bright object moving rather slowly from an easterly to a westerly direction. I came to recognise it to be a meteor, and it continued to be visible for seven to eight seconds more. The colour was bright green, and as Canopus was shining in the front, I compared the brightness of the meteor with that of Canopus and found it to be more than double. It left no tail, and in the end two pieces of red-hot matter like glowing pieces of charcoal fell down. The meteor was exceptionally bright and large. Its apparent course when produced just touched the edge of the Milky Way. Usually such meteors leave a hazy tail behind, but this was an exceptional case. Moreover, the meteor was of a very bright green colour, indicating the presence of barium. Can any of the readers of the JOURNAL let me know why it left no tail behind, what meteor shower was in progress, and whether meteors contain such elements of the alkaline earths as barium? The time when the meteor was seen was 8 hours 6 minutes (p m.)

Memoranda for Observers.

Standard Time of India is adopted in these Memoranda.

For the month of May 1911.

Sidereal time at 8 p.m.

		H.	M.	S.
May	*1st*	10	33	36
,,	*8th*	11	1	12
,,	*15th*	11	28	48
,,	*22nd*	11	55	24
,,	*29th*	12	23	59

From this table the constellations visible during the evenings of May can be ascertained by a reference to their position as given in the Star Chart.

Phases of the Moon.

			H.	M.	
May	*5th*	First Quarter .	6	44	p.m.
,,	*13th*	Full Moon . .	11	40	a.m.
,,	*21st*	Last Quarter .	2	53	p.m.
,,	*28th*	New Moon . .	11	54	a.m.

Meteors.

Date.	Radiant. R. A.	Dec.	Character.
May 1-6th	338°	— 2°	Swift; streaks.
11-28th	331°	+27°	Slow; small.
May—June	235°	+ 9	Rather slow.
May—June	280°	+32	Swift.
May—July	252°	−21	Slow; trains.

Planets.

Venus—Is an evening star. It sets 3h. 1m. after sunset.

Saturn—The position of this planet on the 15th May at 8 p.m. will be R.A. 2h. 39m. 17s. Dec. 13° 16′ 14″ N. The time of its rising will be 4h. 20m. a.m. on the 16th May.

Mars—The position of the planet on the 15th May at 8 p.m. will be R.A., 23h. 13m. 12s. Dec. 6° 55′ 26″ S. The time of its rising will be 1h. 29m. a.m. on the 16th May.

Jupiter—The position of the planet on the 15th May at 8 p.m. will be R. A. 14h. 23m. 54s. Dec. 12° 51′ 15″ S. The time of its setting will be 4h. 10m. a.m. on the 16th May.

Eclipse of the Moon.

There will be a penumbral eclipse of the moon on the 12th May 1911.

	D.	H.	M.
First contact with penumbra	12	21	15
Mid Eclipse	12	23	36
Last contact with penumbra	13	1	37

Extracts from Publications.

Speaking at the meeting of the British Astronomical Association in February last, Dr. Crommelin pointed out an easy method of predicting the approximate time of an approaching perihelion passage of Encke's Comet without complicated calculation. The planet which particularly disturbed the motion of Encke's Comet was Jupiter, whose influence might make a difference of two or three weeks in the time of revolution. The other planets could affect it only by a few hours. Now, 18 revolutions of the comet