ceph.....	17	+62 22	2.6	A2	.163	.076	43	2.0	- 8.
β Ceph.....	28	+70 20	3.3-3.4	B1	.013	.006	543	-2.8	- 7.2
β Aqar.....	29	- 5 48	3.1	G1	.020	.008	407	-2.4	+ 6.7
ε Pegs.....	42	+ 9 39	2.5	K2	.028	.014	233	-1.8	+ 5.2
δ Capr.....	44	-16 21	3.0	A3	.395	.062	53	2.0	- 6.4*
γ Grus.....	51	-37 36	3.2	B8	.114	.020	163	-0.3	- 2.1
α Aqar.....	22 03	- 0 34	3.2	G0	.019	.006	543	-2.9	+ 7.6
α Grus.....	05	-47 12	2.2	B5	.202	.036	91	0.0	+11.8
α Tucn.....	15	-60 31	2.9	K5	.088	.019	172	-0.7	+42.2*
β Grus.....	40	-47 09	2.2	M6	.131	.010	326	-2.8	+ 1.6
η Pegs.....	41	+29 58	3.1	G1	.039	.016	204	-0.9	+ 4.4*
α Psc. A.....	55	-29 53	1.3	A3	.367	.118	28	1.7	+ 6.5
β Pegs.....	23 01	+27 49	2.6	M3	.235	.020	163	-0.9	+ 8.6
α Pegs.....	02	+14 56	2.6	A0	.077	.033	99	0.2	- 4. *
γ Ceph.....	37	+77 21	3.4	K1	.167	.062	53	2.4	-42.0

STAR CLUSTERS

The star clusters for this observing list have been selected to include the more conspicuous members of the two main classes—open clusters and globular clusters. Most of the data are from Shapley's *Star Clusters* and from Trumpler's catalogue in Lick Bulletin No. 420. In the following table *N.G.C.* indicates the serial number of the cluster in the New General Catalogue of Clusters and Nebulae; *M*, its number in Messier's catalogue; *Con.*, the constellation in which it is located; *a* and *δ*, its right ascension and declination; *Cl.*, the kind of cluster, *Op* for open or galactic and *Gl* for globular; *Diam.*, the apparent diameter in minutes of arc; *Mag. B.S.*, the magnitude of the fifth brightest star in the case of open clusters, the mean of the 25 brightest for globulars; *No.*, the number of stars in the open clusters down to the limiting magnitudes of the photographs on which the particular clusters were studied; *Int. mag.*, the total apparent magnitude of the globular clusters; and *Dist.*, the distance in light years.

N.G.C.	M	Con.	1950		<i>Cl.</i>	Diam. '	Mag. B.S.	No.	Int. mag.	Dist. l.y
			<i>a</i> h m	<i>δ</i> ° '						
869		hPer	02 15.5	+56 55	Op	30	7			4,300
884		χPer	02 18.9	+56 53	Op	30	7			4,300
1039	34	Per	02 38.3	+42 35	Op	30	9	80		1,500
Pleiades	45	Tau	03 44.5	+23 58	Op	120	4.2	250		490
Hyades		Tau	04 17	+15 30	Op	400	4.0	100		120
1912	38	Aur	05 25.3	+35 48	Op	18	9.7	100		2,800
2099	37	Aur	05 49.0	+32 33	Op	24	9.7	150		2,700
2168	35	Gem	06 05.7	+24 21	Op	29	9.0	120		2,700
2287	41	C Ma	06 44.9	-20 42	Op	32	9	50		1,300
2632	44	Cnc	08 37.2	+20 10	Op	90	6.5	350		490
5139		ωCen	13 23.7	-47 03	Gl	23	12.9		3	22,000
5272	3	C Vn	13 39.9	+28 38	Gl	10	14.2		4.5	40,000
5904	5	Ser	15 15.9	+02 16	Gl	13	14.0		3.6	35,000
6121	4	Scr	16 20.5	-26 24	Gl	14	13.9		5.2	24,000
6205	13	Her	16 39.9	+36 33	Gl	10	13.8		4.0	34,000
6218	12	Oph	16 44.6	-01 51	Gl	9	14.0		6.0	36,000
6254	10	Oph	16 54.5	-04 02	Gl	8	14.1		5.4	36,000
6341	92	Her	17 15.6	+43 12	Gl	8	13.9		5.1	36,000
6494	23	Sgr	17 54.0	-19 01	Op	27	10.2	120		2,200
6611	16	Ser	18 16.0	-13 48	Op	8	10.6	55		6,700
6656	22	Sgr	18 33.3	-23 57	Gl	17	12.9		3.6	22,000
7078	15	Peg	21 27.6	+11 57	Gl	7	14.3		5.2	43,000
7089	2	Aqr	21 30.9	-01 04	Gl	8	14.6		5.0	45,000
7092	39	Cyg	21 30.5	+48 13	Op	32	6.5	25		1,000
7654	52	Cas	23 22.0	+61 19	Op	13	11.0	120		4,400

GALACTIC NEBULAE

The galactic nebulae here listed have been selected to include the most readily observable representatives of planetary nebulae such as the Ring Nebula in Lyra, diffuse bright nebulae like the Orion nebula and dark absorbing nebulosities such as the Coal Sack. These objects are all located in our own galactic system. The first five columns give the identification and position as in the table of clusters. In the *Cl* column is given the classification of the nebula, planetary nebulae being listed as *Pl*, diffuse nebulae as *Dif*, and dark nebulae as *Drk*. *Size* indicates approximately the greatest apparent diameter in minutes of arc; and *m n* is the magnitude of the planetary nebula and *m ** is the magnitude of its central star. The distance is given in light years, and the name of the nebulae is added for the better known objects.

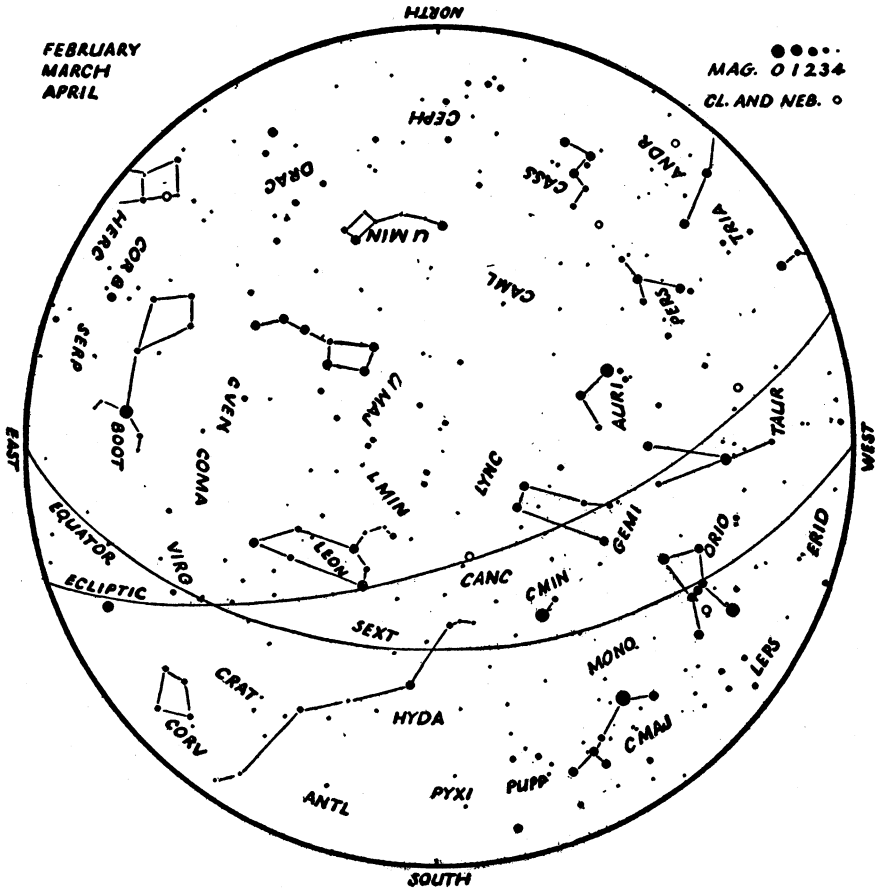
N.G.C.	M	Con	α 1950		δ	Cl	Size	m	m	Dist.	Name
			h	m								'	"	n	*	l.y.
650	76	Per	01	38.3	+51 20	Pl	1.5	11	17	15,000	
1952	1	Tau	05	31.5	+21 59	Pl	6	11	16	10,000	Crab
1976	42	Ori	05	32.5	-05 25	Dif	30			1,800	Orion
B33		Ori	05	38.0	-02 29	Drk	4			300	Horsehead
2261		Mon	06	36.4	+08 47	Dif	2				Hubble's var
2392		Gem	07	26.2	+21 02	Pl	0.3	8	10	2,800	
2440		Pup	07	39.6	-18 05	Pl	0.9	11	16	8,600	
3587	97	UMa	11	11.8	+55 17	Pl	3.3	11	14	12,000	Owl
		Cru	12	48	-63	Drk	300			300	Coalsack
6210		Her	16	42.4	+23 54	Pl	0.3	10	12	5,600	
B72		Oph	17	20.5	-23 36	Drk	20			400	S nebula
6514	20	Sgr	17	59.3	-23 02	Dif	24			3,200	Trifid
B86		Sgr	17	59.9	-27 52	Drk	5				
6523	8	Sgr	18	00.6	-24 23	Dif	50			3,600	Lagoon
6543		Dra	17	58.6	+66 38	Pl	0.4	9	11	3,500	
6572		Oph	18	10.2	+06 50	Pl	0.2	9	12	4,000	
B92		Sgr	18	12.7	-18 15	Drk	15				
6618	17	Sgr	18	18.0	-16 12	Dif	26			3,000	Horseshoe
6720	57	Lyr	18	52.0	+32 58	Pl	1.4	9	14	5,400	Ring
6826		Cyg	19	43.5	+50 24	Pl	0.4	9	11	3,400	
6853	27	Vul	19	57.4	+22 35	Pl	8	8	13	3,400	Dumb-bell
6960		Cyg	20	43.6	+30 32	Dif	60				Network
7000		Cyg	20	57.0	+44 07	Dif	100				N. America
7009		Aqr	21	01.4	-11 34	Pl	0.5	8	12	3,000	
7662		And	23	23.4	+42 12	Pl	0.3	9	13	3,900	

EXTRA-GALACTIC NEBULAE

Among the hundreds of thousands of systems far beyond our own galaxy relatively few are readily seen in small telescopes. The following list contains a selection of the closer brighter objects of this kind. The first five columns give the catalogue numbers, constellation and position on the celestial sphere. In the column *Cl*, *E* indicates an elliptical nebula, *I* an irregular object, and *Sa*, *Sb*, *Sc* spiral nebulae, in which the spiral arms become increasingly dominant compared with the nucleus as we pass from *a* to *c*. The remaining columns give the apparent magnitude of the nebula, its distance in light years and the radial velocity in kilometers per second. As these objects have been selected on the basis of ease of observation, the faint, very distant objects which have spectacularly large red shifts, corresponding to large velocities of recession, are not included.

N.G.C.	M	Con	α 1950 δ		Cl	Dimens.	Mag.	Distance l.y.	Vel. km/sec
			h m	° ' "					
221	32	And	00 39.9	+40 36	E	3×3	8.8	800,000	- 185
224	31	And	00 40.0	+41 00	Sb	160×40	5.0	800,000	- 220
SMC		Tuc	00 53	-72 38	I	220×220	1.5	100,000	+ 170
598	33	Tri	01 31.0	+30 24	Sc	60×40	7.0	700,000	- 70
LMC		Dor	05 21	-69 27	I	430×530	0.5	90,000	+ 280
3031	81	UMa	09 51.5	+69 18	Sb	16×10	8.3	2,400,000	- 30
3034	82	UMa	09 51.8	+69 58	I	7× 2	9.0	2,600,000	+ 290
3368	96	Leo	10 44.1	+12 05	Sa	7× 4	10.0	5,700,000	+ 940
3623	65	Leo	11 16.3	+13 22	Sb	8× 2	9.9	5,000,000	+ 800
3627	66	Leo	11 17.6	+13 16	Sb	8× 2	9.1	4,300,000	+ 650
4258		CVn	12 16.5	+47 34	Sb	20× 6	8.7	4,600,000	+ 500
4374	84	Vir	12 22.5	+13 09	E	3× 2	9.9	6,000,000	+1050
4382	85	Com	12 22.9	+18 28	E	4× 2	10.0	3,700,000	+ 500
4472	49	Vir	12 27.2	+08 16	E	5× 4	10.1	5,700,000	+ 850
4565		Com	12 33.9	+26 16	Sb	15× 1	11.0	7,600,000	+1100
4594		Vir	12 37.4	-11 20	Sa	7× 2	9.2	7,200,000	+1140
4649	60	Vir	12 41.1	+11 50	E	4× 3	9.5	7,500,000	+1090
4736	94	CVn	12 48.6	+41 24	Sb	5× 4	8.4	3,000,000	+ 290
4826	64	Com	12 54.3	+21 57	Sb	8× 4	9.2	1,300,000	+ 150
5005		CVn	13 08.6	+37 20	Sc	5× 2	11.1	6,600,000	+ 900
5055	63	CVn	13 13.6	+42 18	Sb	8× 3	9.6	3,600,000	+ 450
5194	51	CVn	13 27.8	+47 27	Sc	12× 6	7.4	3,000,000	+ 250
5236	83	Hya	13 34.2	-29 36	Sc	10× 8	8	2,900,000	+ 500
6822		Sgr	19 42.4	-14 53	I	20×10	11	1,000,000	- 150
7331		Peg	22 34.8	+33 59	Sb	9× 2	10.4	5,200,000	+ 500

STAR MAP I

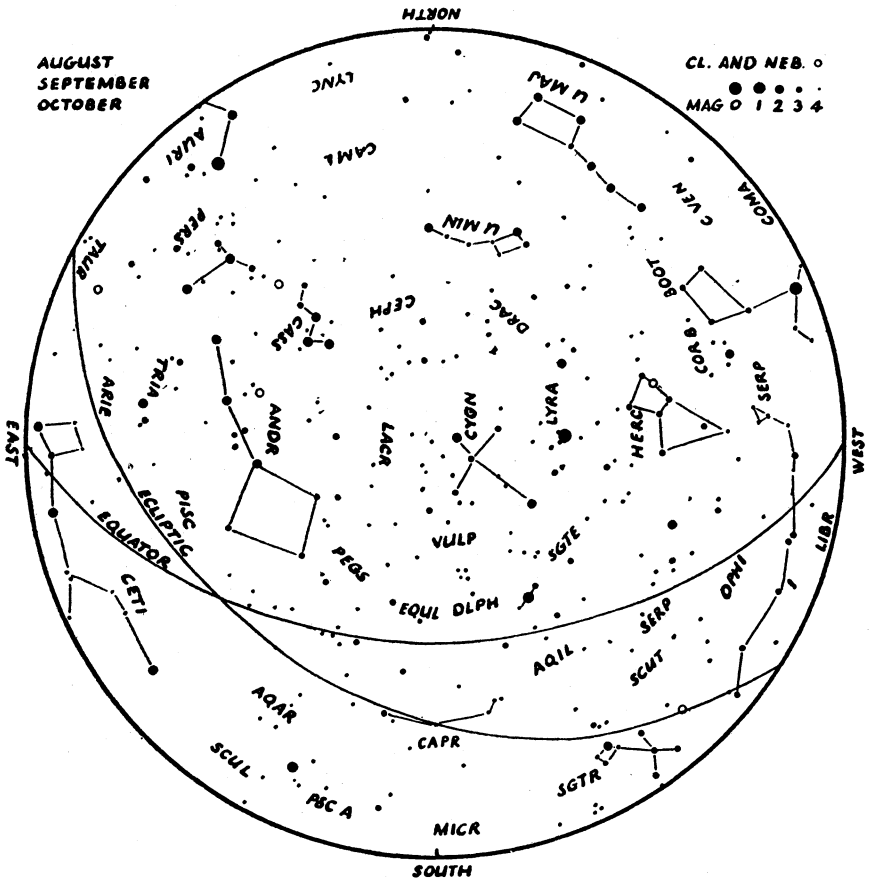


The above map represents the evening sky at

Midnight.....	Feb. 6
11 p.m.....	" 21
10 "	Mar. 7
9 "	" 22
8 "	Apr. 6
7 "	" 21

The centre of the map is the zenith, the circumference the horizon. To identify the stars hold the map so that the part of the horizon you are facing is down.

STAR MAP 3



The above map represents the evening sky at

Midnight.....	Aug. 5
11 p.m.....	" 21
10 ".....	Sept. 7
9 ".....	" 23
8 ".....	Oct. 10
7 ".....	" 26
6 ".....	Nov. 6
5 ".....	" 21

The centre of the map is the zenith, the circumference the horizon. To identify the stars hold the map so that the part of the horizon you are facing is down.

Continued from page 57.

METEORS AND METEORITES

Many common terrestrial stones have mistakenly been thought to have a meteoric origin, and any supposed meteorite should be investigated carefully. Contrary to popular belief, meteorites do not contain valuable minerals in quantities sufficient to make them of commercial interest, but they have a definite scientific value. Meteorites are of two main types, iron and stone. The irons have specific gravity ranging from 7 to 8 and are almost entirely composed of metallic nickel-iron. The stones have a specific gravity ranging from 2 to 4 or greater and, with very few exceptions, contain metallic inclusions that are revealed on grinding or filing the specimen. A freshly fallen meteorite is covered by a smooth black fusion crust but oxidation removes this where the object has lain in the ground for any length of time. Any object whose history and structure indicate that it is of meteoric origin should be submitted to some authority for further study.

A more detailed discussion of both visual and photographic observations of meteors will be found in "General Instructions for Meteor Observing." Meteor observations for the United States may be sent to the American Meteor Society, Flower Observatory, Upper Darby, Pa.; those for Canada to the writer at the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Ont.

PRINCIPAL METEOR SHOWERS FOR THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Shower	Approx. Radiant		Current Maximum Date	Spectacular Displays	Hourly Number (all meteors)	Duration (in days)	Abbreviations (for use in observing records)
	α	δ					
Quadrantids	232°	+52°	Jan. 3		20	4	Q
Lyrids	280	+37	Apr. 21		10	4	Y
Eta Aquarids	336	- 1	May 4		10	8	E
Delta Aquarids	340	-17	July 28		20	12	D
Perseids	47	+57	Aug. 12		50	25	P
Giacobinids	267	+55	Oct. 9	1933, 1946		1	J
Orionids	96	+15	Oct. 22		20	14	O
Taurids	56	+16	Nov. 10?			30	T
Leonids	152	+22	Nov. 16	1799, 1833, 1866, 1867	20	14	L
Bielids	25	+45	Nov. 27	1872, 1885			B
Geminids	110	+33	Dec. 12		30	14	G

EPHEMERIS FOR THE PHYSICAL OBSERVATION OF THE SUN

Date	P	B _o	L _o	Date	P	B _o	L _o
	°	°	°		°	°	°
Jan. 1	+ 2.15	- 3.08	341.91	July 5	- 1.01	+ 3.35	60.16
" 6	- 0.28	- 3.65	276.07	" 10	+ 1.26	+ 3.87	353.99
" 11	- 2.70	- 4.19	210.22	" 15	+ 3.50	+ 4.37	287.82
" 16	- 5.06	- 4.70	144.38	" 20	+ 5.71	+ 4.83	221.66
" 21	- 7.37	- 5.17	78.55	" 25	+ 7.85	+ 5.27	155.51
" 26	- 9.60	- 5.60	12.72	" 30	+ 9.93	+ 5.66	89.38
" 31	- 11.72	- 5.99	306.89	Aug. 4	+ 11.92	+ 6.02	23.25
Feb. 5	- 13.74	- 6.33	241.06	" 9	+ 13.82	+ 6.34	317.13
" 10	- 15.63	- 6.61	175.22	" 14	+ 15.61	+ 6.61	251.03
" 15	- 17.39	- 6.85	109.38	" 19	+ 17.29	+ 6.84	184.94
" 20	- 19.01	- 7.03	43.54	" 24	+ 18.84	+ 7.02	118.87
" 25	- 20.49	- 7.16	337.69	" 29	+ 20.28	+ 7.14	52.82
May 2	- 21.80	- 7.23	271.83	Sept. 3	+ 21.57	+ 7.22	346.77
" 7	- 22.96	- 7.25	205.96	" 8	+ 22.72	+ 7.25	280.73
" 12	- 23.96	- 7.21	140.07	" 13	+ 23.73	+ 7.22	214.71
" 17	- 24.79	- 7.12	74.17	" 18	+ 24.59	+ 7.15	148.70
" 22	- 25.45	- 6.97	8.25	" 23	+ 25.28	+ 7.02	82.70
" 27	- 25.94	- 6.77	302.31	" 28	+ 25.81	+ 6.83	16.72
Apr. 1	- 26.25	- 6.52	236.36	Oct. 3	+ 26.17	+ 6.60	310.74
" 6	- 26.37	- 6.22	170.39	" 8	+ 26.35	+ 6.32	244.77
" 11	- 26.32	- 5.88	104.39	" 13	+ 26.35	+ 5.99	178.80
" 16	- 26.09	- 5.50	38.37	" 18	+ 26.17	+ 5.61	112.85
" 21	- 25.66	- 5.07	332.34	" 23	+ 25.79	+ 5.19	46.91
" 26	- 25.06	- 4.62	266.28	" 28	+ 25.22	+ 4.73	340.97
May 1	- 24.27	- 4.13	200.21	Nov. 2	+ 24.46	+ 4.23	275.04
" 6	- 23.30	- 3.61	134.12	" 7	+ 23.49	+ 3.71	209.11
" 11	- 22.16	- 3.07	68.01	" 12	+ 22.34	+ 3.15	143.19
" 16	- 20.84	- 2.50	1.88	" 17	+ 20.98	+ 2.56	77.28
" 21	- 19.37	- 1.93	295.74	" 22	+ 19.45	+ 1.96	11.37
" 26	- 17.74	- 1.34	229.59	" 27	+ 17.74	+ 1.34	305.47
" 31	- 15.96	- 0.74	163.43	Dec. 2	+ 15.86	+ 0.70	239.58
June 5	- 14.06	- 0.13	97.26	" 7	+ 13.84	+ 0.06	173.69
" 10	- 12.06	+ 0.47	31.08	" 12	+ 11.69	- 0.58	107.80
" 15	- 9.96	+ 1.07	324.89	" 17	+ 9.43	- 1.21	41.93
" 20	- 7.78	+ 1.66	258.71	" 22	+ 7.10	- 1.84	336.06
" 25	- 5.55	+ 2.24	192.53	" 27	+ 4.70	- 2.46	270.20
" 30	- 3.29	+ 2.80	126.34	Jan. 1	+ 2.27	- 3.05	204.35

P—The position angle of the axis rotation, measured eastward from the north point of the disk.

B_o—The heliographic latitude of the centre of the disk.

L_o—The heliographic longitude of the centre of the disk, from Carrington's solar meridian.

Carrington's Rotation Numbers—Greenwich date of commencement of the synodic rotations.

No.	Commences	No.	Commences	No.	Commences
1275	1948 Dec. 30.63	1280	1949 May 16.14	1285	1949 Sep. 29.27
1276	1949 Jan. 26.97	1281	June 12.35	1286	Oct. 26.56
1277	Feb. 23.31	1282	July 9.55	1287	Nov. 22.86
1278	Mar. 22.62	1283	Aug. 5.76	1288	Dec. 20.18
1279	Apr. 18.90	1284	Sep. 2.00	1289	1950 Jan. 16.52

TABLE OF PRECESSION FOR 50 YEARS

R.A.	Prec. in Dec.		Precession in Right Ascension													Prec. in Dec.		R.A.
	h m	h m	$\delta = +85^\circ$	+80°	+75°	+70°	+60°	+50°	+40°	+30°	+20°	+10°	0°	-10°	-20°	-30°	in Dec.	
0 00	16.7	2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	- 16.7	12 00
0 30	16.6	4.22	+ 3.38	3.10	2.96	2.81	2.73	2.68	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.56	2.55	2.53	2.51	2.48	- 16.6	11 30
1 00	16.1	5.85	4.19	3.64	3.36	3.06	2.90	2.80	2.73	2.67	2.61	2.56	2.56	2.51	2.45	2.39	- 16.1	11 00
1 30	15.4	7.43	4.98	4.15	3.73	3.30	3.07	2.92	2.81	2.72	2.64	2.56	2.56	2.49	2.40	2.31	- 15.4	10 30
2 00	14.5	8.92	5.72	4.64	4.09	3.52	3.22	3.03	2.88	2.76	2.66	2.56	2.56	2.46	2.36	2.24	- 14.5	10 00
2 30	13.2	10.31	6.40	5.09	4.42	3.73	3.37	3.13	2.95	2.81	2.68	2.56	2.56	2.44	2.31	2.17	- 13.2	9 30
3 00	11.8	11.56	7.02	5.50	4.73	3.92	3.50	3.22	3.02	2.85	2.70	2.56	2.56	2.42	2.27	2.11	- 11.8	9 00
3 30	10.2	12.66	7.57	5.88	4.99	4.09	3.61	3.30	3.07	2.88	2.72	2.56	2.56	2.40	2.24	2.05	- 10.2	8 30
4 00	8.3	13.58	8.03	6.16	5.21	4.23	3.71	3.37	3.12	2.91	2.73	2.56	2.56	2.39	2.21	2.00	- 8.3	8 00
4 30	6.4	14.32	8.40	6.40	5.39	4.34	3.79	3.42	3.16	2.93	2.74	2.56	2.56	2.38	2.19	1.97	- 6.4	7 30
5 00	4.3	14.85	8.66	6.58	5.52	4.42	3.84	3.46	3.18	2.95	2.75	2.56	2.56	2.37	2.17	1.94	- 4.3	7 00
5 30	2.2	15.18	8.82	6.68	5.60	4.47	3.88	3.49	3.20	2.96	2.75	2.56	2.56	2.37	2.16	1.92	- 2.2	6 30
6 00	0.0	15.29	8.88	6.72	5.62	4.49	3.89	3.50	3.20	2.97	2.76	2.56	2.56	2.36	2.16	1.92	0.0	6 00
12 00	16.7	2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 2.56	+ 16.7	24 00
12 30	16.6	0.90	1.82	2.02	2.16	2.31	2.39	2.44	2.48	2.51	2.53	2.56	2.56	2.59	2.61	2.64	+ 16.6	23 30
13 00	16.1	0.73	0.93	1.48	1.77	2.06	2.22	2.32	2.39	2.45	2.51	2.56	2.56	2.61	2.67	2.73	+ 16.1	23 00
13 30	15.4	2.31	0.14	0.97	1.39	1.82	2.05	2.20	2.31	2.40	2.49	2.56	2.56	2.64	2.72	2.81	+ 15.4	22 30
14 00	14.5	3.80	- 0.60	0.46	1.03	1.60	1.90	2.09	2.24	2.36	2.46	2.56	2.56	2.66	2.76	2.88	+ 14.5	22 00
14 30	13.2	5.19	- 1.28	0.03	0.70	1.39	1.75	1.99	2.17	2.31	2.44	2.56	2.56	2.68	2.81	2.95	+ 13.2	21 30
15 00	11.8	6.44	- 0.38	0.40	1.20	1.62	1.90	2.11	2.27	2.42	2.42	2.56	2.56	2.70	2.85	3.02	+ 11.8	21 00
15 30	10.2	7.54	- 2.45	- 0.74	0.13	1.03	1.51	1.81	2.05	2.24	2.40	2.56	2.56	2.72	2.88	3.07	+ 10.2	20 30
16 00	8.3	8.46	- 2.91	- 1.04	0.09	0.89	1.41	1.75	2.00	2.21	2.39	2.56	2.56	2.73	2.91	3.12	+ 8.3	20 00
16 30	6.4	9.20	- 3.27	- 1.28	0.27	0.78	1.33	1.70	1.97	2.19	2.38	2.56	2.56	2.74	2.93	3.16	+ 6.4	19 30
17 00	4.3	9.73	- 3.54	- 1.45	- 0.40	0.70	1.28	1.66	1.94	2.17	2.37	2.56	2.56	2.75	2.95	3.18	+ 4.3	19 00
17 30	2.2	10.06	- 3.70	- 1.56	- 0.47	0.65	1.25	1.63	1.92	2.16	2.37	2.56	2.56	2.75	2.96	3.20	+ 2.2	18 30
18 00	0.0	10.17	- 3.75	- 1.60	- 0.50	0.63	1.23	1.62	1.92	2.16	2.36	2.56	2.56	2.76	2.97	3.20	+ 0.0	18 00



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