who takes the trouble to look at them.

If I have succeeded in interesting you so far, we may proceed to consider certain other motions in the sky, less rapid and conspicuous than those I have indicated, but still readily discernible.

Those who have given the matter the slightest thought, must have noticed that we do not see the same stars in the same place, at all seasons of the year. For example, the grand constellation of Orion that adorns our winter skies, is not always in the same part of the heavens at the same hour, and in summer is not visible at all. A little very ordinary observation will enable us to discern the reason for this.

If you look out at nine o'clock in the evening about the 1st of December, you will see the well known Orion rising in the eastern sky. At New Year at the same hour he is considerably farther up. By February he is at his highest point — due south. On the 1st of March he is well to the west, and in April he hangs over the west horizon. In May he is no longer visible, but in the following December you will see him rising as usual.

Each star rises about four minutes earlier every successive evening, and consequently sets earlier by the same amount of time, for the paths of these stars never change, they continually pursue the same courses. They never get off the track. Although for six months of the year we do not see Orion, yet Orion is always there. He is due south in our sky once every twenty-four hours, and if we mortals do not always see him, it is because of the sun which blots out his feeble light. The stars then are always slowly moving towards the west, or what is the same thing, the sun seems to be moving eastward to meet the stars. That is to say, apart from his diurnal motion, the sun is actually moving backwards among the stars from west to east, just as we saw that the moon does, only with this difference. The moon goes completely round the heavens once a month, while the sun takes a year to complete his circuit. His motion, therefore, being slower, is less conspicuous. Moreover, we can readily mark the moon's eastward path by referring her to the stars which lie near her course. No such plan is directly possible