

THE
OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK
FOR 1952

PUBLISHED BY

The Royal Astronomical
Society of Canada

C. A. CHANT, EDITOR
RUTH J. NORTHCOTT, ASSISTANT EDITOR
DAVID DUNLAP OBSERVATORY



FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

TORONTO
3 WILLCOCKS STREET
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS
1951

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 nearly 1000 members of these Canadian Centres, there are nearly 400 members not attached to any Centre, mostly resident in other nations, while some 250 additional institutions or persons are on the regular mailing list of our publications. The Society publishes a bi-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.

CALENDAR

1952

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
..... 1 2 3 4 5	..... .. 1 2	..... .. 1	..... 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30
		30 31	

May	June	July	Aug.
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
..... .. 1 2 3	..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	..... 1 2 3 4 5	..... .. 1 2
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
			31

Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
..... 1 2 3 4 5 6	..... .. 1 2 3 4	..... .. 1	..... 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30 31
		30	

ASTRONOMICAL PUBLICATIONS

3 MAPS OF THE STARS

- 1—The Unit Sky Map—A folded sheet 8" x 27". Price 50c.
- 2—The Observers Star Atlas—Contains 12 pages of maps from pole to pole and lists 180 objects. 33 pages 5½" x 8½", cloth bound. Price \$1.50.
- 3—Webbs' Atlas of the Stars—Contains 10 finder charts and 110 atlas charts with stars to the ninth magnitude from the N. pole to 23° south. Epoch 1920 with plotted corner coordinates for the year 2000. 149

pages 8" x 10", cloth bound. Price \$5.50.

3 BOOKS OF MARS

- 1—Observations of the Planet Mars—Drawings made from 1926 to 1935. 21 pages 5½" x 8½". Price \$1.50.
- 2—Observations of Mars and Its Canals—187 drawings made during 1937 and 1939. 51 pages 5½" x 8½". Price \$2.00.
- 3—Telescopic Observations of Mars—Drawings made from 1941 to 1948. 60 pages 5½" x 8½". Price \$2.50.

Sample pages on request

HAROLD B. WEBB, 145 President St., Lynbrook, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.

THE
OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK
FOR 1952

PUBLISHED BY

The Royal Astronomical
Society of Canada

C. A. CHANT, EDITOR
RUTH J. NORTHCOTT, ASSISTANT EDITOR
DAVID DUNLAP OBSERVATORY



FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

TORONTO
3 WILLCOCKS STREET
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS
1951

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Calendar - - - - -	Cover p. ii
Preface - - - - -	3
Anniversaries and Festivals - - - - -	3
Symbols and Abbreviations - - - - -	4
The Constellations - - - - -	5
Miscellaneous Astronomical Data - - - - -	6
Ephemeris of the Sun - - - - -	7
Solar and Sidereal Time - - - - -	8
Julian Day Calendar - - - - -	8
Map of Standard Time Zones - - - - -	9
Times of Sunrise and Sunset - - - - -	10
Times of Beginning and Ending of Twilight - - - - -	17
Times of Moonrise and Moonset - - - - -	18
The Planets for 1952 - - - - -	24
Eclipses, 1952 - - - - -	29
The Sky and Astronomical Phenomena Month by Month - - - - -	30
Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites - - - - -	54
Lunar Occultations, 1952 - - - - -	55
Meteors and Meteorites - - - - -	56, 80
Principal Elements of the Solar System - - - - -	58
Satellites of the Solar System - - - - -	59
Fields for Bright Variable Stars - - - - -	60
Representative Bright Variable Stars - - - - -	61
Double and Multiple Stars, with a short list - - - - -	62
The Brightest Stars, their magnitudes, types, proper motions, distances and radial velocities - - - - -	64
Clusters and Nebulae:	
Star Clusters - - - - -	72
Galactic Nebulae - - - - -	73
Extra-Galactic Nebulae - - - - -	74
Four Circular Star Maps - - - - -	75
Ephemeris for the Physical Observation of the Sun - - - - -	79

TABLES IN RECENT OBSERVER'S HANDBOOKS

Distance of the Stars—the Sun's Neighbours - - - - -	1941
Messier's List of Clusters and Nebulae - - - - -	1942
Meteorological Data: European and Asiatic - - - - -	1942
Canada and United States - - - - -	1946
List of Air Navigation Stars - - - - -	1947
Table of Precession for 50 Years - - - - -	1951

PREFACE

The HANDBOOK for 1952 is the 44th issue. Its present circulation is 5000 which we hope will be materially increased in order to meet our mounting expense.

In recent years Dr. F. S. Hogg, who was Assistant Editor, assumed the responsibility of preparing the volume; and his death on the first day of 1951 was a great loss to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada as well as to the world of Astronomy in general.

No notable change has been made in the present volume. Miss Ruth J. Northcott is now Assistant Editor, and she and Prof. J. F. Heard have rendered great help, as in the past.

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; and the calculations for Algol are based on Olin J. Eggen's epoch 2432520.6303 and period 2.86731525 d., as published in the *Astrophysical Journal*, 1948.

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 1951.

ANNIVERSARIES AND FESTIVALS, 1952

New Year's Day.....Tue. Jan. 1	Dominion Day.....Tue. July 1
Epiphany.....Sun. Jan. 6	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth (1900)....Mon. Aug. 4
Septuagesima Sunday.....Feb. 10	Labour Day.....Mon. Sept. 1
Quinquagesima (Shrove Sunday).....Feb. 24	Hebrew New Year (Rosh Hashanah)....Sat. Sept. 20
Ash Wednesday.....Feb. 27	St. Michael (Michaelmas Day) ... Mon. Sept. 29
St. David.....Sat. Mar. 1	All Saints' Day.....Sat. Nov. 1
St. Patrick.....Mon. Mar. 17	Remembrance Day....Tue. Nov. 11
Palm Sunday.....Apr. 6	St. Andrew.....Sun. Nov. 30
Good Friday.....Apr. 11	First Sunday in Advent.....Nov. 30
Easter Sunday.....Apr. 13	Accession of King George VI (1936)....Thu. Dec. 11
St. George.....Wed. Apr. 23	Birthday of King George VI (1895)....Sun. Dec. 14
Rogation Sunday.....May 18	Christmas Day.....Thu. Dec. 25
Ascension Day.....Thu. May 22	
Empire Day (Victoria Day).....Sat. May 24	
Birthday of the Queen Mother, Mary (1867).....Fri. May 30	
Pentecost (Whit Sunday)....June 1	
Trinity Sunday.....June 8	
Corpus Christi.....Thu. June 12	
St. John Baptist (Mid-summer Day).....Tue. June 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.
 z or A. R., Right Ascension; δ Declination.
 h, m, s, Hours, Minutes, Seconds of Time.
 ° ' " , Degrees, Minutes, Seconds of Arc.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Α, α, Alpha.	Ι, ι, Iota.	Ρ, ρ, Rho.
Β, β, Beta.	Κ, κ, Kappa.	Σ, σ, ς, Sigma.
Γ, γ, Gamma.	Λ, λ, Lambda.	Τ, τ, Tau.
Δ, δ, Delta.	Μ, μ, Mu.	Υ, υ, Upsilon.
Ε, ε, Epsilon.	Ν, ν, Nu.	Φ, φ, Phi.
Ζ, ζ, Zeta.	Ξ, ξ, Xi.	Χ, χ, Chi.
Η, η, Eta.	Ο, ο, Omicron.	Ψ, ψ, Psi.
Θ, θ, ϑ, Theta.	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

Andromeda, (<i>Chained Maiden</i>)	Andr	Leo, <i>Lion</i>	Leo
Antlia, <i>Air Pump</i>	Antl	Leo Minor, <i>Lesser Lion</i>	LMi
Apus, <i>Bird of Paradise</i>	Apus	Lepus, <i>Hare</i>	Lep
Aquarius, <i>Water-bearer</i>	Aqr	Libra, <i>Scales</i>	Lib
Aquila, <i>Eagle</i>	Aql	Lupus, <i>Wolf</i>	Lup
Ara, <i>Altar</i>	Arae	Lynx, <i>Lynx</i>	Lyn
Aries, <i>Ram</i>	Arie	Lyra, <i>Lyre</i>	Lyr
Auriga, (<i>Charioteer</i>)	Aur	Mensa, <i>Table (Mountain)</i>	Mens
Bootes, (<i>Herdsmen</i>)	Boo	Microscopium, <i>Microscope</i>	Micr
Caelum, <i>Chisel</i>	Cael	Monoceros, <i>Unicorn</i>	Mon
Camelopardalis, <i>Giraffe</i>	Cam	Musca, <i>Fly</i>	Mus
Cancer, <i>Crab</i>	Canc	Norma, <i>Square</i>	Norm
Canes Venatici, <i>Hunting Dogs</i>	CVn	Octans, <i>Octant</i>	Oct
Canis Major, <i>Greater Dog</i>	CMaj	Ophiuchus, <i>Serpent-bearer</i>	Ophi
Canis Minor, <i>Lesser Dog</i>	CMi	Orion, (<i>Hunter</i>)	Ori
Capricornus, <i>Sea-goat</i>	Capr	Pavo, <i>Peacock</i>	Pav
Carina, <i>Keel</i>	Cari	Pegasus, (<i>Winged Horse</i>)	Peg
Cassiopeia, (<i>Lady in Chair</i>)	Cass	Perseus, (<i>Champion</i>)	Pers
Centaurus, <i>Centaur</i>	Cent	Phoenix, <i>Phoenix</i>	Phe
Cepheus, (<i>King</i>)	Ceph	Pictor, <i>Painter</i>	Pict
Cetus, <i>Whale</i>	Ceti	Pisces, <i>Fishes</i>	Pisc
Chamaeleon, <i>Chamaeleon</i>	Cham	Piscis Australis, <i>Southern Fish</i>	PscA
Circinus, <i>Compasses</i>	Circ	Puppis, <i>Poop</i>	Pupp
Columba, <i>Dove</i>	Colm	Pyxis, <i>Compass</i>	Pyx
Coma Berenices, <i>Berenice's Hair</i>	Coma	Reticulum, <i>Net</i>	Reti
Corona Australis, <i>Southern Crown</i>	CorA	Sagitta, <i>Arrow</i>	Sgte
Corona Borealis, <i>Northern Crown</i>	CorB	Sagittarius, <i>Archer</i>	Sgr
Corvus, <i>Crow</i>	Crv	Scorpius, <i>Scorpion</i>	Scor
Crater, <i>Cup</i>	Crat	Sculptor, <i>Sculptor</i>	Scul
Crux, (<i>Southern</i>) <i>Cross</i>	Cruc	Scutum, <i>Shield</i>	Scut
Cygnus, <i>Swan</i>	Cygn	Serpens, <i>Serpent</i>	Serp
Delphinus, <i>Dolphin</i>	Dlph	Sextans, <i>Sextant</i>	Sext
Dorado, <i>Swordfish</i>	Dora	Taurus, <i>Bull</i>	Taur
Draco, <i>Dragon</i>	Drac	Telescopium, <i>Telescope</i>	Tele
Equuleus, <i>Little Horse</i>	Equ	Triangulum, <i>Triangle</i>	Tri
Eridanus, <i>River Eridanus</i>	Erid	Triangulum Australe, <i>Southern Triangle</i>	TrAu
Fornax, <i>Furnace</i>	For	Tucana, <i>Toucan</i>	Tucn
Gemini, <i>Twins</i>	Gemi	Ursa Major, <i>Greater Bear</i>	UMaj
Grus, <i>Crane</i>	Grus	Ursa Minor, <i>Lesser Bear</i>	UMin
Hercules, (<i>Kneeling Giant</i>)	Herc	Vela, <i>Sails</i>	Velr
Horologium, <i>Clock</i>	Horo	Virgo, <i>Virgin</i>	Virg
Hydra, <i>Water-snake</i>	Hyda	Volans, <i>Flying Fish</i>	Voln
Hydrus, <i>Sea-serpent</i>	Hydi	Vulpecula, <i>Fox</i>	Vulp
Indus, <i>Indian</i>	Indi		
Lacerta, <i>Lizard</i>	Lacr		

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^{12} miles = 0.3069 parsecs
1 parsec	=	30.84×10^{17} cm.	= 19.16×10^{12} miles = 3.259 l.y.
1 megaparsec	=	30.84×10^{22} cm.	= 19.16×10^{18} 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° 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.
-----------	---	----------------------------------------------------------

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^{-8} meter candles
Total energy emitted by a star of zero absolute magnitude	=	5×10^{33} 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°.2958 $\tau = 3.141,592,653,6$
	=	3437'.75 No. of square degrees in the sky
	=	206,265" = 41,253

1952 EPHEMERIS OF THE SUN AT 0h GREENWICH CIVIL TIME

Date 1952	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.	Date 1952	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.
	h m s	m s	° ′		h m s	° ′	° ′
Jan. 1	18 41 24	+03 00	-23 06.4	July 2	06 43 43	+03 49	+23 04.0
4	18 54 39	+04 25	-22 51.2	5	06 56 05	+04 22	+22 49.3
7	19 07 50	+05 47	-22 31.9	8	07 08 25	+04 52	+22 31.0
10	19 20 57	+07 04	-22 08.6	11	07 20 41	+05 18	+22 09.1
13	19 33 59	+08 16	-21 41.5	14	07 32 53	+05 40	+21 43.9
16	19 46 55	+09 23	-21 10.5	17	07 45 01	+05 58	+21 15.3
19	19 59 46	+10 24	-20 35.9	20	07 57 04	+06 12	+20 43.5
22	20 12 30	+11 18	-19 57.8	23	08 09 02	+06 21	+20 08.5
25	20 25 07	+12 06	-19 16.3	26	08 20 56	+06 24	+19 30.5
28	20 37 38	+12 47	-18 31.6	29	08 32 43	+06 22	+18 49.6
31	20 50 01	+13 20	-17 43.9				
Feb. 3	21 02 17	+13 46	-16 53.4	Aug. 1	08 44 25	+06 15	+18 05.9
6	21 14 25	+14 05	-16 00.2	4	08 56 02	+06 02	+17 19.5
9	21 26 26	+14 16	-15 04.5	7	09 07 33	+05 43	+16 30.7
12	21 38 20	+14 20	-14 06.6	10	09 18 59	+05 19	+15 39.4
15	21 50 06	+14 17	-13 06.6	13	09 30 20	+04 50	+14 45.9
18	22 01 46	+14 08	-12 04.6	16	09 41 36	+04 17	+13 50.2
21	22 13 20	+13 52	-11 00.9	19	09 52 47	+03 38	+12 52.5
24	22 24 49	+13 30	-09 55.6	22	10 03 54	+02 56	+11 53.0
27	22 36 11	+13 03	-08 49.0	25	10 14 57	+02 09	+10 51.9
Mar. 1	22 47 29	+12 31	-07 41.2	28	10 25 56	+01 18	+09 49.1
4	22 58 42	+11 54	-06 32.4	31	10 36 51	+00 24	+08 45.0
7	23 09 50	+11 13	-05 22.8	Sept. 3	10 47 44	-00 33	+07 39.7
10	23 20 55	+10 28	-04 12.6	6	10 58 34	-01 33	+06 33.2
13	23 31 57	+09 41	-03 01.9	9	11 09 22	-02 34	+05 25.8
16	23 42 56	+08 50	-01 50.9	12	11 20 09	-03 37	+04 17.5
19	23 53 53	+07 58	-00 39.8	15	11 30 55	-04 40	+03 08.5
22	00 04 49	+07 04	+00 31.4	18	11 41 41	-05 44	+01 59.0
25	00 15 45	+06 10	+01 42.3	21	11 52 27	-06 48	+00 49.1
28	00 26 40	+05 15	+02 52.9	24	12 03 14	-07 50	-00 21.0
31	00 37 35	+04 21	+04 03.0	27	12 14 02	-08 52	-01 31.2
April 3	00 48 31	+03 27	+05 12.4	30	12 24 52	-09 52	-02 41.3
6	00 59 28	+02 34	+06 21.0	Oct. 3	12 35 43	-10 50	-03 51.1
9	01 10 27	+01 43	+07 28.5	6	12 46 38	-11 45	-05 00.5
12	01 21 27	+00 55	+08 35.0	9	12 57 36	-12 37	-06 09.4
15	01 32 31	+00 09	+09 40.1	12	13 08 38	-13 24	-07 17.5
18	01 43 38	-00 34	+10 43.8	15	13 19 45	-14 07	-08 24.8
21	01 54 48	-01 13	+11 46.0	18	13 30 57	-14 44	-09 31.0
24	02 06 03	-01 48	+12 46.4	21	13 42 15	-15 16	-10 36.0
27	02 17 22	-02 19	+13 44.9	24	13 53 38	-15 43	-11 39.6
30	02 28 45	-02 46	+14 41.4	27	14 05 08	-16 03	-12 41.5
May 3	02 40 13	-03 07	+15 35.7	30	14 16 44	-16 16	-13 41.7
6	02 51 46	-03 24	+16 27.6	Nov. 2	14 28 27	-16 23	-14 39.9
9	03 03 23	-03 37	+17 17.1	5	14 40 17	-16 23	-15 36.0
12	03 15 06	-03 44	+18 04.0	8	14 52 15	-16 15	-16 29.7
15	03 26 54	-03 45	+18 48.2	11	15 04 20	-15 59	-17 21.0
18	03 38 47	-03 42	+19 29.5	14	15 16 33	-15 36	-18 09.6
21	03 50 45	-03 33	+20 07.9	17	15 28 54	-15 04	-18 55.4
24	04 02 49	-03 19	+20 43.1	20	15 41 23	-14 26	-19 38.1
27	04 14 57	-03 01	+21 15.2	23	15 53 58	-13 40	-20 17.6
30	04 27 09	-02 39	+21 44.0	26	16 06 41	-12 47	-20 53.7
June 2	04 39 25	-02 13	+22 09.3	29	16 19 30	-11 47	-21 26.3
5	04 51 44	-01 43	+22 31.2	Dec. 2	16 32 25	-10 42	-21 55.3
8	05 04 06	-01 11	+22 49.5	5	16 45 26	-09 31	-22 20.4
11	05 16 30	-00 36	+23 04.2	8	16 58 32	-08 14	-22 41.7
14	05 28 57	+00 01	+23 15.3	11	17 11 42	-06 53	-23 59.0
17	05 41 25	+00 39	+23 22.7	14	17 24 57	-05 29	-23 12.2
20	05 53 54	+01 19	+23 26.4	17	17 38 13	-04 02	-23 21.2
23	06 06 23	+01 58	+23 26.4	20	17 51 32	-02 33	-23 26.0
26	06 18 51	+02 37	+23 22.6	23	18 04 52	-01 03	-23 26.5
29	06 31 18	+03 14	+23 15.1	26	18 18 11	+00 27	-23 22.9
				29	18 31 29	+01 55	-23 15.0

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 seven standard time belts, as follows;—Newfoundland Time, 3h. 30m. slower than Greenwich; 60th meridian or Atlantic Time, 4h.; 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



Revisions: Newfoundland Time is 3h. 30m. slower than Greenwich Time.
 The "panhandle" region of Alaska, containing such towns as Juneau and Skagway, is on 120th meridian (Pacific) Time, instead of Yukon Time.

JULIAN DAY CALENDAR, 1952

J.D. 2,434,000 plus the following:

Jan. 1.....013	May 1.....134	Sept. 1.....257
Feb. 1.....044	June 1.....165	Oct. 1.....287
Mar. 1.....073	July 1.....195	Nov. 1.....318
April 1.....104	Aug. 1.....226	Dec. 1.....348

The Julian Day commences at noon. Thus J.D. 2434013 = Jan. 1.5 G.C.T.

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	Saint John, N.B.	45	+ 24	Dallas	33	+ 27
Fort William	48	+ 57	St. John's, Nfd.	48	+ 01	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	+ 58
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	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s						
January	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	07	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	21	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	24	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	27	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	25	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	44	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	07	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	52	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	

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 29	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 32	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
April	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 48	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
June	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 41	4 06	7 49	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 32	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 03	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 15	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°		
	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	Sunrise	Sunset	
July	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 23	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 49	4 14	7 57	4 05	8 06	3 55	8 15
	16	5 05	7 07	4 55	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	
August	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	

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 25	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 03	5 41	6 05
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	
October	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 03	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	
November	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 42	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 11	4 24	7 15	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	
December	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 36	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 22	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	

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
	31	5 34	6 54	5 38	6 50	5 41	6 47	5 45	6 44	5 46	6 42
Feb.	10	5 27	7 03	5 29	7 01	5 31	7 00	5 32	6 59	5 32	6 58
	20	5 17	7 12	5 17	7 12	5 18	7 12	5 15	7 14	5 14	7 15
Mar.	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
	22	4 38	7 38	4 31	7 45	4 23	7 54	4 11	8 06	4 05	8 11
Apr.	1	4 23	7 47	4 13	7 57	4 01	8 09	3 46	8 25	3 38	8 33
	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
May	1	3 37	8 19	3 18	8 37	2 54	9 02	2 20	9 37	2 01	9 57
	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	—	—
June	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	—	—	—	—
July	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
Aug.	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
Sept.	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
Oct.	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
Nov.	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
Dec.	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).

TIME OF MOONRISE AND MOONSET, 1952. (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.										
1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	10 20	22 04	10 24	22 02	10 30	21 58	10 37	21 54	10 40	21 52
3	10 48	23 10	10 49	23 11	10 51	23 13	10 51	23 15	10 52	23 15
4 ☽	11 45	—	11 42	—	11 09	—	11 05	—	11 03	—
5	11 42	00 14	11 35	00 19	11 28	00 25	11 19	00 32	11 15	00 34
	12 10	01 17	12 01	01 26	11 49	01 36	11 36	01 48	11 29	01 53
6	12 42	02 20	12 29	02 32	12 14	02 46	11 55	03 04	11 46	03 12
7	13 18	03 22	13 02	03 37	12 42	03 55	12 19	04 18	12 08	04 28
8	14 00	04 22	13 41	04 40	13 20	05 01	12 53	05 28	12 39	05 41
9	14 47	05 19	14 28	05 38	14 05	06 01	13 36	06 30	13 21	06 45
10	15 40	06 12	15 21	06 31	14 59	06 53	14 30	07 23	14 15	07 38
11 ☽	16 37	06 58	16 20	07 16	15 59	07 37	15 33	08 04	15 20	08 17
12	17 36	07 37	17 21	07 53	17 04	08 12	16 42	08 34	16 31	08 46
13	18 35	08 11	18 24	08 25	18 10	08 39	17 53	08 58	17 45	09 06
14	19 34	08 41	19 27	08 51	19 16	09 02	19 04	09 15	18 58	09 22
15	20 32	09 07	20 27	09 14	20 21	09 22	20 14	09 30	20 11	09 31
16	21 29	09 32	21 28	09 35	21 26	09 39	21 24	09 43	21 23	09 45
17	22 27	09 56	22 29	09 55	22 32	09 55	22 35	09 55	22 36	09 54
18	23 27	10 19	23 34	10 17	23 40	10 12	23 48	10 07	23 51	10 05
19	—	10 46	—	10 39	—	10 30	—	10 21	—	10 17
20 ☽	00 31	11 16	00 41	11 05	00 51	10 53	01 05	10 38	01 11	10 31
21	01 38	11 52	01 51	11 38	02 06	11 21	02 25	11 00	02 35	10 51
22	02 48	12 36	03 05	12 19	03 24	11 59	03 49	11 33	04 02	11 20
23	03 59	13 31	04 19	13 12	04 41	12 49	05 09	12 19	05 25	12 05
24	05 07	14 37	05 27	14 19	05 51	13 55	06 21	13 25	06 36	13 10
25	06 08	15 52	06 25	15 35	06 48	15 14	07 15	14 48	07 28	14 36
26 ●	06 59	17 11	07 13	16 57	07 31	16 41	07 53	16 21	08 03	16 11
27	07 41	18 28	07 52	18 18	08 04	18 08	08 19	17 55	08 27	17 48
28	08 15	19 42	08 23	19 37	08 30	19 32	08 40	19 24	08 44	19 21
29	08 46	20 52	08 49	20 52	08 52	20 51	08 56	20 49	08 58	20 49
30	09 15	22 00	09 13	22 03	09 12	22 07	09 10	22 12	09 10	22 13
31	09 42	23 06	09 37	23 12	09 31	23 21	09 25	23 31	09 22	23 36
Feb.										
1	10 11	—	10 03	—	09 53	—	09 41	—	09 35	—
2 ☽	10 42	00 10	10 30	00 21	10 16	00 34	09 59	00 49	09 51	00 57
3	11 17	01 13	11 02	01 28	10 44	01 44	10 22	02 05	10 11	02 16
4	11 57	02 16	11 40	02 32	11 19	02 53	10 52	03 18	10 39	03 31
5	12 43	03 14	12 23	03 34	12 01	03 56	11 32	04 24	11 17	04 38
6	13 34	04 08	13 15	04 27	12 52	04 51	12 22	05 21	12 08	05 35
7	14 30	04 56	14 13	05 15	13 50	05 36	13 23	06 05	13 09	06 17
8	15 29	05 38	15 13	05 54	14 54	06 13	14 31	06 38	14 19	06 50
9	16 28	06 13	16 15	06 27	16 01	06 43	15 42	07 03	15 32	07 13
10 ☽	17 27	06 44	17 18	06 55	17 07	07 07	16 53	07 22	16 46	07 29
11	18 26	07 11	18 20	07 19	18 13	07 28	18 04	07 38	18 00	07 43
12	19 24	07 37	19 21	07 40	19 18	07 46	19 15	07 52	19 13	07 54
13	20 22	08 00	20 23	08 01	20 24	08 02	20 25	08 04	20 26	08 04
14	21 22	08 24	21 26	08 22	21 31	08 19	21 37	08 16	21 41	08 14
15	22 23	08 50	22 31	08 44	22 41	08 37	22 52	08 28	22 58	08 24
16	23 28	09 18	23 40	09 09	23 54	08 57	—	08 44	—	08 37
17	—	09 51	—	09 38	—	09 22	00 11	09 04	00 19	08 55
18	00 35	10 31	00 50	10 14	01 09	09 55	01 32	09 31	01 43	09 20
19	01 44	11 19	02 02	11 01	02 24	10 38	02 52	10 10	03 05	09 56
20	02 51	12 18	03 10	11 59	03 34	11 35	04 04	11 05	04 19	10 50
21	03 53	13 27	04 11	13 09	04 34	12 47	05 04	12 18	05 17	12 04
22	04 47	14 42	05 03	14 27	05 22	14 08	05 47	13 44	05 59	13 33
23	05 31	15 59	05 44	15 47	05 59	15 34	06 18	15 16	06 26	15 08
24	06 09	17 14	06 18	17 07	06 28	16 58	06 41	16 48	06 46	16 43
25 ●	06 41	18 27	06 46	18 24	06 52	18 20	06 58	18 16	07 02	18 14
26	07 11	19 36	07 12	19 38	07 13	19 39	07 14	19 41	07 15	19 42
27	07 40	20 45	07 37	20 51	07 33	20 57	07 29	21 04	07 28	21 08
28	08 09	21 52	08 02	22 02	07 54	22 12	07 45	22 26	07 40	22 32
29	08 41	22 59	08 29	23 11	08 17	23 26	08 02	23 45	07 55	23 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
March	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	09 14	— —	09 00	— —	08 43	— —	08 23	— —	08 14	— —
2	09 53	00 03	09 37	00 19	09 16	00 38	08 51	01 02	08 40	01 14
3	10 37	01 04	10 19	01 23	09 57	01 45	09 28	02 12	09 14	02 26
4	11 27	02 01	11 08	02 21	10 44	02 44	10 15	03 14	10 01	03 28
5	12 22	02 52	12 03	03 11	11 41	03 33	11 13	04 02	10 59	04 17
6	13 20	03 36	13 03	03 53	12 44	04 14	12 18	04 39	12 06	04 52
7	14 19	04 13	14 05	04 28	13 49	04 46	13 28	05 08	13 18	05 17
8	15 18	04 46	15 08	04 57	14 55	05 12	14 40	05 29	14 32	05 36
9	16 17	05 14	16 10	05 23	16 02	05 33	15 51	05 45	15 46	05 51
10	17 15	05 40	17 12	05 45	17 08	05 52	17 02	05 59	16 59	06 02
11	18 14	06 05	18 14	06 06	18 14	06 09	18 13	06 12	18 13	06 13
12	19 14	06 29	19 18	06 27	19 21	06 26	19 26	06 24	19 28	06 23
13	20 16	06 54	20 23	06 49	20 31	06 44	20 41	06 37	20 46	06 34
14	21 20	07 21	21 31	07 13	21 43	07 04	21 59	06 52	22 06	06 46
15	22 27	07 53	22 41	07 41	22 58	07 27	23 19	07 11	23 30	07 02
16	23 35	08 30	23 53	08 15	— —	07 57	— —	07 35	— —	07 24
17	— —	09 16	— —	08 58	00 13	08 36	00 40	08 09	00 52	07 56
18	00 42	10 11	01 01	09 51	01 25	09 28	01 54	08 58	02 09	08 43
19	01 44	10 14	02 03	10 55	02 27	10 32	02 56	10 03	03 11	09 48
20	02 39	12 24	02 56	12 08	03 18	11 48	03 44	11 22	03 57	11 10
21	03 25	13 38	03 40	13 25	03 57	13 09	04 18	12 50	04 28	12 40
22	04 04	14 52	04 15	14 43	04 28	14 32	04 43	14 18	04 51	14 12
23	04 38	16 04	04 45	15 59	04 53	15 53	05 03	15 46	05 07	15 42
24	05 09	17 13	05 11	17 13	05 15	17 12	05 19	17 11	05 21	17 10
25	05 38	18 22	05 36	18 26	05 35	18 29	05 33	18 34	05 33	18 36
26	06 06	19 30	06 01	19 38	05 55	19 46	05 48	19 56	05 46	20 02
27	06 37	20 38	06 28	20 49	06 17	21 03	06 05	21 18	06 00	21 26
28	07 09	21 45	06 57	21 59	06 43	22 17	06 25	22 38	06 17	22 49
29	07 47	22 49	07 32	23 06	07 13	23 28	06 50	23 53	06 40	— —
30	08 30	23 50	08 13	— —	07 51	— —	07 24	— —	07 11	00 07
31	09 19	— —	09 00	00 09	08 37	00 31	08 07	01 00	07 53	01 14
April										
1	10 12	00 44	09 53	01 03	09 31	01 26	09 01	01 55	08 47	02 09
2	11 09	01 31	10 52	01 48	10 31	02 10	10 04	02 37	09 52	02 50
3	12 08	02 11	11 53	02 27	11 36	02 45	11 13	03 08	11 02	03 20
4	13 07	02 45	12 55	02 59	12 41	03 14	12 24	03 32	12 15	03 41
5	14 06	03 16	13 58	03 25	13 48	03 36	13 35	03 50	13 29	03 57
6	15 04	03 42	15 00	03 49	14 54	03 57	14 46	04 06	14 42	04 09
7	16 03	04 07	16 01	04 10	16 00	04 15	15 57	04 19	15 56	04 20
8	17 03	04 31	17 05	04 31	17 07	04 32	17 09	04 32	17 11	04 31
9	18 04	04 56	18 10	04 53	18 17	04 49	18 24	04 44	18 28	04 42
10	19 09	05 23	19 18	05 16	19 30	05 08	19 43	04 59	19 49	04 54
11	20 16	05 54	20 29	05 43	20 45	05 31	21 03	05 16	21 13	05 09
12	21 25	06 31	21 42	06 16	22 02	05 59	22 26	05 39	22 38	05 29
13	22 34	07 14	22 52	06 57	23 15	06 36	23 44	06 11	23 58	05 58
14	23 38	08 07	23 57	07 47	— —	07 24	— —	06 56	— —	06 41
15	— —	08 08	— —	08 48	00 21	08 26	00 50	07 56	01 05	07 41
16	00 35	10 16	00 53	09 59	01 15	09 37	01 42	09 11	01 56	08 58
17	01 24	11 28	01 39	11 14	01 57	10 57	02 20	10 35	02 30	10 25
18	02 04	12 40	02 16	12 29	02 30	12 17	02 47	12 01	02 55	11 54
19	02 38	13 50	02 47	13 43	02 57	13 36	03 08	13 27	03 13	13 22
20	03 09	14 58	03 13	14 56	03 18	14 53	03 24	14 49	03 27	14 46
21	03 38	16 06	03 38	16 08	03 38	16 09	03 39	16 11	03 40	16 12
22	04 06	17 12	04 02	17 18	03 58	17 25	03 54	17 32	03 52	17 36
23	04 34	18 19	04 28	18 29	04 20	18 40	04 10	18 53	04 05	19 00
24	05 06	19 26	04 55	19 39	04 43	19 54	04 28	20 13	04 21	20 23
25	05 42	20 32	05 28	20 48	05 11	21 07	04 51	21 31	04 41	21 43
26	06 23	21 35	06 06	21 54	05 46	22 15	05 21	22 43	05 09	22 56
27	07 10	22 33	06 51	22 52	06 28	23 15	06 00	23 43	05 47	23 57
28	08 02	23 33	07 43	23 41	07 20	— —	06 50	— —	06 36	— —
29	08 58	— —	08 40	— —	08 18	00 04	07 51	00 31	07 37	00 45
30	09 57	00 06	09 41	00 22	09 22	00 43	08 58	01 07	08 47	01 19

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

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

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

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

THE PLANETS FOR 1951

By C. A. CHANT

THE SUN

During the present sun-spot cycle there has been remarkable activity on the sun. The maximum occurred about March 26, 1947, and the activity is still notable. A new increase in activity reached a peak in May 1951, and postponed the coming minimum.

MERCURY

Mercury is exceptional in many ways. It is the planet nearest the sun and travels fastest in its orbit, its speed varying from 23 mi. per sec. at aphelion to 35 mi. per sec. at perihelion. The amount of heat and light from the sun received by it per square mile is, on the average, 6.7 times the amount received by the earth. Its period of rotation on its axis is believed to be the same as its period of revolution about the sun, which is 88 days.

Mercury's orbit is well within that of the earth, and 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 1952

Elong. East—Evening Star			Elong. West—Morning Star		
Date	Distance	Mag.	Date	Distance	Mag.
Mar. 18	19°	-0.2	May 3	27°	+0.6
July 15	27°	+0.6	Aug. 29	18°	+0.4
Nov. 9	23°	0.0	Dec. 18	22°	-0.1

The most favourable elongations to observe are: in the evening, Mar. 18; in the morning, Aug. 29. 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

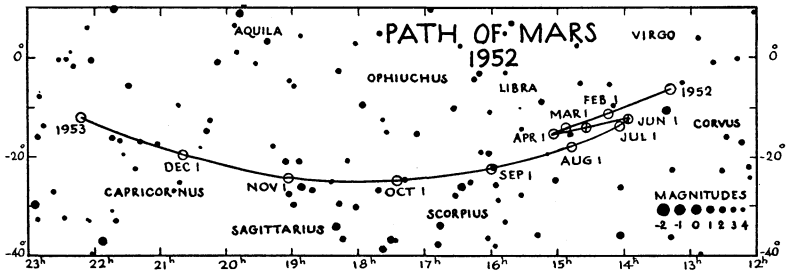
Venus is the next planet in order from the sun. In size and mass it is almost a twin of the earth. Venus being within the earth's orbit, its apparent motion is similar to Mercury's but much slower and more stately. The orbit of Venus is almost circular with radius of 67 million miles, and its orbital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

On Jan. 1, 1952, Venus is a morning star, crossing the meridian about 3 hours before the sun. Its declination then is 17° south and hence is not well placed for observers in the northern hemisphere. It slowly approaches the sun and on June 24 is in superior conjunction with it. The planet now becomes an evening star and remains such the rest of the year. On Dec. 31 it crosses the meridian 3 hours after the sun. On Jan. 1 its stellar magnitude is -3.6 and on Dec. 31 it is -3.8 and it does not vary much in brightness during the year.

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



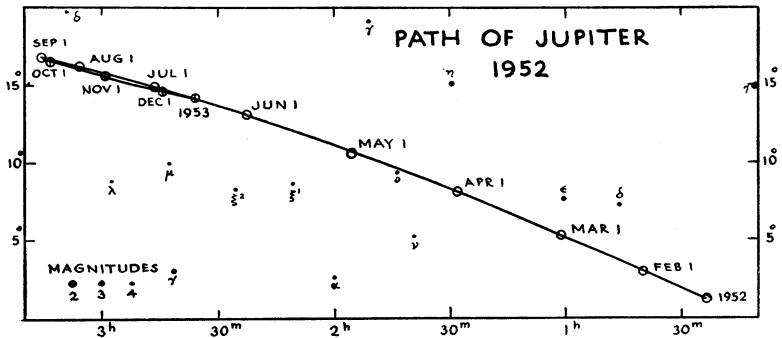
of its orbit is 0.093, and a simple computation shows that its distance from the sun ranges between 128 and 154 million miles. Its distance from the earth varies from 35 to 235 million miles and its brightness changes accordingly. When Mars is nearest it is conspicuous in its fiery red, but when farthest 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 Mar. 23, 1950; the next opposition is on May 1,

1952, on which occasion it is 52,360,000 miles from the earth, but on May 8 its distance is 51,862,000 miles; and the next close opposition is on Sept. 10, 1956. On Jan. 1 it is about as bright as Spica (mag. 1.2); it gradually increases until on May 4 it equals Sirius (mag. -1.5); then it falls until on Dec. 31 it equals Spica again. For its position among the stars see the map.

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 12 satellites, the last discovered in 1951¹ (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.

Jupiter is a fine object for the telescope. Many details of the surface as well as the flattening of the planet, due to its short rotation period, are visible, and the phenomena of its satellites provide a continual interest.

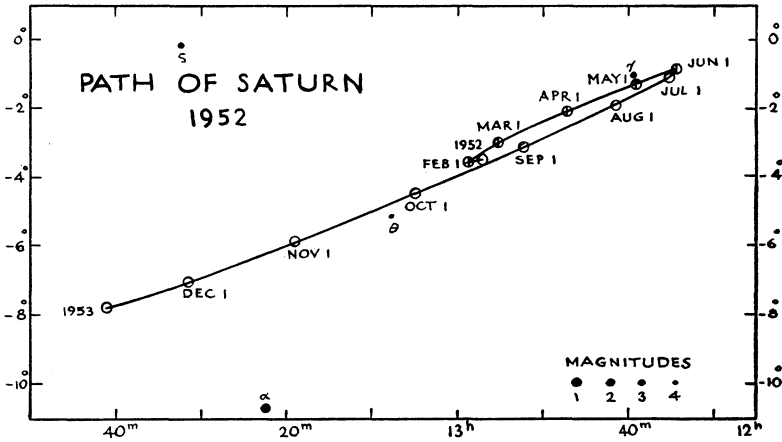
On Jan. 1, 1952, Jupiter crosses the meridian at 5.42 p.m. and is an evening star in the constellation Aquarius (see map). The sun moves over to the planet and they are in conjunction on Apr. 17, and Jupiter becomes a morning star. It then separates from the sun until Nov. 8 when it comes to opposition and is on the meridian at midnight. At this time its distance from the earth is 371,000,000 mi. (see p. 45) and its stellar magnitude -2.5 . On Dec. 31 it crosses the meridian at about 7.54 p.m.

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

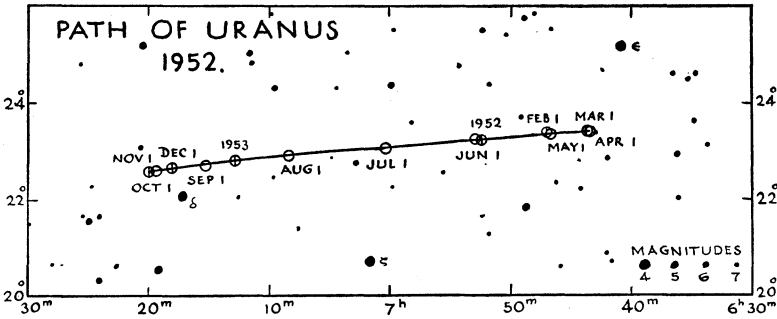
which times they are invisible. The rings were edgewise in 1937 and 1950, and at maximum in 1944. For the next few years they will be gradually opening out.

The planet is in the constellation Virgo (see map). On April 1 it is in opposition to the sun and is visible all night. Its stellar magnitude then is $+0.7$, slightly less bright than Rigel. On Oct. 11 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. How-

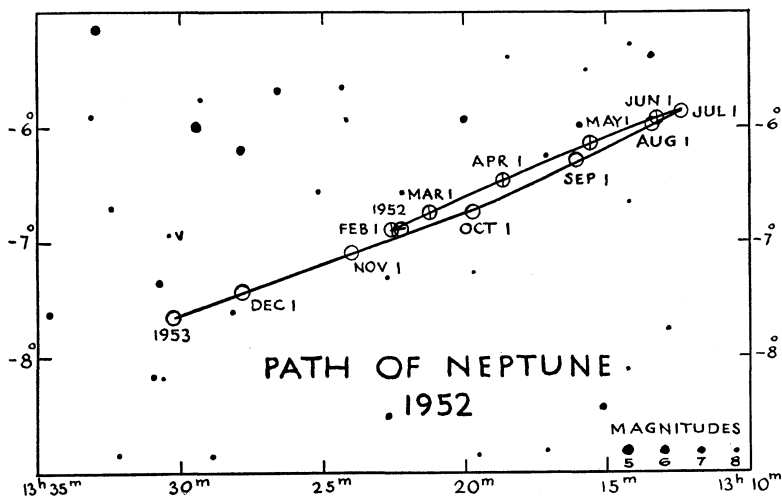


ever, computation later showed that it was a planet nearly twice as far from the sun as Saturn. Its period of revolution is 84 years and it rotates on its axis in about 11 hours. Its five satellites are visible only in a large telescope. The fifth satellite was discovered by G. P. Kuiper in 1948 at the McDonald Observatory (see p. 59).

As shown by the chart, Uranus in 1952 is in Gemini. On Jan. 3, it is in opposition with the sun; on July 6 in conjunction.

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. It caused a sensation at the time. Its distance from the sun is 2800 million miles and its period of revolution is 165 years. A satellite was discovered in 1846 soon after the planet. A second satellite was discovered by G. P. Kuiper at the McDonald Observatory on May 1, 1949. Its magnitude is about 19.5, its period about 2 years, and diameter about 200 miles. It is named Nereid.



During 1952 Neptune is still in the constellation Virgo. It is in opposition to the sun on April 10. Its stellar magnitude 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 $2''.5$. It is in conjunction with the sun on Oct. 14.

PLUTO

Pluto, the most distant known planet, was discovered at the Lowell Observatory in 1930. 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. 10, 1952, at which time its astro-metric position is R.A. $9^h 43^m$, Dec. $+23^\circ 25'$.

ECLIPSES, 1952

In 1952 there will be *four* eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. Of these only one, a partial eclipse of the moon, will be visible in North America.

I. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, February 10, 1952, visible in North America except the western and north-western parts. Generally speaking, this eclipse will be visible in Asia, Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean and most of North and South America. Only about 9 per cent. of the moon's diameter will be in the earth's shadow.

Circumstances of the Lunar Eclipse, February 10, 1952.

	E.S.T.		E.S.T.
☾ enters penumbra	17 h 06.2 m	☾ leaves umbra	20 h 15.3 m
☾ enters umbra	19 03.3	☾ leaves penumbra	22 12.4
middle of eclipse	19 39.3	magnitude of eclipse	0.088

II. *A Total Eclipse of the Sun*, February 25, 1952, invisible in North America. The path of totality starts in the Atlantic Ocean, crosses central Africa, near eastern Asia, and ends in central Siberia.

III. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, August 5, 1952, invisible in North America. Generally speaking, this eclipse will be visible in Australia, Antarctica, Asia, the Indian Ocean and parts of Africa and South America. About 54 per cent. of the moon's diameter will be in the earth's shadow.

IV. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, August 20, 1952, invisible in North America. The path of the annular eclipse begins in the South Pacific, crosses the central part of South America and ends near Antarctica.

THE SKY MONTH BY MONTH

By J. F. HEARD

THE SKY FOR JANUARY, 1952

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 41m to 20h 54m and its Decl. changes from 23° 06' S. to 17° 27' S. The equation of time changes from -3m 00s to -13m 30s. The earth is in perihelion or nearest the sun on the 4th. 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. 18h 10m, Decl. 22° 56' S. and transits at 10.37. It is at greatest western elongation on the 6th and may be seen about this time low in the south-east just before sunrise. It is then about 10° east of Antares.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 54m, Decl. 20° 41' S. and transits at 9.21. It is a morning star prominent in the south-eastern sky before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 45m, Decl. 8° 54' S. and transits at 6.11. It is in Virgo near Spica and rises about midnight. Mars begins the year with stellar magnitude +1.3 and brightens rapidly during the next few months.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 30m, Decl. 1° 54' N. and transits at 16.53. It is prominent in the south at sunset and sets before midnight. 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. 12h 59m, Decl. 3° 36' S. and transits at 5.23. It is in Virgo west of Spica, and rises about midnight. On the 25th it is stationary in R.A. and begins to retrograde, or move westward among the stars. The rings are relatively "thin" this year but more open than last year.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 50m, Decl. 23° 20' N. and transits at 23.12.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 23m, Decl. 6° 55' S. and transits at 5.47.

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	Min. of Algol	Phen. of Jupiter's Sat. 22h 15m
d	h	m			h	m
Tue.	1		.....			42013
Wed.	2	12	♂♂♂	♂0°10' N.....	18	57
Thur.	3		Quadrantid meteors.			41032
		4	♂♂♂	Dist. from ⊕, 1657,000,000 mi. .		
		15	♂♂♂	♂4°43' S.		
		23	♂	First Quarter.		
Fri.	4	16	⊕	in Perihelion. Dist. from ☉, 91,344,000 mi.		43201
Sat.	5	20	☐♂♂	West.	15	46
Sun.	6	3	♀	Greatest elongation W., 23°02' .		30412
Mon.	7		.....			1024*
Tue.	8		.....		12	36
Wed.	9		.....			20134
Thur.	10		.....			1034*
Fri.	11	4	♂♂♂	♂ 3°34' S.....	09	25
		23	♁	Full Moon.		32014
Sat.	12	1	☾	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 252,500 mi.		32104
		17	☐♂♂	West.		
Sun.	13		.....			30124
Mon.	14		.....		06	14
Tue.	15		.....			24013
Wed.	16		.....			4103*
Thur.	17		.....		03	08
Fri.	18	9	♀	in ☿.		4320*
Sat.	19	3	♂♂♂	♂ 6°49' N.	23	53
		15	♂♂♂	♂ 6°18' N.		43210
Sun.	20	1	♁	Last Quarter.		43012
		7	♂♂♂	♂ 6°55' N.		
Mon.	21	18	☐♂♂	West.		41302
Tue.	22		.....		20	42
Wed.	23		.....			24013
Thur.	24	2	♂	Stationary in R.A.		12043
		2	♂♀♂	♀ 6°13' N.		01324
Fri.	25	11	♂♂♂	♂ 2°48' N.	17	31
		15	♂	Stationary in R.A.		32104
Sat.	26	7	☾	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 221,900 mi.		32104
		17	♁	New Moon.		
Sun.	27		.....			30124
Mon.	28	16	♀	in Aphelion.	14	20
Tue.	29		.....			20134
Wed.	30		.....			12043
Thur.	31	6	♂♂♂	♂ 5°06' S.	11	10

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

THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY, 1952

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 54m to 22h 47m and its Decl. changes from 17° 27' S. to 7° 41' S. The equation of time changes from -13m 30s to a maximum of -14m 20s on the 12th and then to -12m 31s at the end of the month. On the 25th there is a total eclipse of the sun invisible in North America. 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. There is a partial eclipse of the moon on the evening of the 10th, visible in North America.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 21h 31m, Decl. 16° 54' S. and transits at 11.58. It is poorly placed for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 21st.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 37m, Decl. 21° 13' S. and transits at 10.01. It is a morning star prominent in the south-eastern sky before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 36m, Decl. 13° 11' S. and transits at 4.59. It moves during this month from Virgo into Libra, being located between Spica and Antares and brighter than either of these. It rises about midnight.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 50m, Decl. 4° 06' N. and transits at 15.11. It is prominent in the south-west for a few hours after sunset. 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. 12h 58m, Decl. 3° 21' S. and transits at 3.20. It is in Virgo just west of Spica, rising before midnight and visible till dawn.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 45m, Decl. 23° 26' N. and transits at 21.05.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 22m, Decl. 6° 51' S. and transits at 3.45.

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

FEBRUARY
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol
Phen. of
Jupiter's
Sat.
20h 00m

	d	h	m		h	m	
Fri.	1						41302
Sat.	2	15	01	☾ First Quarter			d4320
Sun.	3				07	59	4302*
Mon.	4						43102
Tue.	5						42013
Wed.	6				04	48	41203
Thur.	7	8	33	♂♂♄ ♂ 3°41' S.			40123
Fri.	8	4		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 252,400 mi.			14032
Sat.	9	21		♂♁♃ Dist. from ⊕, 3234,000,000 mi.	01	38	32014
Sun.	10			Partial eclipse of ♄. See p. 29.			304**
		19	28	☾ Full Moon			
Mon.	11				22	27	31024
Tue.	12						20134
Wed.	13						21034
Thur.	14				19	16	01234
Fri.	15	8	58	♂♂♄ ♀ 7°01' N.			10324
		21	31	♂♂♄ ♀ 6°24' N.			
Sat.	16						32014
Sun.	17	10	00	♂♂♄ ♂ 7°22' N.	16	06	34120
Mon.	18	0		♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.			d4302
		13	01	♄ Last Quarter			
Tue.	19						4201*
Wed.	20				12	55	42103
Thur.	21	22		♂♁♃ Superior			40123
Fri.	22	0		♀ in ♃			41032
		21	39	♂♀♄ ♀ 2°35' N.			
Sat.	23	17		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 223,900 mi.	09	44	42301
Sun.	24						34120
Mon.	25			Total eclipse of ☉. See p. 29.			34012
		4	16	☾ New Moon			
		11	23	♂♀♄ ♀ 2°45' S.			
Tue.	26				06	34	d04**
Wed.	27						21034
Thur.	28	2	40	♂♂♄ ♀ 5°25' S.			02134
Fri.	29				03	23	10324

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

THE SKY FOR MARCH, 1952

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 47m to 0h 41m and its Decl. changes from $7^{\circ} 41'$ S. to $4^{\circ} 26'$ N. The equation of time changes from $-12m 31s$ to $-4m 03s$. On the 20th at 11.14 E.S.T. the sun crosses the equator on its way north, enters the sign of Aries and spring commences. This is the vernal equinox. 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.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 42m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 04'$ N. and transits at 13.12. It is an evening star and very well placed for observation at and about the time of greatest eastern elongation on the 18th. Then it is about 16° above the western horizon at sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 22h 02m, Decl. $13^{\circ} 03'$ S. and transits at 10.33. It is a morning star, low in the south-eastern sky before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 04m, Decl. $15^{\circ} 21'$ S. and transits at 3.32. Located in Libra between Spica and Antares, it rises before midnight. It is becoming noticeably brighter from week to week as it approaches opposition. On the 24th it is stationary in right ascension and begins to retrograde, that is, move westward among the stars.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 13m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 34'$ N. and transits at 13.40. It is well down in the western sky at sunset and it sets a few hours later. 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. 12h 52m, Decl. $2^{\circ} 38'$ S. and transits at 1.21. It is in Virgo just west of Spica and rises shortly after sunset.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 43m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 27'$ N. and transits at 19.09.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 20m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 38'$ S. and transits at 1.49.

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

MARCH
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol
Phen. of
Jupiter's
Sat.
19h 45m

d	h	m		h	m	
Sat.	1					23014
Sun.	2					32104
Mon.	3	8	43	☾	First Quarter	00 12 30124
Tue.	4					3024*
Wed.	5	14	14	♂ ♂ ☾	♂ 3°44' S.	21 01 24103
Thur.	6	18			Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,800 mi.	40213
Fri.	7					41023
Sat.	8	0		♃	in ♋	17 51 42301
Sun.	9					43210
Mon.	10					43012
Tue.	11	13	14	☾	Full Moon	14 40 43102
Wed.	12	16		♃	in Perihelion	d4203
Thur.	13	11	59	♂ ♃ ☾	♃ 6°58' N.	4013*
Fri.	14	2	15	♂ ♃ ☾	♃ 6°21' N.	11 29 10243
Sat.	15					d2014
Sun.	16	2	30	♂ ♂ ☾	♂ 7°18' N.	32104
Mon.	17					08 18 30124
Tue.	18	1		♃	Stationary in R.A.	31024
		17		♃	Greatest elongation E., 18°31'	
		21	40	☾	Last Quarter	
Wed.	19					20134
Thur.	20	11	14	☉	enters ♎. Spring commences. Long. of ☉, 0°	05 08 2043*
Fri.	21					10423
Sat.	22	17			Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 227,100 mi.	42031
		22		♃	Greatest Hel. Lat. N.	
Sun.	23	21	22	♂ ♃ ☾	♀ 2°17' S.	01 57 43210
Mon.	24	23		♂	Stationary in R.A.	43021
Tue.	25	15	12	☾	New Moon	22 46 43102
Wed.	26	4		♃	Stationary in R.A.	42031
		17	50	♂ ♃ ☾	♃ 0°44' S.	
Thur.	27	0	04	♂ ♃ ☾	♃ 5°40' S.	42103
		15		♀	in Aphelion	
Fri.	28					19 35 41023
Sat.	29					d4013
Sun.	30	13		☐ ♂ ☉	East	
Mon.	31					16 25

Explanations of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.
Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given from
March 30 to May 27.

THE SKY FOR APRIL, 1952

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 41m to 2h 33m and its Decl. changes from 4° 26' N. to 15° 00' N. The equation of time changes from -4m 03s to +2m 53s, being zero on the 14th; that is, the apparent sun moves from east to west of the mean sun on that date. 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.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 34m, Decl. 3° 52' N. and transits at 10.59. It is in inferior conjunction on the 5th and thereafter becomes a morning star but is not well placed for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 25m, Decl. 1° 03' N. and transits at 10.53. It is a morning star but too low in the eastern sky at sunrise for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 55m, Decl. 15° 17' S. and transits at 1.21. Still in Libra between Spica and Antares, and rising a few hours after sunset, it is now spectacularly bright. Opposition is on the 30th.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 40m, Decl. 9° 19' N. and transits at 12.06. It is too close to the sun for easy observation, conjunction being on the 17th.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 43m, Decl. 1° 42' S. and transits at 23.06. It is in Virgo just west of Spica, rising before sunset and visible all night. It is in opposition on the 1st.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 45m, Decl. 23° 26' N. and transits at 17.09.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 17m, Decl. 6° 19' S, and transits at 23.40.

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

APRIL
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min.
of
Algol

	d	h	m			h	m
Tue.	1	5		♂♃⊙ Dist. from ⊕, 798,900,000 mi....			
		22	06	♂♃♄ ♂ 3°36' S.....			
Wed.	2	3	48	♃ First Quarter.....			
Thur.	3	13		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,300 mi....	13	14	
Fri.	4			.....		
Sat.	5	5		♂♃⊙ Inferior.....			
Sun.	6			.....	10	03	
Mon.	7			.....		
Tue.	8			.....		
Wed.	9	15	26	♂♃♄ ♃ 6°50' N.....	06	52	
Thur.	10	2		♂♃⊙ Dist. from ⊕, 2722,000,000 mi....			
		3	53	♃ Full Moon.....			
		8	01	♂♃♄ ♃ 6°16' N.....			
Fri.	11			.....		
Sat.	12	5	48	♂♃♄ ♂ 6°43' N.....	03	41	
Sun.	13			.....		
Mon.	14			.....		
Tue.	15	8		♃ in ☿.....	00	30	
Wed.	16	14		♂♃♀ ♃ 1°19' N.....			
Thur.	17	2		♂♃⊙.....	21	20	
		4	07	♄ Last Quarter.....			
		15		♃ Stationary in R.A.....			
Fri.	18	3		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 229,800 mi....			
		20		♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.....			
Sat.	19			.....		
Sun.	20			.....	18	09	
Mon.	21			Lyrid meteors.....			
Tues.	22	10	37	♂♃♄ ♃ 5°32' S.....			
		22	56	♂♀♄ ♀ 5°49' S.....			
Wed.	23	20	55	♂♃♄ ♃ 5°54' S.....	14	58	
Thur.	24	2	27	♃ New Moon.....			
Fri.	25	15		♃ in Aphelion.....			
Sat.	26			.....	11	47	
Sun.	27			.....		
Mon.	28			.....		
Tue.	29	7	43	♂♃♄ ♂ 3°21' S.....	08	36	
Wed.	30	20		♂♃⊙ Dist. from ⊕, 52,360,000 mi....			

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.
Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given from
March 30 to May 27.

THE SKY FOR MAY, 1952

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 33m to 4h 35m and its Decl. changes from 15° 00' N. to 22° 01' N. The equation of time changes from +2m 53s to a maximum of +3m 45s on the 14th and then to +2m 22s 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. 1h 58m, Decl. 9° 00' N. and transits at 10.28. It is at greatest western elongation on the 3rd, being thus a morning star; but this is not a favourable elongation, Mercury being very low on the eastern horizon at sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 44m, Decl. 14° 43' N. and transits at 11.14. It is a morning star but too near the sun for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 14m, Decl. 13° 16' S. and transits at 22.37. Moving into Virgo nearer to Spica, it is now well up in the east at sunset and is visible all night. On the 8th Mars is nearest the earth (about 52 million miles), and during this month it reaches greatest brilliance (stellar magnitude -1.5).

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 08m, Decl. 11° 49' N. and transits at 10.35. It is a morning star rising about an hour before the sun. 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. 12h 36m, Decl. 1° 02' S. and transits at 21.01. It is in Virgo just west of Spica. It is well up in the south-east at sunset and is visible most of the night.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 49m, Decl. 23° 20' N. and transits at 15.16.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 14m, Decl. 6° 02' S. and transits at 21.39.

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

MAY
75th Meridian Civil Time

Phen. of
Jupiter's
Sat.
4h 30m
Min.
of
Algol

d	h	m		h	m	
Thur.	1	9				
		22	58	☾	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,000 mi.	
					First Quarter	
Fri.	2					05 25
Sat.	3	6		♀	Greatest elongation W., 26°45'	
Sun.	4				Eta Aquarid meteors.	
Mon.	5	9		♂ ♀ ♃	♀ 0°19' S.	02 14
Tue.	6	20	48	♂ ♃ ♃	♃ 6°46' N.	
Wed.	7	15	27	♂ ♀ ♃	♀ 6°17' N.	23 03
Thur.	8	9		♂	nearest ⊕. Dist. from ⊕, 51,860,000 mi.	
		22	28	♂ ♂ ♃	♂ 5°30' N.	
Fri.	9	15	16	☾	Full Moon.	
Sat.	10					19 52
Sun.	11					
Mon.	12					
Tue.	13	11			Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 228,400 mi.	16 41
Wed.	14					
Thur.	15	23		♀	Greatest Hel. Lat. S.	
Fri.	16	9	39	♃	Last Quarter.	13 30
		21		♂ ♀ ♃	♀ 1°45' S.	
Sat.	17					
Sun.	18	2		♂	in ☿	
Mon.	19					10 19
Tue.	20					
Wed.	21	15	58	♂ ♃ ♃	♃ 6°09' S.	
Thur.	22	5	13	♂ ♀ ♃	♀ 7°22' S.	07 08
		23	35	♂ ♀ ♃	♀ 6°02' S.	
Fri.	23	14	28	☾	New Moon.	
Sat.	24					
Sun.	25					03 57
Mon.	26	18	02	♂ ♃ ♃	♃ 3°05' S.	
Tue.	27					
Wed.	28					00 45
Thur.	29	3			Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,500 mi.	34021
Fri.	30					4210*
Sat.	31	16	46	☾	First Quarter.	40213

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.
Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given from
March 30 to May 27.

THE SKY FOR JUNE, 1952

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 35m to 6h 40m and its Decl. changes from 22° 01' N. to 23° 27' N. at the solstice on the 21st and then to 23° 08' N. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +2m 22s to -3m 38s, being zero on the 14th; that is, the apparent sun changes from being west of the mean sun to being east of it. 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. 6h 05m, Decl. 25° 02' N. and transits at 12.36. Superior conjunction is on the 8th and the planet is too near the sun all month for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 21m, Decl. 23° 10' N. and transits at 11.49. Superior conjunction is on the 24th, and so the planet is too near the sun all month for observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 55m, Decl. 12° 55' S. and transits at 20.18. It is in Virgo east of Spica and is about at the meridian at sunset and so visible until after midnight. It is still prominently bright. On the 10th Mars is stationary in right ascension and resumes eastward motion among the stars.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 34m, Decl. 14° 01' N. and transits at 9.00. It is a prominent object in the eastern sky 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. 12h 34m, Decl. 0° 56' S. and transits at 18.57. It is in Virgo west of Spica. It is west of the meridian at sunset and sets about midnight. On the 11th it is stationary in R.A. and resumes eastward motion among the stars.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 56m, Decl. 23° 11' N. and transits at 13.21.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 13m, Decl. 5° 53' S. and transits at 19.36.

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

JUNE
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol
Phen. of
Jupiter's
Sat.
4h 00m

	d	h	m		h	m	
Sun.	1			.....			41023
Mon.	2			.....	18	23	42013
Tue.	3	4	14	♂♂♄ ♃ 6°48' N.....			4230*
		23	59	♂♂♄ ♃ 6°25' N.....			
Wed.	4	0		♃ in ♁.....			43102
		11		♂♂♀ ♃ 0°28' N.....			
		20	22	♂♂♄ ♂ 4°15' N.....			
Thur.	5			.....	15	12	34012
Fri.	6			.....			21340
Sat.	7			.....			0134*
Sun.	8	0	07	☾ Full Moon.....	12	01	10234
		15		♃ in Perihelion.....			
		21		♂♂☉ Superior.....			
Mon.	9			.....			20134
Tue.	10	2		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 225,200 mi. . .			21304
		19		♂ Stationary in R.A.....			
Wed.	11	10		♃ Stationary in R.A.....	08	50	d3024
Thur.	12			.....			30124
Fri.	13			.....			23104
Sat.	14	4		♀ in ♁.....	05	38	20413
		15	28	♄ Last Quarter.....			
Sun.	15			.....			14023
Mon.	16			.....			d4013
Tue.	17			.....	02	27	42103
Wed.	18	8	46	♂♂♄ ♃ 6°23' S.....			43012
		21		♃ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.....			
Thur.	19			.....	23	16	4302*
Fri.	20	17		♂♂♁ ♃ 1°34' N.....			43210
Sat.	21	6	13	☉ enters ☉, Summer commences. Long. of ☉, 90°.			42031
Sun.	22	2	12	♂♀♄ ♀ 3°45' S.....	20	05	41023
		3	45	☾ New Moon.....			
Mon.	23	4	06	♂♁♄ ♁ 2°54' S.....			04213
		14	50	♂♂♄ ♃ 0°56' S.....			
Tue.	24	16		♂♀☉ Superior.....			21034
Wed.	25	18		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 252,100 mi. . .	16	53	30214
Thur.	26			.....			3024*
Fri.	27			.....			32104
Sat.	28			.....	13	42	20314
Sun.	29			.....			10234
Mon.	30	5		☐♂☉ East.....			02143
		8	11	☾ First Quarter.....			
		13	12	♂♂♄ ♃ 6°56' N.....			
		17		♂ Stationary in R.A.....			

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

THE SKY FOR JULY, 1952

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 40m to 8h 44m and its Decl. changes from 23° 08' N. to 18° 06' N. The equation of time changes from -3m 38s to a maximum of -6m 24s on the 26th and then to -6m 15s at the end of the month. On the 2nd the earth is in aphelion or 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. 9h 25m, Decl. 14° 40' N. and transits 13.54. It is at greatest eastern elongation on the 15th, and around about this time it may be seen at, and just after, sunset about 13° above the western horizon. It is then about 10° west of Regulus.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 01m, Decl. 21° 38' N. and transits at 12.31. It is an evening star but too near the sun for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 21m, Decl. 15° 50' S. and transits at 18.48. Moving from Virgo back into Libra, it is just past the meridian at sunset and is visible in the south-west all evening. It is now declining appreciably in brightness.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 56m, Decl. 15° 37' N. and transits at 7.23. It rises about midnight and is prominent in the eastern sky 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. 12h 37m, Decl. 1° 25' S. and transits at 17.03. It is in Virgo west of Spica. It is well down in the south-west by sunset and sets a few hours later.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 04m, Decl. 23° 00' N. and transits at 11.30.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 13m, Decl. 5° 54' S. and transits at 17.38.

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

JULY
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol Phen. of
 Jupiter's
 Sat.
 3h 15m

d	h	m			h	m	
Tue.	1	8	31	♂♂♄	♂	6°36' N.	10 31 21043
Wed.	2	10	32	♂♂♄	♂	3°43' N.	3401*
		21		♁ in Aphelion. Dist. from ☉, 94,451,000 mi.			
Thur.	3	10		♂♀♂	♀	0°21' N.	43102
Fri.	4						07 19 d4320
Sat.	5						42301
Sun.	6	4		♂♂☉			41023
Mon.	7	7	33	♁	Full Moon.		04 08 40123
Tue.	8	6		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ♁, 222,800 mi.			42103
Wed.	9						4301*
Thur.	10						00 57 31042
Fri.	11	4		☐♂☉	East.		32014
Sat.	12	8		♃	in ☿		21 45 204**
Sun.	13	22	42	♄	Last Quarter.		10234
Mon.	14						01234
Tue.	15	16		♃	Greatest elongation E., 26°40'.		18 34 21034
		23	19	♂♃♄	♃	6°36' S.	
Wed.	16						23014
Thur.	17						31024
Fri.	18	0		♀	in Perihelion.		15 23 d3041
Sat.	19						2430*
Sun.	20	13	33	♂♂♄	♂	2°47' S.	d4023
Mon.	21	18	30	♁	New Moon.		40123
Tue.	22	11	26	♂♀♄	♀	0°02' S.	42103
		14		♃ in Aphelion.			
Wed.	23	3		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ♁, 252,500 mi.			d4201
		23	28	♂♃♄	♃	2°12' S.	
Thur.	24						09 00 43102
Fri.	25						34021
Sat.	26						23410
Sun.	27	23	03	♂♂♄	♂	7°03' N.	05 48 01243
Mon.	28	16	18	♂♂♄	♂	6°44' N.	01243
		18		♃ Stationary in R.A.			
				Delta Aquarid meteors.			
Tue.	29	20	51	♁	First Quarter.		21034
Wed.	30	13	32	♂♂♄	♂	3°34' N.	02 37 20314
Thur.	31						31024

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

THE SKY FOR AUGUST, 1952

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 44m to 10h 40m and its Decl. changes from $18^{\circ} 06'$ N. to $8^{\circ} 23'$ N. The equation of time changes from $-6m 15s$ to $-0m 05s$. On the 20th there is an annular eclipse of the sun invisible in North America. 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. There is a partial eclipse of the moon on the 5th, invisible in North America.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 17m, Decl. $11^{\circ} 14'$ N. and transits at 11.39. Most of the month it is poorly placed for observation, being in inferior conjunction on the 12th. By the 29th it is at greatest western elongation and is then a good morning star, being visible about 15° above the eastern horizon just before sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 34m, Decl. $10^{\circ} 36'$ N. and transits at 13.01. It is an evening star to be seen very low in the western sky just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 19m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 21'$ S. and transits at 17.44. Moving through Libra closer to Antares, it is well down in the south-west after sunset.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 3h 11m, Decl. $16^{\circ} 35'$ N. and transits at 5.36. It rises before midnight and is prominent in the eastern sky 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. 12h 46m, Decl. $2^{\circ} 25'$ S. and transits at 15.10. It is low in the south-west at sunset and sets soon after.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 12m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 48'$ N. and transits at 9.36.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 14m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 07'$ S. and transits at 15.38.

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

AUGUST
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol. Phen. of
 Jupiter's
 Sat.
 2h 45m

	d	h	m		h	m	
Fri.	1			.....	23	25	30214
Sat.	2			.....			32104
Sun.	3			.....			0814*
Mon.	4	13		♂ ♀ ♀ 6°24' S.....	20	14	4023*
Tue.	5			Partial eclipse of ☾. See p. 29.....			42103
		14	40	☾ Full Moon.....			
		15		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 221,900 mi....			
Wed.	6			.....			42013
Thur.	7			.....	17	03	43102
Fri.	8	16		♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.....			43021
Sat.	9			.....			43210
Sun.	10			.....	13	51	401**
Mon.	11	22		♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.....			41023
Tue.	12	7		☾☾☉ West.....			d4203
		8	27	☾ Last Quarter.....			
		11	44	♂☾☾ ☾ 6°43' S.....			
		13		♂ ♀ ☉ Inferior.....			
				Perseid meteors.....			
Wed.	13	20		♂ P☉.....	10	40	20143
Thur.	14			.....			31024
Fri.	15			.....			30124
Sat.	16	4		☾♂☉ East.....	07	28	32104
		22	29	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ 2°42' S.....			
Sun.	17			.....			23014
Mon.	18			.....			10234
Tue.	19	6		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 252,500 mi....	04	17	d0134
		7	25	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 4°11' S.....			
Wed.	20			Annular eclipse of ☉. See p. 29.....			2043*
		10	20	☾ New Moon.....			
Thur.	21	19		♀ Stationary in R.A.....			31402
Fri.	22	0	58	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 3°57' N.....	01	05	34012
Sat.	23			.....			43210
Sun.	24	9	38	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 7°07' N.....	21	54	42301
		23	21	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ 6°44' N.....			
Mon.	25			.....			41023
Tue.	26			.....			40213
Wed.	27	23	35	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ 3°16' N.....	18	43	4203*
Thur.	28	7	03	☾ First Quarter.....			43102
Fri.	29	23		♀ Greatest elongation W., 18°11'.....			34012
Sat.	30	23		♀ in ☽.....	15	31	31204
Sun.	31			.....			23014

THE SKY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1952

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 40m to 12h 28m and its Decl. changes from 8° 23' N. to 3° 05' S. The equation of time changes from -0m 05s to +10m 12s, the apparent sun passing to the west of the mean sun on the 1st. On the 22nd at 21.24 E.S.T. the sun crosses the equator moving southward, 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. 11h 03m, Decl. 8° 07' N. and transits at 11.29. It is poorly placed for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 24th.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 54m, Decl. 4° 55' S. and transits at 13.19. It is an evening star to be seen very low in the western sky just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 38m, Decl. 24° 09' S. and transits at 17.02. Moving rapidly through Scorpius past Antares and into Sagittarius, it is well down in the south-west after sunset.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 3h 15m, Decl. 16° 46' N. and transits at 3.38. It rises a few hours after sunset and dominates the sky the rest of the night. On the 9th it is stationary in R.A. and begins westward, or retrograde, 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. 12h 58m, Decl. 3° 45' S. and transits at 13.20. It is too near the sun for easy observation.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 18m, Decl. 22° 39' N. and transits at 7.40.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 18m, Decl. 6° 28' S. and transits at 13.39.

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

SEPTEMBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol. Phen. of
 Jupiter's
 Sat.
 2h 00m

	d	h	m		h	m
Mon.	1			.....		10324
Tue.	2			.....	12	20
Wed.	3	1		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,700 mi. . . .		21034
		22	19	\ominus Full Moon.....		
Thur.	4	14		♁ in Perihelion.....		d034*
Fri.	5			.....	09	08
Sat.	6			.....		31204
Sun.	7			.....		23401
Mon.	8	21	51	$\text{♂} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ 6°44' S.	05	57
Tue.	9	20		♁ Stationary in R.A.		40123
Wed.	10	21	36	♁ Last Quarter.....		42103
Thur.	11			.....	02	45
Fri.	12			.....		4013*
Sat.	13	7	13	$\text{♂} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ 2°33' S.	23	34
Sun.	14	20		♁ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.		32401
Mon.	15	14		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,100 mi. . . .		10432
		18		$\text{♂} \text{♀} \text{♁}$ ♀ 1°37' S.		
Tue.	16			.....	20	23
Wed.	17			.....		01243
Thur.	18	20	15	$\text{♂} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ 4°54' N.		21034
Fri.	19	2	22	♁ New Moon.....	17	11
Sat.	20	4		$\text{♂} \text{♀} \text{♁}$ ♀ 1°06' S.		dd304
		21	15	$\text{♂} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ 7°09' N.		
Sun.	21	6	34	$\text{♂} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ 6°41' N.		32014
		9	18	$\text{♂} \text{♀} \text{♁}$ ♀ 5°35' N.		
Mon.	22	21	24	\odot enters \approx , Autumn commences. Long. of \odot , 180°	14	00
Tue.	23			.....		04123
Wed.	24	9		$\text{♂} \text{♁} \odot$ Superior.....		42103
Thur.	25	13	22	$\text{♂} \text{♁} \text{♁}$ ♁ 2°35' N.	10	48
Fri.	26	15	31	♁ First Quarter.....		43102
Sat.	27			.....		d4302
Sun.	28			.....	07	37
Mon.	29			.....		43201
Mon.	29			.....		41302
Tue.	30			.....		40123

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

THE SKY FOR OCTOBER, 1952

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 28m to 14h 25m and its Decl. changes from 3° 05' S. to 14° 21' S. The equation of time changes from +10m 12s to +16m 22s. 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. 14h 11m, Decl. 14° 01' S. and transits at 12.39. It is an evening star but too near the sun for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 14m, Decl. 18° 34' S. and transits at 13.41. It is an evening star to be seen low in the south-western sky just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 09m, Decl. 25° 19' S. and transits at 16.34. Moving eastward in Sagittarius, it is well down in the south-west after sunset. It is no longer prominently bright.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 3h 08m, Decl. 16° 12' N. and transits at 1.33. It rises a few hours after sunset and dominates the sky 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. 13h 11m, Decl. 5° 08' S. and transits at 11.35. It is too near the sun for observation, conjunction with the sun being on the 11th.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 20m, Decl. 22° 34' N. and transits at 5.45.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 22m, Decl. 6° 52' S. and transits at 11.45.

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

OCTOBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol Phen. of
 Jupiter's
 Sat.
 1h 30m

	d	h	m		h	m
Wed.	1	8		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 225,100 mi. . .	04	26
Thur.	2			.....	
Fri.	3	7	15	☾ Full Moon.		12403
				♀ in ☿.		20413
				♂♂♂ ♃ 1°53' S.		31024
Sat.	4			.....	01	14
Sun.	5			.....		30124
Mon.	6	4	18	♂♂♂ ♃ 1°29' S.	22	03
				♂♂♂ ♃ 6°40' S.		3104*
Tue.	7			.....	
Wed.	8	7		♃ in ☿.		01324
Thur.	9			.....	18	52
Fri.	10	14	33	♃ Last Quarter.		20143
				♂♂♂ ♃ 2°19' S.		13402
Sat.	11	3	15	♂♂♂ ☉.		34012
				☐♂♂ ☉ West.		
Sun.	12			.....	15	41
Mon.	13	5		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕, 251,500 mi. . .		43210
Tue.	14	16		♂♂♂ ☉.		d4320
Wed.	15			.....	12	29
Thur.	16			.....		41203
Fri.	17			.....		42013
Sat.	18	10	20	♂♂♂ ♃ 7°15' N.	09	18
				♃ in Aphelion.		
				♂♂♂ ♃ 6°40' N.		
				♃ New Moon.		
Sun.	19			.....		34012
Mon.	20	5	21	♂♂♂ ♃ 3°51' N.		32104
Tue.	21	9	31	♂♂♂ ♃ 4°11' N.	06	07
Wed.	22		3	Orionid meteors.		01324
				♂♂♂ ♃ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.		d1034
Thur.	23			.....		20134
Fri.	24	5	44	♂♂♂ ♃ 1°25' N.	02	56
				♃ Stationary in R.A.		10324
Sat.	25	23	04	♃ First Quarter.		30124
Sun.	26			.....	23	44
Mon.	27			.....		32104
Tue.	28			.....		34201
Wed.	29	1		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕, 228,400 mi. . .	20	33
Thur.	30			.....		41023
Fri.	31			.....		42013
				.....		41023

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

THE SKY FOR NOVEMBER, 1952

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 25m to 16h 28m and its Decl. changes from $14^{\circ} 21'$ S. to $21^{\circ} 46'$ S. The equation of time changes from +16m 22s to a maximum of +16m 24s on the 3rd and then to +11m 04s 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.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 52m, Decl. $25^{\circ} 05'$ S. and transits at 13.15. It is an evening star and reaches greatest eastern elongation on the 9th; but this is a very unfavourable elongation, Mercury being very low in the south-west at sunset. By the 30th it is in inferior conjunction.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 17h 56m, Decl. $25^{\circ} 18'$ S. and transits at 14.20. It is an evening star to be seen in the south-west after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 48m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 45'$ S. and transits at 16.12. Moving from Sagittarius into Capricornus, it is low in the south-west after sunset.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 52m, Decl. $15^{\circ} 06'$ N. and transits at 23.10. It rises about sunset and is prominent all night. It is in opposition on the 8th. 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. 13h 25m, Decl. $6^{\circ} 29'$ S. and transits at 9.47. It is in Virgo to the north of Spica. Now a morning star, it is visible in the south-east for an hour or two before sunrise.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 20m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 37'$ N. and transits at 3.42.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 26m, Decl. $7^{\circ} 16'$ S. and transits at 9.48.

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

NOVEMBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol Phen. of
 Jupiter's
 Sat.
 0h 00m

d	h	m		h	m	
Sat.	1	18	10 ☾ Full Moon.....	17	22	43012
Sun.	2	9	54 ♂♃☾ ☾ 6°36' S.....			43120
Mon.	3					34201
Tue.	4			14	11	10342
Wed.	5					d0243
Thur.	6					20134
Fri.	7	0	24 ♂♃☾ ☽ 2°02' S.....	11	00	1034*
		8	♀ in Aphelion.....			
		22	♃ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.....			
Sat.	8	4	♂♃☉ Dist. from ☉, 371,000,000 mi....			30124
Sun.	9	10	43 ☾ Last Quarter.....			31204
		22	♃ Greatest elongation E., 22°59'.....			
Mon.	10		Taurid meteors.....	07	48	32014
		1	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,200 mi....			
Tue.	11					1024*
Wed.	12					O4123
Thur.	13			04	37	4203*
Fri.	14					41203
Sat.	15	0	44 ♂♃☾ ♃ 7°29' N.....			43012
		1	09 ♂♃☾ ♃ 6°47' N.....			
Sun.	16		Leonid meteors.....	01	26	43120
		10	♂ in Perihelion.....			
Mon.	17	7	56 ☾ New Moon.....			43201
		21	♂♃♃ ♃ 0°43' N.....			
Tue.	18	21	39 ♂♃☾ ♃ 2°15' N.....	22	15	41302
Wed.	19					40123
Thur.	20	5	♃ Stationary in R.A.....			24103
		6	11 ♂♀☾ ♀ 1°14' N.....			
Fri.	21			19	04	21043
Sat.	22	0	28 ♂♂☾ ♂ 0°14' S.....			30124
Sun.	23	3	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 230,000 mi....			d3104
Mon.	24	6	34 ☽ First Quarter.....	15	53	32014
Tue.	25					13024
Wed.	26	22	♃ in ♄.....			O1234
Thur.	27		Bielid meteors.....	12	42	21034
Fri.	28					d2043
Sat.	29	12	28 ♂♃☾ ☾ 6°36' S.....			43012
		13	♀ Greatest Hel. Lat. S.....			
Sun.	30	6	♂♃☉ Inferior.....	09	31	43102

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

THE SKY FOR DECEMBER, 1952

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 28m to 18h 45m and its Decl. changes from 21° 46' S. to 23° 27' S. at the solstice on the 22nd and then to 23° 03' S. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +11m 04s to zero on the 25th and then to -3m 22s 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.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 02m, Decl. 18° 04' S. and transits at 10.27. It is a morning star and reaches greatest western elongation on the 18th. At this time it may be seen about 12° above the south-eastern horizon just before sunrise. It is then a few degrees above Antares.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 32m, Decl. 21° 08' S. and transits at 14.58. It is an evening star prominent in the south-west after sunset for several hours.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 21h 22m, Decl. 16° 43' S. and transits at 15.47. Moving through Capricornus into Aquarius, it is low in the south-west during the evening. At the end of the year its stellar magnitude has declined to +1.2.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 39m, Decl. 14° 13' N. and transits at 21.00. It is well up in the east at sunset and it sets a few hours before sunrise. 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. 13h 36m, Decl. 7° 29' S. and transits at 8.00. It is in Virgo north-east of Spica, rising in the south-east a few hours after midnight.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 16m, Decl. 22° 44' N. and transits at 1.40.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 29m, Decl. 7° 34' S. and transits at 7.53.

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

DECEMBER
75th Meridian Civil Time

Min. of
Algol
Phen. of
Jupiter's
Sat.
22h 45m

d	h	m		h	m
Mon.	1	7 41	☾ Full Moon.....		43102
		13	☽ in Perihelion.....		
Tue.	2		.....		40132
Wed.	3		.....	06	20 42103
Thur.	4	7 54	♂ ♃ ☾ ☽ 1°52' S.....		42013
Fri.	5		.....		d402*
Sat.	6		.....	03	09 31402
Sun.	7	22	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ☉, 251,300 mi....		32014
Mon.	8		.....	23	58 3104*
Tue.	9	8 22	☾ Last Quarter.....		03124
		20	☽ Stationary in R.A.....		
Wed.	10		.....		12034
Thur.	11	20	☽ Greatest Hel. Lat. N.....	20	47 20134
Fri.	12		Geminid meteors.....		10324
		12 01	♃ ♄ ☾ ♃ 7°00' N.....		
		15 17	♃ ♄ ☾ ♃ 7°48' N.....		
Sat.	13		.....		d3024
Sun.	14		.....	17	37 32014
Mon.	15	8 53	♃ ♄ ☾ ☽ 7°28' N.....		34120
Tue.	16	21 02	☾ New Moon.....		40312
Wed.	17		.....	14	26 41203
Thur.	18	17	☽ Greatest elongation W., 21°37'.....		42013
Fri.	19	16	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ☉, 227,000 mi....		41032
Sat.	20	2 38	♃ ♄ ☾ ♀ 2°03' S.....	11	15 d4302
		21 21	♃ ♄ ☾ ♂ 2°12' S.....		
Sun.	21	16 44	☉ enters ♉, Winter commences. Long. of ☉, 270°.		4320*
Mon.	22		.....		34120
Tue.	23	14 51	☾ First Quarter.....	08	04 03412
Wed.	24		.....		d1034
Thur.	25		.....		20134
Fri.	26	15 17	♃ ♄ ☾ ♃ 6°39' S.....	04	53 10234
Sat.	27		.....		30124
Sun.	28		.....		3204*
Mon.	29		.....	01	42 32104
Tue.	30		.....		30124
Wed.	31	0 05	☾ Full Moon.....	22	31 14023
		13 47	♃ ♄ ☾ ☽ 1°52' S.....		

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

21	19	50	I	TI	6	19	50	I	Te	27	23	24	I	SI	13	20	52	I	TI		
	21	31	I	Se		22	35	II	ED	28	01	02	I	Te		21	43	I	SI		
	21	57	I	Te	7	00	58	II	OR		01	33	I	Se		23	00	I	Te		
	23	01	II	SI	8	19	52	II	Te		19	21	III	TI		23	52	I	Se		
22	00	00	II	TI		19	57	II	Se		20	12	I	OD	14	18	11	I	OD		
	01	23	II	Se	10	23	20	III	OD		21	08	III	Te		21	13	I	ER		
	02	14	II	Te	11	01	32	III	ER		21	21	III	SI	15	17	27	I	Te		
	19	15	I	OR		03	52	I	OD		22	54	I	ER		18	20	I	Se		
23	20	31	II	OR	12	01	05	I	TI		23	27	III	Se		23	06	II	OD		
24	01	16	III	SI		03	08	I	SI	29	17	20	I	TI	16	03	15	II	ER		
	03	08	III	TI		03	08	I	Te		17	52	I	SI		17	54	III	OR		
	03	21	III	Se		03	15	I	Se		19	28	I	Te		19	33	III	ED		
	04	41	III	Te		22	18	I	OD		20	02	I	Se		21	41	III	ER		
26	05	37	I	ED	13	00	35	I	ER	30	00	21	II	TI	17	18	10	II	TI		
27	02	48	I	SI		19	26	I	TI		01	28	II	SI		20	02	II	SI		
	03	08	I	Te		19	34	I	SI		02	40	II	Te		20	30	II	Te		
	04	57	I	SI		21	34	I	Te		03	50	II	Se		22	23	II	Se		
	05	15	I	Te		21	43	I	Se		17	23	I	ER	20	01	31	I	OD		
	18	28	III	OR	14	00	55	II	OD							22	39	I	TI		
28	00	06	I	ED		03	32	II	ER							23	38	I	SI		
	02	33	I	OR		19	03	I	ER							21	00	48	I	Te	
	21	17	I	SI	15	19	50	II	TI		d	h	m	Sat.	Phen.	01	47	I	Se		
	21	34	I	TI		20	13	II	SI		1	18	30	II	OD	19	59	I	OD		
	23	26	I	Se		22	07	II	Te			22	02	II	ER	23	09	I	ER		
	23	41	I	Te		22	35	II	Se		4	03	32	I	OD	22	18	07	I	SI	
29	01	38	II	SI	18	02	34	III	OD		5	00	39	I	TI	19	15	I	Te		
	02	15	II	TI		19	02	43	I	TI		01	19	I	SI	20	16	I	Se		
	04	01	II	Te		03	00	I	SI			02	47	I	Te	23	01	27	II	OD	
	04	30	II	Se		04	51	I	Te			03	28	I	Se	17	38	I	ER		
	18	34	I	ED		05	09	I	Se			21	58	I	OD	19	25	III	OD		
	20	59	I	OR	20	00	01	I	OD			22	40	III	TI	21	28	III	OR		
30	20	00	II	ED		02	30	I	ER		6	00	31	III	Te	23	34	III	ED		
	22	44	II	OR		21	09	I	TI			00	49	I	ER	24	01	42	III	ER	
31	05	16	III	SI		21	29	I	SI			01	22	III	SI	20	33	II	TI		
						23	17	I	Te			03	28	III	Se	22	40	II	SI		
						23	38	I	Se			19	05	I	TI	22	53	II	Te		
						21	03	08	II	OD		19	48	I	SI	25	01	00	II	Se	
						17	48	III	Te			21	14	I	Te	26	19	11	II	ER	
						18	27	I	OD			21	57	I	Se	28	00	28	I	TI	
						19	26	III	Se			7	02	39	II	TI	01	33	I	SI	
						20	58	I	ER			19	18	I	ER	21	48	I	OD		
4	02	01	I	ED	22	17	43	I	Te			8	20	47	II	OD	29	01	04	I	ER
	04	16	I	OR		18	07	I	Se			9	00	39	II	Se	18	56	I	TI	
	23	11	I	SI		22	05	II	TI			17	39	III	ER	20	02	I	SI		
	23	17	I	TI		22	50	II	SI			10	17	25	II	SI	21	04	I	Te	
5	01	20	I	Se	23	00	23	II	Te			18	08	II	Te	22	11	I	Se		
	01	24	I	Te		01	12	II	Se			19	46	II	Se	30	19	33	I	ER	
	04	16	II	SI	24	19	26	II	ER			12	02	25	I	TI	23	00	III	OD	
	04	29	II	TI		26	04	28	I	TI			03	14	I	SI	31	01	06	III	OR
	20	30	I	ED	27	01	46	I	OD				23	44	I	OD	22	58	II	TI	
	22	42	I	OR		04	25	I	ER			13	02	03	III	TI	32	01	17	II	SI
6	19	49	I	Se		22	54	I	TI				02	44	I	ER	01	20	II	Te	

DECEMBER

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 IAN HALLIDAY

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 1952 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. 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—
 Standard Time of phenomenon = 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, 1952

Date	Star	Mag.	I or E	Age of Moon	Toronto				Montreal			
					E.S.T.	a	b	P	E.S.T.	a	b	P
					h m	m	m	°	h m	m	m	°
Jan. 10	136 Tau	4.5	I	d	1 41.4	-1.1	-2.0	113	1 44.1	-1.0	-1.6	101
Mar. 31	136 Tau	4.5	I	6.3	23 20.3	-0.7	-0.3	49	23 26.6	—	—	27
Apr. 8	v Leo	4.5	I	13.5	3 23.1	-0.4	-1.9	126	3 21.8	-0.3	-1.9	122
Jun. 1	v Leo	4.5	I	9.2	Sun	.....	.....	.....	19 55.9	-2.6	-0.3	79
12	ι Cap	4.3	I	19.5	0 28.1	-0.9	+2.1	31	0 37.4	-1.0	+2.0	29
12	ι Cap	4.3	E	19.5	1 24.2	-1.4	+1.0	281	1 34.8	-1.6	+0.9	280
Aug. 13	g Tau	4.4	I	22.3	0 04.7	+0.3	+1.4	75	0 06.2	+0.1	+1.5	78
13	20 Tau	4.0	I	22.3	0 21.6	-0.2	+1.0	110	0 24.9	-0.4	+1.0	114
13	g Tau	4.4	E	22.3	1 00.2	+0.1	+1.7	245	1 03.3	0.0	+1.8	241
13	20 Tau	4.0	E	22.3	1 04.7	+0.5	+2.3	210	1 06.3	+0.5	+2.5	205
Nov. 3	g Tau	4.4	I	15.4	4 49.8	-0.9	-1.6	98	4 52.1	-0.8	-1.3	88
3	20 Tau	4.0	I	15.5	5 14.8	-0.4	-2.9	127	5 12.6	-0.4	-2.2	114
3	g Tau	4.4	E	15.5	5 54.7	-0.7	-0.7	250	Sun	.....	.....	.....
20	σ Sgr	2.1	I	3.4	17 08.0	-0.8	+0.2	40	17 12.6	-0.7	-0.1	45
Dec. 5	δ Cnc	4.2	I	18.7	22 36.0	-0.7	-0.7	148	22 39.1	-0.8	-0.6	145
5	δ Cnc	4.2	E	18.7	23 25.7	-0.4	+2.8	243	23 33.9	-0.8	+2.6	248
27	g Tau	4.4	I	11.0	18 38.7	-1.0	+1.6	76	18 48.2	-1.3	+1.4	79
27	20 Tau	4.0	I	11.0	19 01.4	-1.9	+0.3	112	19 13.2	-2.2	-0.3	116

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT VANCOUVER AND CALGARY, 1952

Date	Star	Mag.	I or E	Age of Moon	Vancouver				Calgary			
					P.S.T.	a	b	P	M.S.T.	a	b	P
					h m	m	m	°	h m	m	m	°
Jan. 9	136 Tau	4.5	I	d	21 21.5	-1.8	-0.1	110	22 37.1	-1.8	-0.5	108
Feb. 19	γ Scr	2.9	I	23.7	Low	.....	.....	.....	6 29.2	-1.5	+0.4	92
19	γ Scr	2.9	E	23.7	6 30.7	-1.5	0.0	285	Sun	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 26	Mercury*	1.4	I	1.1	15 00.3	—	—	127	16 15.3	—	—	135
26	Mercury*	1.4	E	1.1	15 27.0	—	—	171	16 33.7	—	—	166
31	136 Tau	4.5	I	6.3	19 31.2	-1.4	-1.1	93	20 41.7	-1.3	-1.0	80
Apr. 7-8	v Leo	4.5	I	13.5	23 42.2	-0.4	-2.1	168	0 44.9	-0.7	-1.9	152
Nov. 3	g Tau	4.4	I	15.4	0 41.1	-1.5	+0.8	75	1 56.0	-1.5	+0.3	77
3	20 Tau	4.0	I	15.5	1 02.9	-1.9	-0.7	107	2 18.0	-1.7	-1.2	107
3	g Tau	4.4	E	15.5	1 59.4	-1.6	+0.2	252	3 12.8	-1.4	-0.3	255
3	20 Tau	4.0	E	15.5	2 09.1	-1.4	+1.6	222	3 24.1	-1.4	+0.9	227
Dec. 22	θ Cap	4.2	I	5.6	20 15.6	+0.2	+1.1	11	Low	.....	.....	.....
27	20 Tau	4.0	I	11.0	Sun	.....	.....	.....	16 48.4	+0.1	+2.0	51
27	g Tau	4.4	I	11.0	No occ.	.....	.....	.....	16 51.2	+1.0	+3.2	8
27	η Tau	3.0	I	11.0	16 34.1	—	—	141	No occ.	.....	.....	.....
27	η Tau	3.0	E	11.0	16 53.8	—	—	179	No occ.	.....	.....	.....

* 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

Continued on page 80.

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

ORBITAL ELEMENTS (1944, Dec. 31, 12^h)

Planet	Mean Distance from Sun (a)		Period (P)	Eccen- tri- city (e)	In- clina- tion (i)	Long. of Node (Ω)	Long. of Peri- helion (τ)	Mean Long. of Planet
	$\oplus = 1$	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	Mass	Density	Axial Rotation	Mean Sur- face Grav- ity	Albedo	Magni- tude at Opposi- tion or Elonga- tion
		miles	$\oplus = 1$	water = 1		$\oplus = 1$			Bond's
Sun.....	\odot	864,000	332,000	1.4	24 ^d 7 (equa- torial)	27.9		- 26.7
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 \pm
Venus.....	♀	7,580	.82	4.9	30 ^d ?	.85	.59	- 4 \pm
Earth.....	\oplus	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 \pm
Jupiter....	♃	87,000	318.	1.3	9 ^h 50 ^m \pm	2.6	.56?	- 2 \pm
Saturn.....	♄	72,000	95.	.7	10 ^h 15 ^m \pm	1.2	.63?	0 \pm
Uranus.....	♅	31,000	14.6	1.3	10 ^h .8 \pm	.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
XII	18	—	—	—			15?	Nicholson, 1951
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								
Miranda	17	9	81,000	1	09	56		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
Nereid	19	260	3,460,000	359			200?	Kuiper, 1949

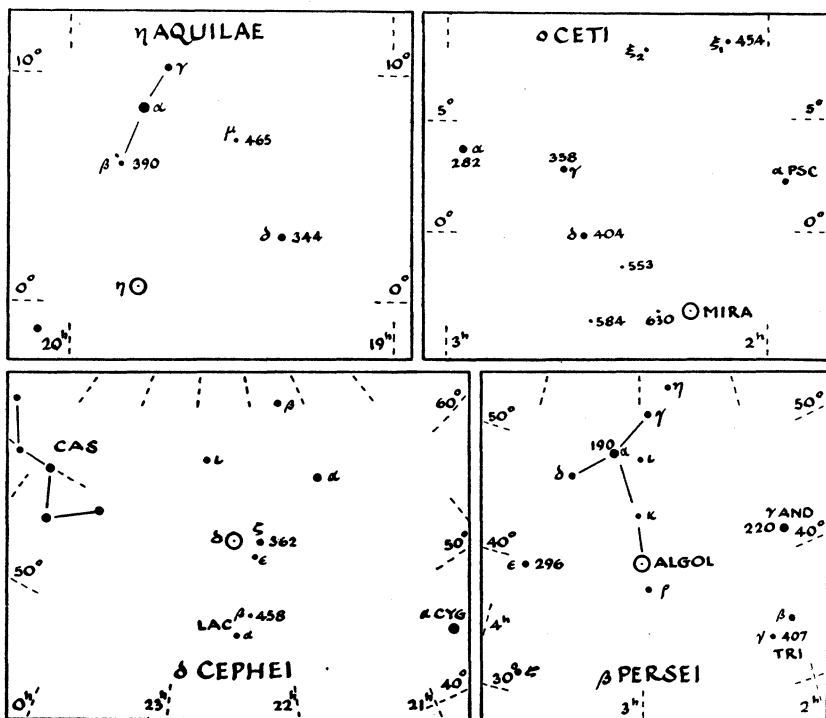
*As seen from the sun.

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	201437 _a	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	070122 _a	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	13242 ₂	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	12.9250 ₄	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	3.9529 ₄	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	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
γ 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	††
ξ 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	↑
γ Agr	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 *n* 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.
<i>a</i> Andr.....	0 6	+28 49	2.2	A1	.217	.034	96	-0.1	-13.0*
<i>β</i> Cass.....	6	+58 52	2.4	F2	.561	.080	41	1.9	+11.4
<i>γ</i> Pegs.....	11	+14 54	2.9	B2	.015	.005	652	-3.6	+5.0*
<i>β</i> Hydi.....	23	-77 32	2.9	G0	2.243	.162	21	4.0	+22.8
<i>a</i> Phoe.....	24	-42 35	2.4	G5	.448	.040	81	0.4	+74.6*
<i>δ</i> Andr.....	37	+30 35	3.5	K3	.167	.026	125	0.6	-7.1*
<i>a</i> Cass.....	38	+56 16	2.2-2.8	G8	.062	.018	181	-1.5	-3.8
<i>β</i> Ceti.....	41	-18 16	2.2	G7	.233	.052	63	0.8	+13.1
<i>γ</i> Cass.....	54	+60 27	2.2	B0e	.031	.035	93	-0.1	-6.8
<i>β</i> Phoe.....	1 04	-46 59	3.4	G4	.043	.020	163	-0.1	-1.2
<i>β</i> Andr.....	07	+35 21	2.4	M0	.219	.041	79	0.5	+0.1
<i>δ</i> Cass.....	23	+59 59	2.8-2.9	A3	.308	.050	65	1.3	+6.8
<i>γ</i> Phoe.....	26	-43 34	3.4	M1	.223	.008	407	-2.1	+25.7*
<i>a</i> Erid.....	36	-57 29	0.6	B9	.093	.046	71	-1.1	+19.
<i>a</i> U. Min.....	49	+89 02	2.3-2.4	F7	.043	.008	407	-3.4	-17.4*
<i>ε</i> Cass.....	51	+63 25	3.4	B5	.043	.011	296	-1.4	-8.1
<i>β</i> Arie.....	52	+20 34	2.7	A3	.150	.066	49	1.8	-0.6*
<i>a</i> Hydi.....	57	-61 49	3.0	A7	.255	.080	41	2.5	+7.0*
<i>γ</i> Andr.....	2 01	+42 05	2.3	K0	.073	.020	163	-1.2	-11.7
<i>a</i> Arie.....	04	+23 14	2.2	K2	.242	.045	72	0.5	-14.3
<i>β</i> Tria.....	07	+34 45	3.1	A6	.161	.029	112	0.4	+10.4*
<i>o</i> Ceti.....	17	-3 12	1.7-9.6	M6e	.239	.013	251	-2.7	+57.8*
<i>θ</i> Erid.....	56	-40 30	3.4	A2	.068	.032	102	0.9	+11.9*
<i>a</i> Ceti.....	3 00	+3 54	2.8	M1	.080	.018	181	-0.9	-25.7
<i>γ</i> Pers.....	01	+53 19	3.1	F9	.012	.017	192	-0.7	+1.0*
<i>ρ</i> Pers.....	02	+38 39	3.3-4.1	M6	.176	.024	136	0.3	+28.2
<i>β</i> Pers.....	05	+40 46	2.1-3.2	B8	.011	.033	99	-0.3	+5.7*
<i>a</i> Pers.....	21	+49 41	1.9	F4	.041	.017	192	-2.0	-2.4
<i>δ</i> Pers.....	39	+47 38	3.1	B5	.047	.012	272	-1.5	-10.*
<i>η</i> Taur.....	45	+23 57	3.0	B5p	.053	.014	233	-1.3	+10.3
<i>γ</i> Hydi.....	48	-74 24	3.2	M3	.124	.008	407	-2.3	+16.0
<i>ζ</i> Pers.....	51	+31 44	2.9	B1	.023	.008	407	-2.6	+20.9
<i>ε</i> Pers.....	54	+39 52	3.0	B2	.041	.006	543	-3.1	-6.*
<i>γ</i> Erid.....	56	-13 39	3.2	M0	.133	.012	272	-1.6	+61.7
<i>λ</i> Taur.....	58	+12 21	3.8-4.2	B3	.015	.008	407	-2.2	+13.0*
<i>a</i> Reti.....	4 14	-62 36	3.4	G5	.070	.016	204	-0.6	+35.6

a U. Min., *Polaris*: R.A. 1h 50.1m; Dec. +89° 02' (1952)

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
	h m	° '			"	"			km /sec.
a Taur	4 33	+16 24	1.1	K8	.205	.060	54	0.0	+54.1
a Dora	33	-55 09	3.5	A0p	.....	.....	.....	.....	+25.6
π^3 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 Lep s.....	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 Lep s.....	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 Lep s.....	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*
a Lep s.....	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	.008	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
a 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
a 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*
a 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*
a 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.
	h m	° ' "			"	"			km. sec.
τ Pupp.	6 49	-50 33	2.8	G8	.091	.025	130	-0.2	+36.4*
||ε C Maj.	57	-28 54	1.6	B1	.005	.010	326	-3.4	+27.4
ζ Gemi.	7 01	+20 39	3.7-4.3	G0p	.007	.005	652	-2.8	+ 6.7*
σ 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*
L ⁺ 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	+23.*
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*
||α 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
||υ 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
ε Cent.....	18	-36 27	2.9	A2	.351	.049	67	1.4	+ 0.1
||ξ 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*
ξ 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	.038	.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
υ 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
ε 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*
$\parallel\beta$ 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*
$\parallel\zeta$ Sgtr.....	59	-29 57	2.7	A2	.019	.035	93	0.4	+22.1
ζ 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*
$\parallel\beta^1$ Cygn.....	29	+27 51	3.2	K0	.010	.010	326	-1.8	-23.9*
$\parallel\delta$ Cygn.....	43	+45 00	3.0	A1	.067	.023	116	0.2	-20.
γ Aqil.....	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	-23.6*
$\parallel\beta$ 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*
ζ 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; α 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		δ ° ' "	Cl.	Diam. '	Mag. B.S.	No.	Int. mag.	Dist. l.y.
			α h m								
869		hPer	02	15.5	+56 55	Op	30	7			4,300
884		χ Per	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		ω Cen	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.

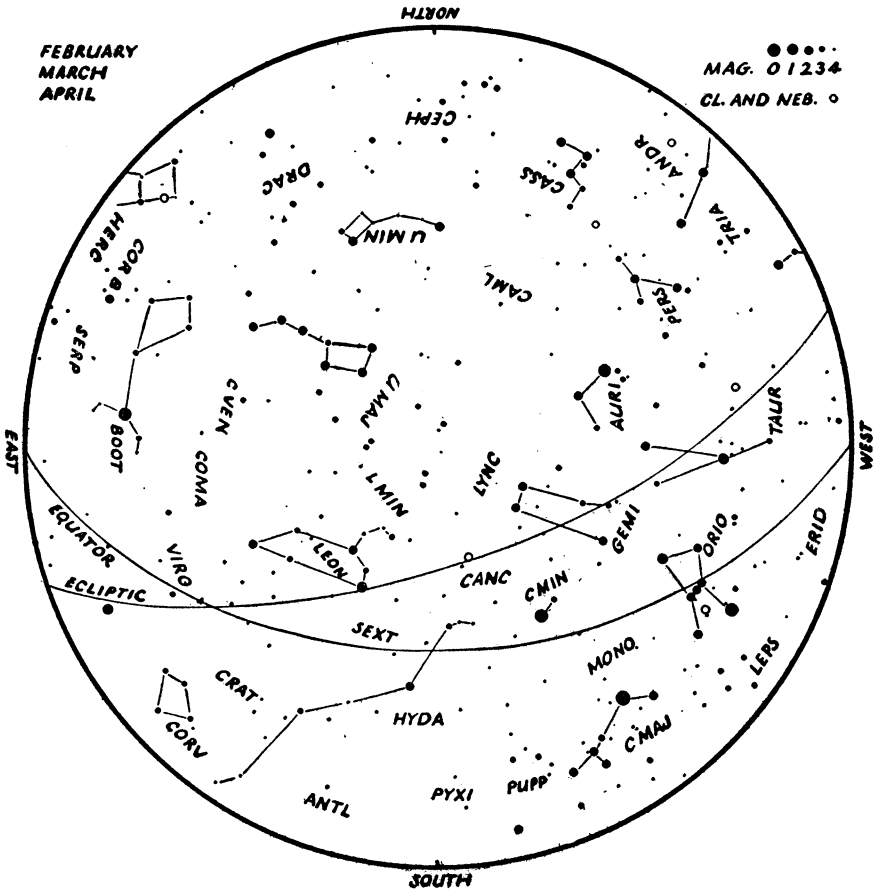
N.G.C.	M	Con	1950 δ		Cl	Size	m	m *	Dist. l.y.	Name
			h	m						
650	76	Per	01 38.3	+51 20	Pl	1.5	11	17	15,000	
1952	1	Tau	05 31.5	+21 59	Pl	6	11	16	10,000	Crab
1976	42	Ori	05 32.5	-05 25	Dif	30			1,800	Orion
B33		Ori	05 38.0	-02 29	Drk	4			300	Horsehead
2261		Mon	06 36.4	+08 47	Dif	2				Hubble's var
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

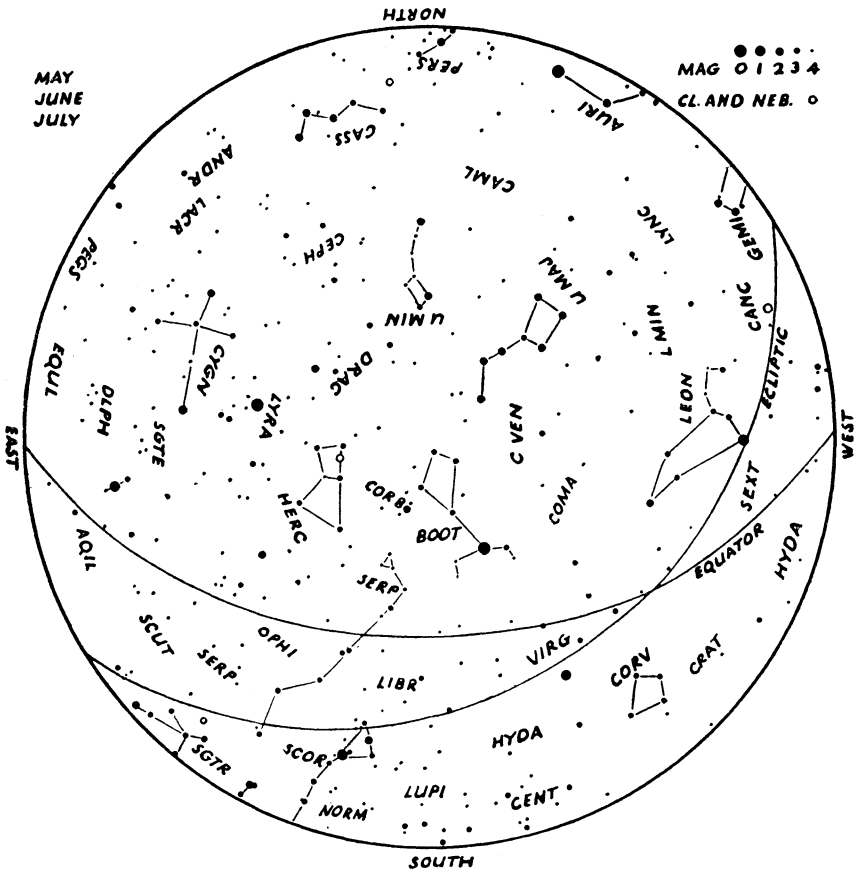


The above map represents the evening sky at

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 2

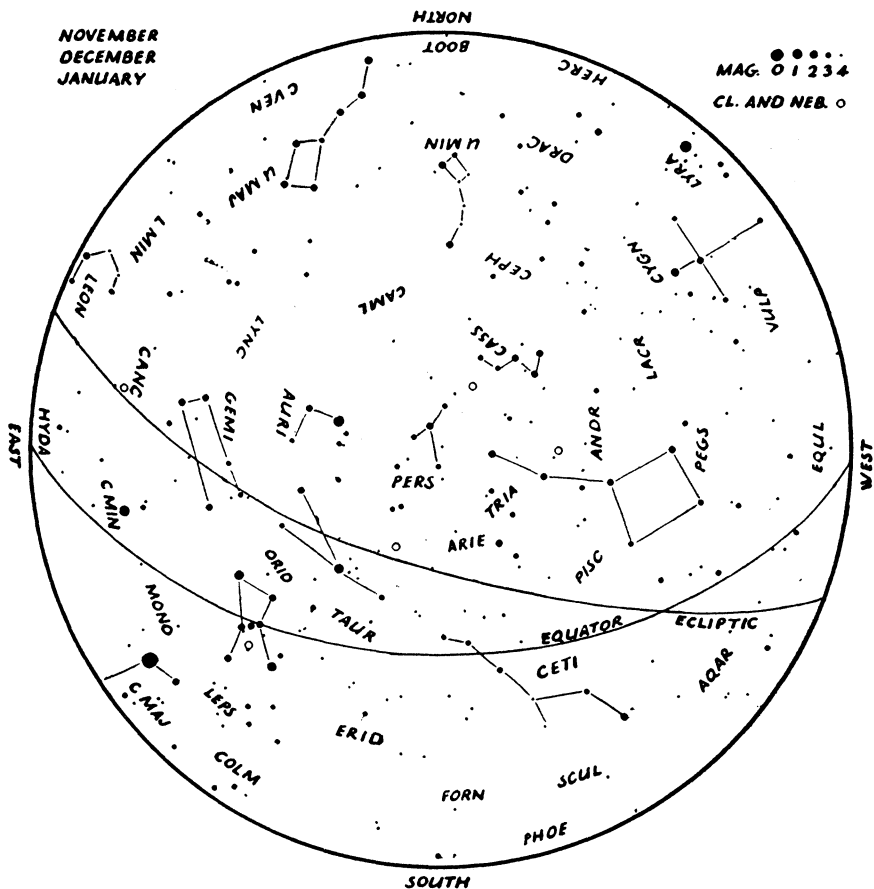


The above map represents the evening sky at

Midnight.....	May 8
11 p.m.....	" 24
10 "	June 7
9 "	" 22
8 "	July 6

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 4



The above map represents the evening sky at

Midnight.....	Nov.	6
11 p.m.....	"	21
10 ".....	Dec.	6
9 ".....	"	21
8 ".....	Jan.	5
7 ".....	"	20
6 ".....	Feb.	6

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.

EPHEMERIS FOR THE PHYSICAL OBSERVATION OF THE SUN, 1952

Date	P	B ₀	L ₀	Date	P	B ₀	L ₀
	°	°	°		°	°	°
Jan. 1	+ 2.50	-2.99	289.22	July 4	- 1.34	+3.27	7.52
6	+ 0.07	-3.57	223.37	9	+ 0.93	+3.79	301.35
11	- 2.34	-4.11	157.52	14	+ 3.18	+4.29	235.18
16	- 4.72	-4.62	91.68	19	+ 5.39	+4.76	169.02
21	- 7.04	-5.10	25.85	24	+ 7.55	+5.20	102.87
26	- 9.28	-5.54	320.02	29	+ 9.63	+5.61	36.73
31	-11.42	-5.93	254.18	Aug. 3	+11.64	+5.97	330.60
Feb. 5	-13.45	-6.28	188.35	8	+13.55	+6.29	264.48
10	-15.36	-6.57	122.52	13	+15.35	+6.57	198.38
15	-17.14	-6.82	56.68	18	+17.05	+6.81	132.29
20	-18.78	-7.01	350.84	23	+18.62	+6.99	66.21
25	-20.28	-7.14	284.99	28	+20.08	+7.13	00.15
Mar. 1	-21.62	-7.22	219.13	Sept. 2	+21.39	+7.21	294.10
6	-22.80	-7.25	153.26	7	+22.56	+7.25	228.07
11	-23.82	-7.22	87.38	12	+23.59	+7.23	162.04
16	-24.68	-7.13	21.48	17	+24.47	+7.16	96.03
21	-25.36	-6.99	315.56	22	+25.18	+7.04	30.03
26	-25.87	-6.80	249.63	27	+25.74	+6.86	324.04
31	-26.21	-6.56	183.68	Oct. 2	+26.12	+6.64	258.06
April 5	-26.36	-6.27	117.71	7	+26.33	+6.36	192.09
10	-26.34	-5.94	51.72	12	+26.36	+6.04	126.13
15	-26.13	-5.56	345.70	17	+26.20	+5.67	60.18
20	-25.73	-5.14	279.67	22	+25.86	+5.26	354.23
25	-25.16	-4.69	213.62	27	+25.32	+4.80	288.29
30	-24.40	-4.20	147.55	Nov. 1	+24.58	+4.31	222.36
May 5	-23.45	-3.69	81.46	6	+23.64	+3.79	156.43
10	-22.33	-3.15	15.35	11	+22.51	+3.23	90.51
15	-21.04	-2.59	309.23	16	+21.19	+2.65	24.59
20	-19.59	-2.02	243.09	21	+19.68	+2.05	318.69
25	-17.98	-1.42	176.95	26	+17.99	+1.43	252.78
30	-16.23	-0.83	110.78	Dec. 1	+16.14	+0.80	186.89
June 4	-14.35	-0.23	44.61	6	+14.14	+0.16	121.00
9	-12.35	+0.38	338.44	11	+12.01	-0.48	55.11
14	-10.26	+0.98	272.25	16	+ 9.77	-1.12	349.24
19	- 8.10	+1.57	206.07	21	+ 7.44	-1.75	283.37
24	- 5.88	+2.15	139.89	26	+ 5.05	-2.36	217.51
29	- 3.62	+2.72	73.70	31	+ 2.63	-2.96	151.65

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

B₀—The heliographic latitude of the centre of the disk.

L₀—The heliographic longitude of the centre of the disk, from Carrington's solar meridian.

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

No.	Commences	No.	Commences	No.	Commences
1315	1951 Dec. 26.63	1320	1952 May 11.16	1325	1952 Sept. 24.28
1316	1952 Jan. 22.96	1321	June 7.37	1326	Oct. 21.56
1317	Feb. 19.30	1322	July 4.57	1327	Nov. 17.87
1318	Mar. 17.63	1323	July 31.78	1328	Dec. 15.18
1319	April 13.92	1324	Aug. 28.01		

Continued from page 57.

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.

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

Astronomy Charted is at Your Service in 1952!

Seven umbral solar eclipses will cross some part of Canada between 1952 and 2000 A.D. Many lunar eclipses will take place. Are any of these eclipse paths near you? Do you know the basic facts about eclipses? Do you know what earthquake waves tell the astronomer and the meteorologist? These questions and many others are answered in our two chart sets (50 charts) 8½" x 11". During 1952 we hope to make a third set available—all on solar studies. Start 1952 with these charts at your fingertips. By 1962, or 1972, they will not have lost their value. Large wall charts 27" x 35" can also be furnished. Do you have a projector for small slides? Then you cannot get along without our two slide sets (48 slides) 35 mm. (2 x 2) slides. Many hours of instructive entertainment can be yours with this set. The amateur can now lecture and illustrate it at a price that is within reach. The quality of these slides is talked about from Alaska to Brazil, and around the circle of the earth. No finer set was ever available at this price, and again we hope to add two more sets in 1952.

Send a card today for a circular listing titles.

See these low Combination Prices. We pay postage.

2 Slide Sets and 2 Chart Sets	\$22.00	1 Slide Set and 1 Chart Set	\$11.00
2 Slide Sets and 1 Chart Set	19.25	2 Slide Sets	\$16.50
1 Slide Set and 2 Chart Sets	13.75	1 Slide Set	8.50
		2 Chart Sets	\$5.75
		1 Slide Set	3.00

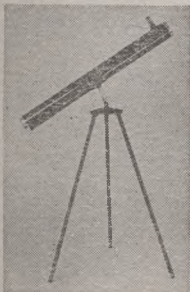
ASTRONOMY CHARTED

33 WINFIELD ST., WORCESTER 2, MASS., U.S.A.

SKY-SCOPE

The full 3½" diameter reflecting type, Astronomical telescope that is sweeping the country. Shows Moon craters, Saturn's Ring, Jupiter's 4 moons and close "double-stars" with guaranteed observatory clearness.

It has a tested ¼-wave aluminized mirror, 60 power Ramsden type eyepiece and is equatorially mounted on an all-metal stand.



Complete as illustrated

\$29⁷⁵

(after Feb. 1, 1952)

* * * * *
(125 & 35 power extra eye-pieces are available at \$5.00 each)

Finder
(with brackets) \$7.00

We invite your attention to our free and straightforward descriptive brochure which also shows photographs of the individual parts used.

The Skyscope Company, Inc.
475R-5th Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

COMPLETE TELESCOPES

Refracting and Reflecting type with Optical parts of the highest quality and mountings built for highest performance and durability.

SUPPLIES FOR AMATEUR TELESCOPE MAKERS

Ramsden eyepieces, Prisms, Finders, Star Diagonals, Mirror Cells, Combination Eyepiece and Prism Holders.

Price list folders on request.

C. C. YOUNG

25 Richard Road,

East Hartford 8, Connecticut.

DOUBLES SCOPE PERFORMANCE!

Sharper images at higher powers! with the Goodwin Resolving Power lens placed in front of eyepieces. This startling statement positively proven in 16 page telescopic educational matter sent on receipt of self-addressed long envelope bearing a Canadian or U.S. dime return postage.

F. L. GOODWIN

345 Belden Ave., Chicago 14, Ill. U.S.A.

NEW TELESCOPE MIRRORS

Ready-to-use!

Ground—Polished—Aluminized—Tested
No need for months of tedious grinding!
Telescope success assured.

For those who wish to make their own telescope we supply COMPLETED MIRRORS, ALUMINIZED, with eyepiece lens sets as follows:

3" Kit 39" F.L. 40 & 80 power ..	\$ 6.00
4" Kit 54" F.L. 60 & 120 power ..	10.00
5" Kit 67" F.L. 70 & 140 power ..	15.00
6" Kit (Pyrex) 75", 80 & 160 power	18.50

HERSCHEL PRISM

Make your own Solar Eyepiece with this wedge for observing sunspots, the full moon, and Venus. It allows only 5% of the heat and light to reach the eye. This prism is **not surplus** but is made to our special order as follows: Glass, water-white optical crown, well annealed. Size 2" x 1 3/8" (50 mm. x 35 mm.); thickness 4 to 14 mm. The prism angle is 12 1/2°, plus or minus 1/2 second or better. The reflecting face (hypotenuse) is "block tested" flat to at least 1/4 wave (sodium light). The exit face is flat to 1 band or better. All optical surfaces are pitch polished. The prism is positively **not** fluoride coated.

A Solar Eyepiece made with this prism will give the best possible definition with little heat and light to reach the eye. Instructions included. Herschel Prism.....each, only **\$8.50 net.**

AMBER LUNAR FILTER

Excellent for viewing the full moon. Improves seeing by a point or two and greatly reduces glare. Enables you to see a wealth of rather curious detail of small light and darkish areas under full moon or high solar illumination. Unmounted **\$1.00 ea.**

STAR DIAGONAL

For the convenient observation of stars near the zenith, a prism is indispensable. It is placed before the eyepiece to direct the pencil of light rays so that the axis of the eye lens is at right angles to the axis of the telescope. Our "Star Diagonal" is especially manufactured for this purpose. Fits standard 1 1/4" eyepiece holder and takes standard 1 1/4" eyepieces. Price, including fine-quality glass prism.....Complete, **\$12.00**

PRISMS

Water-white light flint glass of excellent quality. Government inspected and accepted. No chips or roughs. 45-90-45 degrees, no mounts. Sizes: 1 1/2" x 1 1/8" **\$4.00**

TEST GRATINGS

These gratings are ruled 100 lines per inch on 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" film. 1" x 1" ruled area. Black and white, sharply defined. Two rulings may be used for excellent demonstration of interference phenomena. Suitable for Ronchi test. With instructions.....**\$1.00 per sheet — 2 for \$1.50**

GLASS RETICULE, MOUNTED

1 1/2" diameter optically flat and plano-parallel reticule engraved for sighting. Mounting is magnesium of two piece construction accurately dove-tailed. Overall size about 2" by 3".
Each **\$1.00 postpaid.**

A POPULAR INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY!

A FINE high-powered astronomical telescope with sharp definition can be made for as little as **\$6.00**. Complete, simple "Know-how" instructions will be sent upon receipt of **30c.**

TREMENDOUSLY WIDE FIELD 3-ELEMENT ACHROMATIC EYEPIECE

Six lenses! Finest eyepiece ever made anywhere. Our greatest buy to date. Made of 3 separate achromatic elements. All outside surfaces fluoride coated. In focusing mount. 1 13/16" (43 mm.) clear aperture, flat field to edges. Focal length 1 1/4" (32 mm.) (8x). 69° angle. Outside diameter of mount 2 1/8" (54 mm.). Each **\$15.00** plus postage. The above with bushing to fit standard 1 1/4" eyepiece tubes.....**\$18.00**

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE EYEPIECES

1-inch E.F.L. cemented triplet (solid) type, highest light transmission through minimum glass thickness. Medium wide field, sharp to the very edge. Excellent color correction. Mounted in non-reflecting cap of fall-away type. O.D. 1 1/4".
Each **\$7.50**

BARLOW LENS

Magnification factor 1 1/2 times. Little loss of light. Minimum astigmatic distortion. Achromatic negative lens in aluminum mount; 1-1/16" diameter, minus 12" F.L. Outside surfaces fluoride coated **\$2.00**

DOUBLE ACHROMATIC LENS SYSTEM

FOR TERRESTRIAL EYEPIECES

All outside surfaces fluoride coated. 2 1/2" (64 mm.) f.l., mounting O.D. 1-3/16" (30 mm.), clear aperture 7/8" (23 mm.). Suitable for inverter with our eyepiece; as an excellent corrected magnifier (4 power) and as a projection lens for 2 x 2" slides.....Each **\$3.50**

POLAROID

Experiment with polarized light. Get two pieces of 2" x 2" genuine polaroid film that can be used in photography, petrology, physics, chemistry, astronomy, etc., with instructions and suggestions for use.....**\$1.00**

Mounted in optical glass 3" diameter (72 mm.). Has been successfully used in Quartz Polaroid Filter for observing the prominences on the Sun.
\$1.25 each, 2 for \$2.00

POLAROID VARIABLE DENSITY FILTER, 2 1/8" diameter. Complete new stock. Suitable for light valve.....**Postpaid \$2.35**

POLAROID VARIABLE DENSITY DEVICE for binoculars. Complete with eyecups to fit 7 x 50, 8 x 56 B & L; 10 x 50 Dienstglass or adjustable to your glass. Controls light and glare to assure best seeing conditions. Synchronized levers control both filters simultaneously. Can also be adapted to photographic work.....**\$1.50**

TRANSMISSION MIRROR

These aluminized mirrors reflect as well as transmit light about half and half. Optical glass, flat. Size 2 1/4" x 4", about 1/4" thick. Mounted in metal frame with window in back. Excellent if you wish to "see without being seen," as through a peep hole.....**\$5.00**

Remit with order, including postage.
No open accounts

HARRY ROSS

TELESCOPES - MICROSCOPES
Scientific and Laboratory Apparatus
70 West Broadway, Dept. OH51,
New York 7, N.Y.