THE OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK FOR 1954

PUBLISHED BY

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

C. A. CHANT, EDITOR RUTH J. NORTHCOTT, Assistant Editor david dunlap observatory



FORTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

PRICE 50 CENTS

TORONTO 15 Ross Street PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS 1953

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, and Windsor, 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 200 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, 50 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 National Secretary, 15 Ross St., Toronto 2B.

CALENDAR

1954

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
S M T W T 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28 31	F S S M T W 1 2 3 3 8 9 7 8 9 10 1 15 16 14 15 16 17 12 22 23 21 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 <th< th=""><th>T F S M T V 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 12 13 7 8 9 10 8 19 20 14 15 16 17 5 26 27 21 22 24 28 29 30 31</th><th>W T F S S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 </th></th<>	T F S M T V 4 5 6 1 2 3 1 12 13 7 8 9 10 8 19 20 14 15 16 17 5 26 27 21 22 24 28 29 30 31	W T F S S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6
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S M T W T 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30 31	F S M T W 1	TFS SMTV 3 4 5	V T F S S M T W T F S . 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 1 22 23 24 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 29 30 31
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
S M T W T 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30	F S M T W 3 4 10 11 3 4 5 6 71 10 11 3 4 5 6 71 10 11 3 4 5 6 71 71 10 11 21 11 12 13 14 24 25 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 24 25 26 27 <th< td=""><td>TFS SMTV 1 2 1 2 3 7 8 9 7 8 9 10 4 15 16 14 15 16 17 1 22 23 21 22 23 24 8 29 30 28 29 30 </td><td>V T F S S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 </td></th<>	TFS SMTV 1 2 1 2 3 7 8 9 7 8 9 10 4 15 16 14 15 16 17 1 22 23 21 22 23 24 8 29 30 28 29 30	V T F S S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6

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PRINTED IN CANADA

PREFACE

The HANDBOOK for 1954 is the 46th issue and its circulation is 5000. The Officers of the Society appreciate the increase in advertisements which will help to meet our mounting expense.

In this issue the distances of the extra-galactic nebulae have been increased in accordance with Dr. Walter Baade's recent investigation of the Andromeda Nebula. Four circular star maps 9 inches in diameter at a price of two cents each and a set of four maps plotted on equatorial co-ordinates at a price of twenty 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.

Cordial thanks are tendered to those who assisted in preparing this volume, especially to the staff of the David Dunlap Observatory, and also Miss Carol Henderson, Malcolm Lennox and Donald Morton. Our deep indebtedness to the British Nautical Almanac and the American Ephemeris is thankfully acknowledged.

C. A. CHANT

David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill, Ont., October 1953.

ANNIVERSARIES AND FESTIVALS, 1954

New Year's DayFri.	Jan.	1	Trinity Sunday	June 13
Epiphany	Jan.	6	Corpus Christi	June 17
Accession of Oueen	•		St. John Baptist (Mid-	
Elizabeth (1952)Sat.	Feb.	6	summer Day)Thu.	June 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb.	14	Dominion DayThu.	July 1
Quinquagesima (Shrove			Birthday of Oueen Mother	
Sunday)	Feb.	28	Elizabeth (1900)Wed.	Aug. 4
St David Mon.	Mar.	1	Labour Day	Sept. 6
Ash Wednesday	Mar.	3	Hebrew New Year	•
St Patrick Wed.	Mar.	17	(Rosh Hashanah) Tue.	Sept. 28
Palm Sunday	Apr.	11	St. Michael	•
Good Friday	Apr.	16	(Michaelmas Dav) Wed.	Sept. 29
Easter Sunday	Apr.	18	All Saints' Day Mon.	Nov. 1
Birthday of Queen	1.p.	-0	Remembrance DayThu.	Nov. 11
Flizabeth (1926) Wed	Apr.	21	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 28
St Coorgo Fri	Apr	$\overline{23}$	St. Andrew Tue.	Nov. 30
Denstion Sunday	May	23	Christmas Day Sat	Dec. %
Rogation Sunday	May	20	Christinas Day	20
Empire Day (Victoria	M	94		
Day)Mon.	May	2±		
Ascension DayThu.	May	27	I hanksgiving Day, dat	te
Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	June	6	set by Proclamation	

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

٠۴.	Arres 0°	Ω Leo120°	🛪 Sagittarius 🚧
ಶ	Taurus 30°	MP Virgo 150°	ъ Capricornus. 270°
д	Gemini		# Aquarius 300°
ଡ	Cancer	M Scorpio 210°) (Pisces

SUN, MOON AND PLANETS

0	The Sun.	C	The Moon generally.	- 24	Jupiter.
0	New Moon.	ĝ	Mercury.	Ъ	Saturn.
0	Full Moon.	ę	Venus.	ô	or H Uranus
D	First Quarter	Ð	Earth.	Ψ	Neptune.
C	Last Quarter.	റ്	Mars.	Б	Pluto

ASPECTS AND ABBREVIATIONS

σ' Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension θ' Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension. □ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension. ℜ Ascending Node; 𝔅 Descending Node. α or A. R., Right Ascension; δ Declination. h, m, s, Hours, Minutes, Seconds of Time. •''', Degrees, Minutes, Seconds of Arc.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

$\Gamma, \gamma, Gamma.$ $\Lambda, \lambda, \Lambda,$	Lambd a.	Τ,τ,	Tau.
	Mu.	Υ,υ,	Upsil on.
	Nu.	Φ,φ,	Phi.
	Xi.	Χ,χ,	Chi.
	Omi cron .	Ψ,ψ,	Psi.
	Pi.	Ω.ω.	Om ega.

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,		Leo. LionLeo	Leon
(Chained Maiden) And	Andr	Leo Minor. Lesser Lion. LMi	LMin
Antlia, Air PumpAnt	Antl	Lepus. HareLep	Leps
Apus, Bird of Paradise. Aps	Apus	Libra, ScalesLib	Libr
Aquarius, Water-bearer Agr	Agar	Lupus, WolfLup	Lupi
Aquila, Eagle	Agil	Lvnx, $Lvnx$,, Lvn	Lvnc
Ara, AltarAra	Arae	Lyra. LyreLyr	Lyra
Aries. Ram Ari	Arie	Mensa, Table (Mountain) Men	Mens
Auriga. (Charioteer) Aur	Auri	Microscopium.	
Bootes. (Herdsman)Boo	Boot	Microscope	Micr
Caelum, Chisel.	Cael	Monoceros Unicorn Mon	Mono
Camelopardalis, Giraffe, Cam	Caml	Musca Fly Mus	Muse
Cancer, Crab	Canc	Norma, Sayare Nor	Norm
Canes Venatici	oano	Octans Octant Oct	Octn
Hunting Dogs	CVen	Ophiuchus	ocui
Canis Major, Greater Dog CMa	CMai	Serbent-bearer Oph	Onhi
Canis Minor, Lesser Dog CMi	CMin	Orion (Hunter) Ori	Orio
Capricornus Sea.goat Car.	Capr	Pavo Peacock Pav	Pavo
Carina Keel Car	Cari	Persons (Winged Horse) Per	Page
Cassioneia	Carr	Perseus (Chambian) Per	Pere
(Lady in Chair) Cas	Case	Phoenix Phoenix Phe	Phoe
Centaurus Centaur Cen	Cent	Pictor Painter Pic	Pict
Cenheus (King) Cen	Cenh	Pisces Fishes Pec	Piec
Cetus Whale Cet	Ceti	Piscis Australie	1 150
Chamaeleon Chamaeleon Cha	Cham	Southern Fish PeA	Pec A
Circinus Compasses Cir	Circ	Puppis Page Pup	Pupp
Columba Dave Col	Colm	Puvis Compass Puv	Puvi
Coma Berenices	Com	Reticulum Net Ret	Doti
Berenice's Hair Com	Coma	Sogitto Arrow Sco	Sato
Corona Australis	Coma	Sagittarius Archer Sar	Sate
Southern Crown CrA	CorA	Scorpius Scorpion Sor	Secr
Corona Borealis	Com	Sculptor Sculptor Sci	Soul
Northern Crown CrB	CorB	Scutum Shield Sot	Sout
Corvus Crown Crv	Corv	Serbang Serbent Ser	Sorn
Crater Cub Crt	Crat	Sextons Sextant Sov	Serp
Crux (Southern) Cross Cru	Cruc	Tourus Bull Tou	Tour
Cuanue Summer no Cross. Cru	Cruc	Talassopium Talassaba Tal	Taur
Delphinus Dolphin Del	Diph	Triangulum Triangle Tri	Trio
Dorado Swordfish Dor	Dora	Triangulum Australa	па
Draco Dragon Dra	Drag	Southern Triangle TrA	Τ- Δ.
Foundaus Little Horse Fou	Faul	Tugono Toucan Tug	Tuan
Fridanus River Fridanus Fri	Equi	Urse Major Greater Bear UMa	I UCH
Fornay Furnace For	Forn	Urso Minor Lassar Bear UM	UMaj
Comini Taning Com	Comi	Vola Saila Vol	Vala
Grus Crana Cru	Cruo	Vela, Suits	Veir
Hercules	Grus	Vilgo, Virgin	Virg
(Knading Cignt) Hor	Hore	Volans, <i>Flying Fish</i>	Voin
Horologium Clash Hor	Loro	v urpecula, Fox vul	vuip
Hydro Water snahe Uno	Huda	The distant abbreviations	. :
Hydrus Sea carbont U.	uyua Uyudi	tonded to be used in a set	are in-
Induc Indian	Indi	tended to be used in cases v	vnere a
Locorto Ligand	Taar	maximum saving of space	is not
Lacerta, LizaraLac	Lacr	necessary.	

MISCELLANEOUS ASTRONOMICAL DATA

UNITS OF LENGTH 1 Angstrom unit = 10^{-8} cm. $1 \text{ micron} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}.$ $= 10^{2}$ cm. = 3.28084 feet 1 meter 1 kilometer = 10⁵ cm. = 0.62137 miles 1 mile $= 1.60935 \times 10^{5}$ cm. = 1.60935 km. 1 astronomical unit = 1.49504 × 1013 cm. = 92,897,416 miles

 1 light year
 = 9.463 × 10¹⁷ cm.
 = 5.880 × 10¹⁹ miles = 0.3069 parsecs

 1 parsec
 = 30.84 × 10¹⁷ cm.
 = 19.16 × 10¹⁹ miles = 3.259 1

 1 megaparsec = 30.84×10^{23} 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 = 365d 06h 09m 10s Sidereal year =346d 14h 53m Eclipse year THE EARTH Equatorial radius, a = 3963.35 miles; flattening, c = (a-b)/a = 1/297.0Polar radius, b = 3950.01 miles 1° of latitude = $69.057 - 0.349 \cos 2\phi$ miles (at latitude ϕ) 1° of longitude = 69.232 cos \$\$\phi\$\$-0.0584 cos 3\$\$\$\$\$ miles Mass of earth = 6.6×10^{21} tons; velocity of escape from $\bigoplus = 6.94$ miles sec. EARTH'S ORBITAL MOTION Solar parallax = 8.''80; constant of aberration = 20.''47Annual general precession = 50."26; obliquity of ecliptic = 23° 26' 50" (1939) Orbital velocity = 18.5 miles/sec.; parabolic velocity at \bigoplus = 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) = $2.2 \times 10^{\circ}$ years Mass = 2×10^{11} solar masses EXTRA-GALACTIC NEBULAE Red shift =+265 km./sec./megaparsec = +50 miles /sec./million l**RADIATION CONSTANTS** Velocity of light = 299,774 km./sec. = 186,271 miles/sec. Solar constant = 1.93 gram calories/square cm./minute Light ratio for one magnitude = 2.512; log ratio = 0.4000 Radiation from a star of zero apparent magnitude = 3×10^{-6} meter candles Total energy emitted by a star of zero absolute magnitude = 5×10^{25} horsepower MISCELLANEOUS Constant of gravitation, $G = 6.670 \times 10^{-8}$ c.g.s. units Mass of the electron, $m = 9.035 \times 10^{-28}$ gm.; mass of the proton = 1.662×10^{-24} gm. Planck's constant, $h = 6.55 \times 10^{-27}$ erg. sec. Loschmidt's number = 2.705×10^{19} molecules/cu. cm. of gas at N.T.P. Absolute temperature = T° K = T° C + 273° = 5/9 (T° F + 459°) 1 radian = 57°.2958 $\pi = 3.141,592,653,6$ = 3437'.75 No. of square degrees in the sky = 206.265''=41.253

1954 EPHEMERIS OF THE SUN AT Oh GREENWICH CIVIL TIME

Date 1954	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.	Date 1954	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.
Jan. 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31		$\begin{array}{c} m & s \\ + & 3 & 15 \\ + & 4 & 39 \\ + & 6 & 00 \\ + & 7 & 17 \\ + & 8 & 28 \\ + & 9 & 34 \\ + & 10 & 34 \\ + & 11 & 27 \\ + & 12 & 13 \\ + & 12 & 52 \\ + & 13 & 25 \end{array}$	\circ , -23 04.0 -22 48.1 -22 28.1 -22 20.1 -21 36.3 -21 04.7 -20 29.5 -19 50.8 -19 50.8 -19 35.4	July 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30	$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} h & m & s \\ 6 & 45 & 51 \\ 6 & 58 & 13 \\ 7 & 10 & 32 \\ 7 & 22 & 48 \\ 7 & 34 & 59 \\ 7 & 47 & 06 \\ 7 & 59 & 08 \\ 8 & 11 & 05 \\ 8 & 22 & 58 \\ 8 & 34 & 45 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Feb. 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Aug. 2 5 8 11 14 17 20 23 26 29	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 6 \ 13 \\ + \ 6 \ 00 \\ + \ 5 \ 41 \\ + \ 5 \ 16 \\ + \ 4 \ 46 \\ + \ 4 \ 11 \\ + \ 3 \ 32 \\ + \ 2 \ 48 \\ + \ 2 \ 01 \\ + \ 1 \ 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +17 \ 58.0 \\ +17 \ 11.1 \\ +16 \ 21.8 \\ +15 \ 30.1 \\ +14 \ 36.3 \\ +13 \ 40.3 \\ +12 \ 42.3 \\ +11 \ 42.5 \\ +10 \ 41.1 \\ +9 \ 38.1 \end{array}$
Mar. 2 5 8 11 14 17 20 23 26 29	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Sept. 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 25 28	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + 8 & 33.7 \\ + 7 & 28.1 \\ + 6 & 21.4 \\ + 5 & 13.8 \\ + 4 & 05.4 \\ + 2 & 56.4 \\ + 1 & 46.9 \\ + 0 & 36.9 \\ - 0 & 33.2 \\ - 1 & 43.4 \end{array}$
Apr. 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} + 4 & 10 \\ + 3 & 16 \\ + 2 & 24 \\ + 1 & 34 \\ + 0 & 46 \\ + 0 & 00 \\ - 0 & 42 \\ - 1 & 21 \\ - 1 & 56 \\ - 2 & 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 4 \ 14.9 \\ + \ 5 \ 24.1 \\ + \ 6 \ 32.6 \\ + \ 7 \ 40.0 \\ + \ 8 \ 46.2 \\ + \ 9 \ 51.1 \\ + \ 10 \ 54.5 \\ + \ 11 \ 56.3 \\ + \ 12 \ 56.4 \\ + \ 13 \ 54.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Oct.} & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \\ & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 16 \\ & 19 \\ & 22 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} -10 & 01 \\ -10 & 58 \\ -11 & 53 \\ -12 & 44 \\ -13 & 30 \\ -14 & 13 \\ -14 & 50 \\ -15 & 21 \\ -15 & 46 \\ -16 & 05 \\ -16 & 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 2 & 53, 5 \\ - & 4 & 03, 2 \\ - & 5 & 12, 6 \\ - & 6 & 21, 3 \\ - & 7 & 29, 3 \\ - & 8 & 36, 4 \\ - & 9 & 42, 3 \\ - & 10 & 47, 1 \\ - & 11 & 50, 4 \\ - & 12 & 52, 0 \end{array}$
May 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} +14 \ 50.7 \\ +15 \ 44.6 \\ +16 \ 36.2 \\ +17 \ 25.3 \\ +18 \ 11.7 \\ +18 \ 55.4 \\ +19 \ 36.2 \\ +20 \ 14.0 \\ +20 \ 48.0 \\ +21 \ 20.2 \\ +21 \ 48.4 \end{array}$	Nov. 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} -16 & 23 \\ -16 & 21 \\ -16 & 12 \\ -15 & 55 \\ -15 & 30 \\ -14 & 58 \\ -14 & 19 \\ -13 & 31 \\ -12 & 37 \\ -11 & 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -14 & 49.7 \\ -15 & 45.4 \\ -16 & 38.8 \\ -17 & 29.6 \\ -18 & 17.6 \\ -19 & 02.9 \\ -19 & 45.0 \\ -20 & 24.0 \\ -20 & 59.5 \\ -21 & 31.5 \end{array}$
June 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 2 & 09 \\ - & 1 & 39 \\ - & 1 & 05 \\ - & 0 & 30 \\ + & 0 & 07 \\ + & 0 & 45 \\ + & 1 & 24 \\ + & 2 & 03 \\ + & 2 & 42 \\ + & 3 & 19 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 22 & 13.2 \\ + 22 & 34.5 \\ + 22 & 52.2 \\ + 23 & 06.3 \\ + 23 & 23.5 \\ + 23 & 23.5 \\ + 23 & 25.9 \\ + 23 & 25.9 \\ + 23 & 21.5 \\ + 23 & 13.4 \end{array}$	Dec. $\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 6\\ 9\\ 12\\ 15\\ 18\\ 21\\ 24\\ 27\\ 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} -21 & 59.8 \\ -22 & 24.3 \\ -22 & 44.9 \\ -23 & 01.4 \\ -23 & 13.9 \\ -23 & 22.2 \\ -23 & 26.3 \\ -23 & 26.1 \\ -23 & 21.7 \\ -23 & 13.1 \end{array}$

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. At 0h. G.C.T. the Greenwich Sidereal Time = R.A. apparent sun + 12h. — correction to sundial (p. 7). Sidereal time gains with respect to mean time at the rate of 3m. 56s. a day or about 2 hours a month.

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, 1954

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

Jan.	1	4744	May 1	4864	Sept. 1	4987
Ťеb.	1	4775	June 1	4895	Oct. 1	5017
Mar.	1	4803	July 1	4925	Nov. 1	5048
Apr.	1	4834	Aug. 1	4956	Dec. 1	5078

The Julian Day commences at noon. Thus J.D. 2,434,744.0 = 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	СІТ	IES
	Lat.	Cor.		Lat.	Cor.			Lat.	Cor.
Belleville Brandon Brantford Calgary Charlottetown Chatham Cornwall Dawson Edmonton Fort William Fredericton Galt Glate Bay Guelph Halifax Hamilton Hull Kingston Kitchener London Montreal Moose Jaw Niagara Falls North Bay Oshawa Ottawa Owen Sound	$\begin{array}{r} 44\\ 450\\ 43\\ 51\\ 42\\ 54\\ 46\\ 42\\ 54\\ 46\\ 45\\ 43\\ 54\\ 64\\ 45\\ 43\\ 45\\ 46\\ 45\\ 43\\ 45\\ 46\\ 45\\ 46\\ 44\\ 54\\ 45\\ 46\\ 44\\ 54\\ 45\\ 45\\ 46\\ 44\\ 54\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45\\ 45$	$\begin{array}{c} + 09\\ + 401\\ + 216\\ + 139\\ + 201\\ + 1426\\ + 139\\ - 1184\\ + 57\\ 221\\ 009\\ 211\\ + 19\\ 006\\ 222\\ 233\\ 196\\ 022\\ 115\\ 002\\ 168\\ + 142\\ + 19\\ 002\\ 168\\ + 15\\ 002\\ 168\\ + 115\\ 002\\ + 115\\ + 115\\ 002\\ + 115\\ +$	Peterborough Port Arthur Prince Albert Prince Rupert Quebec Regina St. Catharines St. Hyacinthe Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfid. St. Thomas Sashaton Sault Ste. Marie Shawinigan Falls Sherbrooke Stratford Sudbury Sydney Timmins Toronto Three Rivers Trail Truro Vancouver Victoria Windsor Winnipeg Woodstock Yellowknife	$\begin{array}{r} 44\\ 48\\ 53\\ 54\\ 750\\ 43\\ 46\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 45\\ 47\\ 45\\ 43\\ 46\\ 48\\ 46\\ 49\\ 48\\ 46\\ 49\\ 48\\ 46\\ 9\\ 48\\ 46\\ 9\\ 48\\ 46\\ 9\\ 48\\ 46\\ 63\\ 63\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +13\\ +57\\ +03\\ +15\\ -109\\ +201\\ +250\\ +07\\ -24\\ +201\\ +230\\ +077\\ -124\\ +24\\ +24\\ +26\\ +10\\ -093\\ +12\\ +14\\ +293\\ +12\\ +237\\ +37\end{array}$		Atlanta Baltimore Birmingham Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Dallas Denver Detroit Fairbanks Indianapolis Juneau Kansas City Los Angeles Louisville Memphis Milwaukee Minneapolis New York Omaha Philadelphia Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco Seattle Washington	$\begin{array}{c} 34\\ 39\\ 34\\ 42\\ 43\\ 39\\ 42\\ 43\\ 39\\ 42\\ 40\\ 42\\ 55\\ 39\\ 40\\ 40\\ 58\\ 39\\ 34\\ 43\\ 35\\ 34\\ 43\\ 43\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 40\\ 83\\ 83\\ 39\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +37\\ +06\\ -118\\ -16\\ +106\\ +1$
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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).

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2 Mar. 1 2 Apr.	20 2 12 22 1	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 17 \\ 5 & 06 \\ 4 & 52 \\ 4 & 38 \\ 4 & 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 12 \\ 7 & 20 \\ 7 & 29 \\ 7 & 38 \\ 7 & 47 \end{array}$	5 1 5 0 4 4 4 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{cccc} 17 & 7 \\ 04 & 7 \\ 18 & 7 \\ 13 & 7 \\ 13 & 7 \end{array}$	7 12 7 22 7 33 7 45 7 57	5 5 4 4 4	18 02 43 23 01	7 7 7 7 8	12 26 39 54 09	5 4 4 4 3	$15 \\ 56 \\ 35 \\ 11 \\ 46$	7 7 7 8 8	14 30 47 06 25	5 4 4 3 3	$13 \\ 51 \\ 26 \\ 59 \\ 29$	7 7 7 8 8	$17 \\ 36 \\ 56 \\ 18 \\ 42$
1 22 May 1 2	1 21 1 1 21	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 0.7 \\ 3 & 51 \\ 3 & 37 \\ 3 & 23 \\ 3 & 12 \end{array}$	7 57 8 07 8 19 8 30 8 41	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array} $	55 8 6 8 8 8 92 8 7 9	8 09 8 23 8 37 8 52 9 07	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} $	39 17 54 33 13	8 8 9 9 9	25 43 02 22 42	3 2 2 1 1	19 50 20 48 13	8 9 9 10 10	46 10 37 08 44	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ - \end{array} $	56 20 36 30	9 9 10 11	$10 \\ 42 \\ 22 \\ 37 \\$
June 1 2 3 July 1	81 10 20 80	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 04 \\ 2 & 59 \\ 3 & 02 \\ 3 & 02 \\ 3 & 09 \end{array}$	8 51 8 59 9 04 9 04 9 01	2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3	86 9 9 9 27 9 1 9 19 9	20 30 35 35 35 30	1 1 1 1 1	$56 \\ 43 \\ 39 \\ 44 \\ 56$	10 10 10 10 10	01 16 23 22 13	0	23	11	42				
2 3 Aug. 1 2	20 30 9 19 29	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 18 \\ 3 & 28 \\ 3 & 39 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 4 & 00 \end{array}$	8 54 8 43 8 30 8 16 8 00	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{array}$	51 9 5 9 20 8 34 8 47 8	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 06\\ 50\\ 32\\ 14 \end{array}$	2 2 2 3 3	14 33 52 12 29	9 9 9 8 8	57 38 16 53 31	1 1 2 2 3	04 43 15 42 06	11 10 9 9 8	04 26 53 23 53	$-\frac{1}{2}$	20 07 40	10 9 9	45 57 19
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2 Nov. 1 2 Dec.	28 7 7 7 7 7	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 4 & 51 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 08 \\ 5 & 16 \\ 5 & 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 36 \\ 6 & 27 \\ 6 & 21 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 6 & 18 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 4 & 5 \ 5 & 0 \ 5 & 1 \ 5 & 2 \ 5 & 3 \ 5 & 3 \end{array}$	i2 6 i2 6 i2 6 i2 6 i1 6	34 24 17 13 12	4 5 5 5 5	53 05 17 28 38	6 6 6 6	34 21 12 06 04	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array} $	53 07 21 34 45		34 19 07 00 57	4 5 5 5 5	52 09 25 39 51		$35 \\ 17 \\ 04 \\ 55 \\ 51$
1 2 J <u>an.</u>	7 7 1	$5 \ 31 \\ 5 \ 36 \\ 5 \ 38$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 21 \\ 6 & 26 \\ 6 & 29 \end{array}$	$5 \ 3 \ 5 \ 4 \ 5 \ 4$	8 6 3 6 5 6	$14 \\ 19 \\ 22$	5 5 5	$45 \\ 51 \\ 52$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$	06 11 15	5 5 6	53 59 00	$5 \\ 6 \\ 6$	58 03 07	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$	01 06 07	$5 \\ 5 \\ 6$	51 56 00

BEGINNING OF MORNING AND ENDING OF EVENING TWILIGHT

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 Fphemeris, 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, 1954. (Local Mean Time)

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 40° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 45° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 50° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 54° Moon Rise Set
Jan. 1 2 3 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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31	04 37 14 23	04 53 14 06	05 14 13 46	05 39 13 21	$06 \ 06 \ 12 \ 55$
Feb. 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		05 59 14 57 06 38 16 12 07 09 17 30 07 36 18 48 08 01 20 07	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 7 8 9 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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26 27 28			02 07 10 35 03 01 11 29 03 50 12 34	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 40° Moon Rise Set	Latitud e 45° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 50° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 54° Moon Rise Set
March 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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16 17 18 19 © 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
21 22 23 24 25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
26 27 C 28 29 30			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
31	03 46 15 20	03 52 15 15	03 58 15 10	04 06 15 04	04 14 14 58
April 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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11 12 13 14 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
16 17 18 © 19 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
21 22 23 24 25 ($ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
26 27 28 29 30		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 40° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 45° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 50° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 54° Moon Rise Set
May 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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DAT	Е	Latitı M Rise	ide 35° oon Set	Latitu M Rise	ide 40° oon Set	Latitu M Rise	ide 45° oon Set	Latitu M Rise	1de 50° 00n Set	Latitu M Rise	ide 54° oon Set
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11 12 13 14 15	•	$\begin{array}{c} 15 & 47 \\ 16 & 43 \\ 17 & 35 \\ 18 & 23 \\ 19 & 06 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 00 & 57 \\ 01 & 40 \\ 02 & 29 \\ 03 & 24 \\ 04 & 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 00 & 42 \\ 01 & 24 \\ 02 & 12 \\ 03 & 08 \\ 04 & 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 16 & 21 \\ 17 & 19 \\ 18 & 12 \\ 18 & 57 \\ 19 & 35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 00 & 26 \\ 01 & 05 \\ 01 & 52 \\ 02 & 49 \\ 03 & 53 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 00 & 04 \\ 00 & 41 \\ 01 & 27 \\ 02 & 25 \\ 03 & 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17 & 08 \\ 18 & 10 \\ 19 & 02 \\ 19 & 42 \\ 20 & 12 \end{array}$	00 17 01 01 01 59 03 09
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31		06 51	19 58	06 45	20 02	06 39	20 0 6	0 6 3 1	20 11	06 24	20 16
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21 22 23 24 25		$\begin{array}{cccc} 23 & 23 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 00 & 22 \\ 01 & 26 \\ 02 & 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 23 & 07 \\ 00 & 06 \\ 01 & 11 \\ 02 & 18 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 22 & 48 \\ 23 & 47 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 00 & 53 \\ 02 & 03 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 & 02 \\ 15 & 06 \\ 15 & 59 \\ 16 & 42 \\ 17 & 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 & 25 \\ 15 & 30 \\ 16 & 22 \\ 17 & 02 \\ 17 & 32 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 21 & 58 \\ 22 & 56 \\ \hline 00 & 07 \\ 01 & 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 & 50 \\ 15 & 56 \\ 16 & 46 \\ 17 & 22 \\ 17 & 47 \end{array}$
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31		08 33	19 49	08 39	19 42	08 46	19 34	08 54	19 24	09 03	19 14

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 40° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 45° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 50° Moon Rise Set	Latitud e 54° Moon Rise Set
Sept. 1 2 3 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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21 22 23 24 25			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 01 & 07 & 14 & 46 \\ 02 & 16 & 15 & 03 \\ 03 & 25 & 15 & 20 \\ 04 & 32 & 15 & 37 \\ 05 & 39 & 15 & 55 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
26 ● 27 28 29 30			$ \begin{vmatrix} 06 & 32 & 16 & 32 \\ 07 & 35 & 17 & 01 \\ 08 & 36 & 17 & 36 \\ 09 & 34 & 18 & 18 \\ 10 & 27 & 19 & 07 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
31	10 39 20 36	10 55 20 21	11 14 20 03	11 37 19 40	12 00 19 17

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DATE	Latitude 35° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 40° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 45° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 50° Moon Rise Set	Latitude 54° Moon Rise Set
Nov. 1 2 3 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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21 22 23 24 25 ●	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
26 27 28 29 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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THE PLANETS FOR 1954

By C. A. CHANT

THE SUN

The maximum of sun-spot activity in the present sun-spot cycle occurred about March 1947. There have been spotless days during 1952 and 1953 and the minimum of solar activity is to be expected in 1954 or 1955.

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:

Elong	. East—Eveni	ng Star	Elong. West—Morning Star			
Date	Distance	Mag.	Date	Distance	Mag.	
Feb. 13	18°	-0.3	Mar. 28	28°	+0.5	
June 9	24°	+0.7	July 26	20°	+0.6	
Oct. 5	26°	+0.2	Nov. 14	19°	-0.3	

Maximum Elongations of Mercury during 1954

The most favourable elongations to observe are: in the evening, Feb. 13; in the morning, July 26. 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, 1954, Venus crosses the meridian half an hour before the sun and hence is a morning star. Its declination then is $23^{\circ} 36'$ south. It continues to approach (angularly) the sun and on Jan. 29 is in superior conjunction with the sun being 1° south of it. It now separates from the sun, becoming an evening star which it continues to be all summer. It attains greatest elongation east on Sept. 6 and greatest brilliancy on Oct. 11. It now moves rapidly in towards the sun and on Nov. 15 comes into inferior conjunction with it, being 3° 43' south. Now it becomes a morning star. On Dec. 21 it attains greatest brilliancy and on Dec. 31 it transits three hours before the sun. It is a fine morning star, in declination 15° south.

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 May 1, 1952, then on June 24, 1954, although it is nearest the earth on July 2; and the next opposition will be on Sept. 10, 1956.

On Jan. 1, 1954, the planet is in Virgo and its stellar mag. is +1.6, slightly fainter than Spica which is +1.2. On June 29 it is -2.3, and on Dec. 31, it is +0.8. 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 1951 (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, 1954, Jupiter crosses the meridian at 10.30 p.m. and is a morning star in the constellation Taurus (see map). The sun moves over to the planet and they are in conjunction on June 30, and Jupiter becomes a morning star. It then separates from the sun until about Jan. 17, 1955, when it comes to opposition and is on the meridian at midnight. On Dec. 31, 1954, it crosses the meridian at about 1.20 a.m. and its stellar magnitude is -2.2.



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 Libra (see map). On April 26 it is in opposition to the sun and is visible all night. Its stellar magnitude then is +0.4, slightly less bright than Rigel. On Nov. 4 it is in conjunction with the sun.



URANUS

Uranus was discovered in 1781 by Sir William Herschel by means of a $6\frac{1}{4}$ -in. mirror-telescope made by himself. The object did not look just like a star and he observed it again four days later. It had moved amongst the stars, and he assumed it to be a comet. He could not believe that it was a new planet. However, computation later showed that it was a planet nearly twice as far from the sun as Saturn. Its period of revolution is 84 years and it rotates on its axis in about 11 hours. Its five satellites are visible only in a large telescope. 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 1954 is in Gemini. On Jan. 11, it is in opposition with the sun; on July 16 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 a year, and diameter about 200 miles. It is named Nereid.

During 1954 Neptune is still in the constellation Virgo. It is in opposition to the sun on April 15. 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. 19.



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 Leo. It is in opposition to the sun on Feb. 12, 1954, at which time its astrometric position is R.A. 9^h 58^m, Dec. +23° 06'.

ECLIPSES, 1954

In 1954 there will be five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 4, 1954, invisible in North America. This eclipse is visible generally in the Antarctic regions.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, January 18, 1954, visible in all of North America and, also, generally, in Europe, Africa and the Arctic. The beginning is not visible in the extreme western and north-western parts of North America because the moon will not yet have risen there at that time.

Circumstances of the Lunar Eclipse, January 18, 1954 (E.S.T.)

C enters penumbra	18 h	3 9.6 m	Ø	leaves umbra	23 h	13.5 m
C enters umbra	19	50.0	Œ	leaves penumbra	0	24.1
Middle of eclipse	21	31.8	Ma	gnitude of eclipse	1.	037

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 30, 1954, visible at least as a partial eclipse over the whole eastern and northern part of North America, (all of Canada except the south-western corner of British Columbia) as well as over the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, North Africa and most of Asia. The band of totality, which is about 90 miles wide, begins (at sunrise) in Minnesota, passes over the centre of Lake Superior, across Northern Ontario (including White River and Kapuskasing), touches James Bay and thence passes across Ungava to the Labrador coast, touches the southern tip of Greenland, passes over southern Norway and Sweden, across Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, Georgia, Iran, and finally ends at sunset in Northern India. In Northern Ontario totality occurs between 6.10 and 6.15 a.m. E.S.T., depending on the location, the sun being 12 to 16 degrees above the horizon; the duration of totality in the centre of the path is about a minute and a half.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, July 15, 1954, partly visible in North America and visible generally in Europe, Africa, and South America. The beginning is not visible in North America because the moon will not yet have risen, and the ending is visible only in the eastern and south-eastern parts of North America.

Circumstances of the Lunar Eclipse, July 15, 1954 (E.S.T.)

C enters penumbra	16 h	47.7 m	C	leaves umbra	20 h	31.3 m
I enters umbra	18	09.4	C	leaves penumbra	21	52.9
Middle of eclipse	19	20.3	Ma	gnitude of eclipse	0.	411

V. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 25, 1954, invisible in North America, visible in South Africa and Australia.

THE SKY MONTH BY MONTH

By J. F. HEARD

THE SKY FOR JANUARY, 1954

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 44m to 20h 56m and its Decl. changes from $23^{\circ} 04'$ S. to $17^{\circ} 19'$ S. The equation of time changes from -3m 15s to -13m 34s. The earth is in perihelion or nearest the sun on the 2nd. There is an annular eclipse on the 4th, 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. On the night of January 18 there is a total eclipse of the moon, visible in North America.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 47m, Decl. 23° 12' S. and transits at 12h 14m. It is in superior conjunction on the 14th and is thus too near the sun for observation this month.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 30m, Decl. 22° 33' S. and transits at 11h 55 m. Superior conjunction is on the 29th and so Venus is too close to the sun for observation during this month.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 52m, Decl. 15° 21' S. and transits at 7h 16m. It is a morning star in Libra visible in the south-east for about five hours before sunrise. It is not prominent, the stellar magnitude being +1.4. Conjunction with Saturn is on the 2nd.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 06m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 27'$ N. and transits at 21h 26m. It is in Taurus, well up in the east by sunset and visible till nearly dawn. 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. 14h 27m, Decl. $12^{\circ} 02'$ S. and transits at 6h 50m. It is in Libra rising about two hours after midnight. (See Mars.)

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 31m, Decl. 22° 18' N. and transits at 23h 50m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 39m, Decl. 8° 28' S. and transits at 6h 02m.

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

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA MONTH BY MONTH

Bү	Ruth	J.	Northcott
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JANUARY January <th <="" colspan="2" january<="" th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Phen.</th></th>	<th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Phen.</th>							Phen.
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Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of time on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY, 1954

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 56m to 22h 46m and its Decl. changes from 17° 19' S. to 7° 52' S. The equation of time changes from -13m 34s to a maximum of -14m 20s on the 11th and then to -12m 36s at the end of the month. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 11.

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

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 22h 58m, Decl. 5° 14' S. and transits at 13h 19m. On the 13th it is at greatest eastern elongation and may be seen at this time as an evening star low in the south-west just after sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 22h 09m, Decl. $12^{\circ} 56'$ S. and transits at 12h 32m. It is too close to the sun for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 04m, Decl. $19^{\circ} 53'$ S. and transits at 6h 25m. Moving from Libra into Scorpius and passing to the north of Antares, it is a morning star rising almost two hours after midnight.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 01m, Decl. 22° 26' N. and transits at 19h 19m. It is in Taurus, well up in the east at sunset, seen till about three hours after midnight. On the 10th it is stationary in right ascension and resumes direct, or eastward, motion. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipse, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 31m, Decl. 12° 13' S. and transits at 4h 52m. It is in Libra and rises about midnight. On the 17th it is stationary in right ascension and begins to retrograde, i.e., move westward among the stars.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 26m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 29'$ N. and transits at 21h 43m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 39m, Decl. 8° 26' S. and transits at 4h 00m.

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

FEBRUARY 75th Meridian Civil Time					Phen. of Jupiter's Sat. 22h 45m
b	h	m		hm	1
Mon. 1					3024*
Tue. 2					31024
Wed. 3	10	55	New Moon	11 57	32014
	14	52	$\sigma \circ \mathfrak{Q} = \mathfrak{Q} = \mathfrak{Q} \circ \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z} \mathfrak{Z}$		02011
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Fri. 5					01324
Sat. 6	1	00	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from ⊕. 226.600 mi	8 46	12043
Sun. 7			······································		42013
Mon. 8					d4102
Tue. 9	19		ξ in Ω	5 36	d43O2
Wed. 10	3	29	First Quarter		43201
	7		24 Stationary in R.A.		
Thu. 11					4310*
Fri. 12	0	24	√21 € 21 3° 30′ S	2 25	40312
	18		$\sigma^{\circ} \mathbf{P} \odot$ Dist. from \oplus . 3.187.000.000 mi		
Sat. 13	15	1	8 Greatest elongation E., 18° 09'		41203
Sun. 14	10		8 in Perihelion	23 14	24013
	12	23	♂Გ₡ <u>Გ</u> 0°07′ N		
Mon. 15					10342
Tue. 16					d3O24
Wed. 17	14	17	Full Moon	20 04	3204*
	20	1	b Stationary in R.A		
Thu. 18					31204
Fri. 19	12		8 Stationary in R.A		0124*
Sat. 20		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16 53	12034
Sun. 21	23		Q Greatest Hel. Lat. S		20134
Mon. 22	2		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \bigoplus , 251,900 mi		10324
	13	47	σΨ€ Ψ 7° 22′ Ν		
Tue. 23	16	33	♂ b C b 7° 51′ N	13 42	34012
Wed. 24	16		g Greatest Hel. Lat. N		3420*
	21		σ & Q & δ° 21' Ν		
Thu. 25	18	29	Last Quarter		43210
	23	53	୦ ଟି ଐ ଁ ଟ¹ 4° 20′ N		
Fri. 26				10 32	4O312
Sat. 27	!				d 4 1 O3
Sun. 28					4201 3

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

THE SKY FOR MARCH, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During March the sun's R.A. increases from 22h 46m to 0h 39m and its Decl. changes from 7° 52' S. to 4° 15' N. The equation of time changes from -12m 36s to -4m 10s. On the 20th at 22h 54m 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. 22h 13m, Decl. 9° 45' S. and transits at 10h 43m. Inferior conjunction is on the 1st and greatest western elongation is on the 28th. This elongation, however, is very unfavourable, Mercury being too low in the east at sunrise for easy observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 19m, Decl. 0° 42' N. and transits at 12h 51m. It is an evening star to be seen, especially later in the month, very low in the west just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 17h 06m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 23'$ S. and transits at 5h 37m. It is in Scorpius and rises soon after midnight. Western quadrature occurs on the first.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 08m, Decl. 22° 40' N. and transits at 17h 37m. It is in Taurus, about on the meridian at sunset and setting about 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. 14h 29m, Decl. 11° 56' S. and transits at 2h 59m. It is in Libra rising about two hours before midnight.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 23m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 34'$ N. and transits at 19h 51m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 37m, Decl. 8° 14' S. and transits at 2h 08m.

Pluto-For information in regard to this planet, see p. 29.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	n. of iter's at. 15m
Mon. 1 5 $\sigma' \ \& \odot$ Inferior 7 21 410 Tue. 2 $\Box \sigma' \odot$ West 430 Wed. 3	
21 $\Box \sigma^2 \odot$ West. 430 Tue. 2)23
Tue. 2 430 Wed. 3 \dots Thu. 4 10 52 $\sigma' \notin \mathbb{C}$ $\vartheta \circ \circ 09' \text{ S}$	
Wed. 3 3 324 Thu. 4 10 52 $\sigma' \ g \ G$ $g \ 0^{\circ} \ 0^{\circ} \ 5$ $4 \ 10$ 324 22 11 Image: New Moon $4 \ 10$ 324 Fri. 5 17 $04 \ \sigma' \ g \ G$ $\varphi \ 6^{\circ} \ 28' \ S$ 30 Sat. 6 5 Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 223, 500 mi. 100 Sun. 7	12
Thu. 4 10 52 $\sigma \notin \mathfrak{C}$ \mathfrak{G}	10
22 11 11 11 11 10 10 10 Fri. 5 17 04 $o' \ Q \ C$ $Q \ 6^{\circ} \ 28' \ S$ 30 Sat. 6 5 Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 223, 500 mi 100 Sun. 7	04
Fri. 5 17 04 $\mathcal{O} \not= \mathcal{Q}$ $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{O}^{\circ} 28^{\circ} S$ 30 Sat. 6 5 Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 223, 500 mi 100 Sun. 7 1 00 20 Mon. 8 11 $\Box 2 \mathcal{O}$ East 100 Tue. 9	
Sat. 6 5 Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \bigoplus , 223, 500 mi 100 Sun. 7	24
Sun. 7 100 20 Mon. 8 11 $\Box 2 I \odot$ 100 Tue. 9 \ldots 100 21 Wed. 10 \ldots \ldots 21 49 30 Thu, 11 8 21 $\sigma' 2 I G$ 21 3° 08' S. 320	234
Mon. 8 II $\Box 24 \odot$ East. IO Tue. 9	34
Iue. 9 $21 49 30$ Wed. 10 321 Thu. 11 8 21 $\sigma' 21 $ 2 3° 08' S. 320	54 ~
Wed. 10 10^{-1} 321^{-1} Thu. 11 8 21 $\sigma'21^{\circ}$ 21° 326° 320° 320 321° 321° 321° 321° 321°	24
1 nu, 11 8 21 6	04
	114
E. 10 12 51 9 First Quarter	\ 0 *
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$)2* \\\\\\
Sat. 13 13 Q Stationary in R.A)23
$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 45 & 0 & 0 & 15 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 14 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	112
Sun. 14 420 Map 15 15 97	10 10*
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10' \19
10e. 10 40 Wed 17 40	900
Wed. 17 451 Thy 18 19.17 429	20 01
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	01 \9*
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 192
Sat. 20 2 φ In 0	20
Sup 21 13 Moon in Approve Dist from \oplus 252 400 mi 0.06 200	13
Sum 21 10 moon in Apogee. Dist. from (), 202,400 mi 9 00 20.	υr
Mon 22 21 28 σ b σ b τ b τ 11 N	34
The 23 do	24
Wed 24 5 55 312	<u>04</u>
Thu. 25	014
Fri. 26 9 34 $\sigma' \sigma' \sigma$)24
Sat. 27 11 14 \bigcirc Last Quarter	324
14 Stationary in R.A.	
Sun. 28 10 8 Greatest elongation W., 27° 49' 201	43
Mon. 29	03
Tue. 30 9 8 in Aphelion 403	312
Wed. 31 d43	10

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

THE SKY FOR APRIL, 1954

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 39m to 2h 31m and its Decl. changes from 4° 15' N. to 14° 51' N. The equation of time changes from -4m 10s to +2m 52s, being zero on the 16th; 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 13m, Decl. $1^{\circ} 25'$ S. and transits at 10h 43m. It is west of the sun all month but too close to it for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 42m, Decl. 15° 33' N. and transits at 13h 12m. It is an evening star becoming now a prominent feature low in the west just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 04m, Decl. 23° 44' S. and transits at 4h 32m. It is in Sagittarius and rises about midnight. It has now brightened appreciably to stellar magnitude -0.2.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 27m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 03'$ N. and transits at 15h 54m. It is in Taurus, well past the meridian at sunset and setting about 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. 14h 22m, Decl. 11° 17' S. and transits at 0h 50m. It is just east of Spica and rises about an hour after sunset. Opposition is on the 26th.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 23m, Decl. 22° 33' N. and transits at 17h 49m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 34m, Decl. 7° 56' S. and transits at 0h 03m and 23h 59m.

			APRIL 75th Meridian Civil Time	Min. of Algol	Phen. of Jupiter's Sat. 21h 45m
d Thu. 1 Fri 2	h 13	m 27	ଟ ହି €	h m 20 23	43201
Sat. 3	7	25	New Moon.		4012*
Sun. 4 Mon. 5	13 13 2	28	σ ♀ € ♀ 5° 52′ S	17 12	42O3* 421O3
Tue. 6	21	24	$\sim 01 \text{cm}$ $01 9^{\circ} 23^{\circ} \text{S}$	14 01	04132
Thu. 8	6	04		14 01	32014 3104*
FII. 9	22	53	$\sigma' \circ \P \qquad \qquad$	10 50	0194*
Sat. 10 Sun. 11 Mon 12		05	P First Quarter	10 90	124° 21034 d2034
Tue. 13 Wed. 14				7 40	01324 31042
Thu. 15 Fri. 16	0		σ0 Ψ⊙ Dist. from ⊕, 2,723,000,000 mi.	4 2 9	324O1 431O*
Sat. 17	15 23	58	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \bigoplus , 252,600 mi $\sigma' \Psi \bigoplus \psi$ 7° 11' N		43012
Sun 18 Mon. 19	0	48 01	ت Full Moon ۲۰ ه و ۵ ه ۲۰ 48' N	1 18	412O3 d42O3
	6 17		 ዩ in		
Tue. 20 Wed. 21			Lyrid meteors	22 07	4023* 41302 32401
Fri. 23 Sat. 24	12	20	୪ ଟ¹ € ଟ¹ 0° 36′ N	18 56	312O4 30124
Sun. 25 Mon. 26	23 15	57	C Last Quarter		12O34 2O134
Tue. 27 Wed. 28			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15 45	0234* 13024
Thu. 29 Fri. 30				12 34	32O14 312O4

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

THE SKY FOR MAY, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During May the sun's R.A. increases from 2h 31m to 4h 33m and its Decl. changes from 14° 51′ N. to 21° 57′ N. The equation of time changes from +2m 52s to a maximum of +3m 46s on the 15th and then to +2m 28s 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. 3h 54m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 21'$ N. and transits at 12h 29m. Superior conjunction is on the 8th and the planet is poorly placed all month for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 14m, Decl. 24° 07' N. and transits at 13h 47m. It is an evening star prominent in the west for about two hours after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 36m, Decl. 24° 50' S. and transits at 3h 06m. It is in Sagittarius and rises before midnight. On the 23rd it is stationary in right ascension and begins to retrograde, i.e., move westward among the stars.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 52m, Decl. 23° 19' N. and transits at 14h 20m. It is moving into Gemini, is well down in the west at sunset and visible for only an hour or two. 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. 14h 13m, Decl. 10° 34' S. and transits at 22h 40m. It is just east of Spica, well up in the east at sunset and visible until nearly dawn.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 27m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 25'$ N. and transits at 15h 55m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 31m, Decl. 7° 39' S. and transits at 21h 58m.

			MAY 75th Meridian Civil Time	Min. of Algol	Phen. of Jupiter's Sat. 21h 30m
d	h	m		h m	1
Sat. 1					30412
Sun. 2	2		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,200 mi		41023
	6	21	σ⊈⊈ ⊈ 6° 13′ S		
	15	22	New Moon		
Mon. 3			-	9 23	42013
Tue. 4			Eta Aquarid meteors		41023
	7	51	α' ♀ ∅ ♀ 2° 36′ S		
Wed 5	15	10	$\sqrt{2}$ 0 2 1° 54′ S		d4O32
Thu 6	10			6 12	43201
Fri 7	8	04	ά δ 0° 46′ N	•	43210
Sat 8	18	01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		43012
Sat. 0	10		\neq 1100		10012
Sun 0	10	17	b First Quarter	3 01	14023
Mar 10	10	11		0.01	20413
Tue 11				22 50	1034*
Tue. 11				40 00	01324
wed. 12			8 in Deuthalten		220/4*
Inu. 13	9		\mathcal{Q} In Perinellon	00 20	2204
Fri. 14	21	1.0	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,300 mi	20 39	32104
Sat. 15	4	48	$\sigma \Psi \mathbb{Q} \qquad \Psi 7^{\circ} 16^{\circ} \mathbb{N} \dots \dots$		100124
Sun. 16	2		σ P @ P 7° 53' Ν	17 00	1024*
Mon. 17	16	47	Full Moon	17 28	20143
Tue. 18					12403
Wed. 19			••••••••••••		40132
Thu. 20				14 17	4320*
Fri. 21	3	22	$\sigma' \circ \sigma' \circ $		43210
Sat. 22	23		φ in Perihelion		43012
Sun. 23	7		oʻ♀24. ♀ 1° 30′ N	11 06	4102*
	15		§ Greatest Hel. Lat. N		
	16		d Stationary in R.A		
Mon. 24		}	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		42013
Tue. 25	8	49	C Last Quarter		41203
Wed. 26				7 55	40132
Thu. 27					d3104
Fri. 28					d32O4
Sat. 29				4 44	30124
Sun. 30	8		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 224,200 mi		13024
Mon. 31	14		σ ⊈ 2° 14′ N		20134
	23	03	New Moon		

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

THE SKY FOR JUNE, 1954

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 33m to 6h 38m and its Decl. changes from $21^{\circ} 57'$ N. to $23^{\circ} 27'$ N. at the solstice on the 21st at 17h 55m E.S.T., and then to $23^{\circ} 10'$ N. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +2m 28s to -3m 31s, being zero on the 14th; that is, the apparent sun changes from being west of the mean sun to being east of it. There is a total eclipse on the 30th, visible in North America. For changes in the ength 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. 7h 11m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 43'$ N. and transits at 13h 39m. Greatest eastern elongation is on the 9th and at about this time Mercury may be seen as an evening star in Gemini about 15° above the western horizon just after sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 57m, Decl. 22° 39' N. and transits at 14h 27m. It is an evening star dominating the western sky for about two hours after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 24m, Decl. 27° 00' S. and transits at 0h 52m. It is in Sagittarius, rising shortly after sunset. It is now at its brightest (mag. -2.3) and is prominent in the southern sky all night. On the 24th it is in opposition.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 21m, Decl. 23° 18' N. and transits at 12h 48m. It is too close to the sun for easy observation. Conjunction with the sun is on the 30th. 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. 14h 07m, Decl. 10° 05' S. and transits at 20h 32m. It is just east of Spica and just east of the meridian at sunset.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 33m, Decl. 22° 11' N. and transits at 13h 59m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 29m, Decl. 7° 29' S. and transits at 19h 54m.

	JUNE 75th Meridian Civil Time								
d	h	m	1	hm					
Tue. 1			1	1 32	12034				
Wed. 2	11	11	σ′2ℓ Ω 1° 15′ S		01234				
	15	21	σ ⁸ ⁶ ⁸ 1° 06′ N.						
Thu. 3	6	05	σ′♀ € ♀ 1° 32′ N.	22 21	13024				
	19	47	ά (f)		10021				
Fri. 4		1			32401				
Sat. 5					3402*				
Sun 6				10 10	43102				
Mon 7				19 10	10102				
Tue 8	4	13	h First Quarter						
Wed Q	9		8 Greatest alongation F 24° 01'	15 50					
weu. J	22		$\checkmark 0 \diamond 0 1^{\circ} 92/ N$	10 09					
Thu 10	20		$0 \neq 0 \qquad \neq 1 \ 20 \ N \dots \dots \dots \dots$						
Thu. 10	10	1	$M_{\text{res}} = \Lambda_{\text{res}}$ Dist from Φ 071 000 mi						
rn. 11	10	40	Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,800 mi						
C . 10	10	43	$\sigma \Psi \Phi \qquad \Psi 7^{\circ} 23^{\circ} N$						
Sat. 12	6	13	σ P Q P 7° 57′ Ν	12 48					
Sun. 13	18		QGreatest Hel. Lat. N						
Mon. 14			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••						
Tue. 15				9 3 6					
Wed. 16	2		$[\mathfrak{L} $ in \mathfrak{V}						
	7	06	Full Moon						
Thu. 17	2	31	୪ ୪ ⁷ ଐ ୪ ⁷ 2° 56′ S						
Fri. 18				$6\ 25$					
Sat . 19									
Sun. 20									
Mon. 21	17	55	\odot enters \odot , Summer commences. Long. of \odot , 90°	3 14					
Tue. 22	9		8 Stationary in R.A						
Wed. 23	14	46	C Last Quarter						
Thu. 24	12		$o^{\circ}o^{\uparrow}\odot$ Dist. from \oplus , 40,160,000 mi	0 03					
Fri. 25									
Sat. 26	9		8 in Aphelion	20 51					
Sun. 27	5		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus . 227.300 mi.						
Mon. 28									
Tue. 29				17 40					
Wed. 30			Total eclipse of \bigcirc . See p. 29.						
	7	26	New Moon						
	7	38	√ 21 € 21 0° 38' S						
	13	00	イクIO イクIO						
	21	07	~ 80 $83^{\circ} 41'$ S						
	1 <i>4</i> 1	1.01							

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 June 7 to July 22.

THE SKY FOR JULY, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During July the sun's R.A. increases from 6h 38m to 8h 43m and its Decl. changes from $23^{\circ} 10'$ N. to $18^{\circ} 13'$ N. The equation of time changes from -3m 31s to a maximum of -6m 24s on the 27th and then to -6m 17s at the end of the month. On the 3rd 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. There is a partial eclipse of the moon on the night of the 15th, visible in parts of eastern North America.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 40m, Decl. 18° 32' N. and transits at 11h 08m. Inferior conjunction is on the 6th and greatest western elongation on the 26th. Thus at the end of the month it is a good morning star, being visible ten to fifteen degrees above the eastern horizon in Gemini just before sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 18m, Decl. 12° 09' N. and transits at 14h 49m. It dominates the western sky for about two hours after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 17h 47m, Decl. $28^{\circ} 21'$ S. and transits at 22h 12m. It is in Sagittarius, well up in the south-east at sunset and visible most of the night. On the 2nd it is nearest the earth and on the 29th it resumes direct, i.e., eastward, motion among the stars.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 50m, Decl. 22° 56' N. and transits at 11h 19m. It is too close to the sun for easy observation. 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. 14h 05m, Decl. 10° 06' S. and transits at 18h 32m. It is just east of Spica, is past the meridian at sunset and sets before midnight. On the 7th it is stationary in right ascension and resumes direct, or eastward, motion.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 41m, Decl. 21° 54' N. and transits at 12h 09m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 29m. Decl. 7° 28' S. and transits at 17h 56m.

			JULY	Min.	Phen. of
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 4h 45m
d	h	m		h m	
Thu. 1	8	23	σ δ C δ 1° 13′ Ν		
Fri. 2	3		o ¹ nearest \oplus . Dist. from \oplus , 39,740,000 mi.	14 29	
Sat. 3	9	53	$\sigma \neq \mathbb{Q} \qquad \qquad \varphi \stackrel{5^{\circ}}{\rightarrow} 06' \text{ N}$		
C	15		\oplus in Aphelion. Dist. from \odot , 94,450,000 mi.		
Sun. 4	10		тт т д		
Mon. 5	18		Ψ in K.A	11 17	
Wod 7	10		$0 \neq 0$ Interior		
weu. 7	20	22	First Quester		
Thu 8	20 19	00	\mathcal{W} First Quarter	0.00	
Fri Q	3	02	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 00	
III. J	12	51	\sim b α b 7° 54' N		
Sat 10	12	01	~ 8.91 8 4° 52′ S		
Sun. 11	14		$0 \neq 4 \qquad \neq \pm 52 \dots \dots \dots$	4 55	
Mon. 12				4 00	
Tue. 13	19	18	d d™ d™ 3° 20′ S		
Wed. 14				1 43	
Thu. 15			Partial eclipse of (F. See p. 29	1 10	
	19	29			
Fri. 16	5		$\Box \Psi \odot$ east	22 32	
	6		₫ 8 0		
	16		§ Greatest Hel. Lat. S		
	23		§ Stationary in R.A		
Sat. 17					
Sun. 18					
Mon. 19	21		24 in &	19 21	
Tue. 20					
Wed. 21					
Thu. 22	19	14	C Last Quarter	16 09	O2134
Fri. 23	14		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 229,600 mi		10234
Sat. 24			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		23014
Sun. 25			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	12 58	32104
Mon. 26	7		$\Box \flat \bigcirc \qquad \text{east} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$		34012
-	22		ξ Greatest elongation W., 19° 49'		
Tue. 27	19				4302*
Wed. 28			Delta Aquarid meteors	9 46	42103
		57	σ4@ '40°00'		
	3	26	φ 1° 48′ S		
Th. 00	20	10	$ \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \circ \psi & \sigma & 1 \\ z & z \\ z$		
1 nu. 29	10	00	σ' Stationary in K.A		4013*
F. 20	11	20	1 New Moon		11000
FTI. 30 Sat 21			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	0.07	41023
Jat. 01		1] • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	635	d42O1

THE SKY FOR AUGUST, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During August the sun's R.A. increases from 8h 43m to 10h 39m and its Decl. changes from $18^{\circ} 13'$ N. to $8^{\circ} 34'$ N. The equation of time changes from -6m 17s to -0m 15s. 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 09m, Decl. 17° 59' N. and transits at 11h 41m. It is in superior conjunction on the 21st and is poorly placed for observation all month.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 23m, Decl. 3° 01' S. and transits at 14h 51m. It dominates the western sky for about two hours after sunset. It is in conjunction with Spica on the 31st.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 17h 48m, Decl. $28^{\circ} 01'$ S. and transits at 20h 14m. It is in Sagittarius, about on the meridian at sunset and prominent in the southwest until about midnight.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 19m, Decl. 22° 14' N. and transits at 9h 46m. It is a morning star in Gemini rising about two hours 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. 14h 10m, Decl. $10^{\circ} 37'$ S. and transits at 16h 35m. It is low in the south-west at sunset and sets about three hours later.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 49m, Decl. 21° 35' N. and transits at 10h 15m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 30m, Decl. 7° 39' S. and transits at 15h 56m.

4				AUGUST 75th Meridian Civil Time	Min. of	Phen. of Jupiter's Sat.
					111801	4n 30m
	d	h	m		h m	
Sun.	1					43210
Mon.	2	13	18	ା ଦିହି ⊈ି ହି 5° 52′ N		34012
Tue.	3				3 24	31042
Wed.	4	7		σ ቑ δ ቑ 0° 35′ S		d2O34
		17		§ in Ω		
Thu.	5	2	27	σΨ € Ψ 7° 19′ Ν		0134*
		22		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,200 mi		
		22	08	♂ ♭ € b 7° 40′ N		
Fri.	6	13	50	First Quarter	0 12	10234
Sat.	7					20314
Sun.	8	19		φ in ¹⁰	21 01	32104
Mon.	9	8		۵ in Perihelion		30124
Tue.	10	2	32	ර්් ℃ ් 3° 06′ S		31024
Wed.	11				17 49	d2O13
Thu.	12			Perseid meteors		42O3*
Fri.	13					41023
Sat.	14	6	03	Full Moon	14 3 8	d4O1 3
Sun.	15					42310
Mon.	. 16					43021
Tue.	17	21		♂ B⊙	$11 \ 26$	43102
Wed.	18	1		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 228,200 mi		4201*
Thu.	19	14		و Greatest Hel. Lat. N		203**
Fri.	20	23	51	C Last Quarter	8 15	dO423
Sat.	21	15		$\sigma \notin \odot$ Superior		O2134
Sun.	22					23104
Mon	. 23				5 03	30214
Tue.	2 4	20	08	♂ 24 € 24 0° 39′ N		31024
Wed.	. 25	6	05	ර ටී € ටී 1° 35′ N		2014*
Thu.	26				1 52	21034
Fri.	27					dO423
Sat.	28	5	21	New Moon	22 41	40123
Sun.	2 9	1	01	୪ ୫ €		42130
Mon	. 30					4301*
Tue.	31				19 29	43102

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

THE SKY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During September the sun's R.A. increases from 10h 39m to 12h 27m and its Decl. changes from 8° 34' N. to 2° 53' S. The equation of time changes from -0m 15s to +10m 01s, the apparent sun passing to the west of the mean sun on the 1st. On the 23rd at 8h 56m 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. 12h 38m, Decl. 4° 29' S. and transits at 13h 05m. It is east of the sun all month but too close to it for observation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 16m, Decl. 17° 17' S. and transits at 14h 42m. Greatest eastern elongation is on the 6th and the planet is seen for almost two hours after sunset in the south-west. It is in conjunction with Saturn on the 15th.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 40m, Decl. 26° 48' S. and transits at 19h 04m. It is in Sagittarius visible low in the south until nearly midnight.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 44m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 23'$ N. and transits at 8h 09m. It rises after midnight and dominates the eastern sky until dawn. 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. 14h 19m, Decl. 11° 33' S. and transits at 14h 42m. It is very low in the south-west at sunset and sets about two hours later. (See Venus).

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 55m, Decl. 21° 19' N. and transits at 8h 19m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 33m, Decl. 7° 58' S. and transits at 13h 57m.

	SEPTEMBER 75th Meridian Civil Time								
d	h	m		h m					
Wed. 1	9	31	୪ ହ ଏ ହ 3° 05′ N		43201				
	11	18	ሪΨ€ Ψ 7° 06′ N						
Thu. 2	9		ፊ♀Ψ ♀ 4° 09′ S		42103				
	9	16	♂ þ € þ 7° 18′ N						
	17		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,600 mi						
Fri. 3			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$16 \ 18$	40123				
Sat. 4					4023*				
Sun. 5	7	28	First Quarter		d2410				
Mon. 6	1		Q Greatest elongation E., 46° 14'	$13 \ 06$	3014*				
Tue. 7	4	41	୪ ଟି ଐ ଓ ଟି 3° 15′ S		31024				
Wed. 8					32014				
Thu. 9	2		o ⁷ Greatest Hel. Lat. S	9 55	21034				
Fri. 10					01234				
Sat. 11					10234				
Sun. 12	1		ਊ in የ	643	d2O34				
	9		Qin Aphelion						
	15	19	Full Moon. Harvest Moon						
Mon. 13			- 		32014				
Tue. 14	15		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 225,000 mi		314O2				
Wed. 15	22		σ′♀Ϸ ♀ 6° 08′ S	3 32	d43O1				
Thu. 16					42103				
Fri. 17					40213				
Sat. 18				0 21	41023				
Sun. 19	6	11	Last Quarter		42013				
Mon. 20				21 09	4320*				
Tue, 21	10	45	of 24 € 24 1° 20′ N		43102				
	14	03	♂ ð € ô 1° 53′ N						
Wed. 22	8		ξ in Aphelion		3021*				
Thu. 23	8	56	⊙ enters≏, Autumn commences. Long.of ⊙, 180°	17 58	21034				
Fri. 24					02134				
Sat. 25					10234				
Sun. 26	0		σ ξ Ψ ξ 3° 42′ S	14 47	20134				
	19	50	New Moon						
Mon. 27	-				2304*				
Tue. 28	19	58	σΨ € Ψ 6° 55′ N		31024				
Wed. 29	3	12	Ø ₽ 2° 42′ N	11 35	30214				
	21	19	♂ ▶ €						
Thu. 30	9		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,300 mi		21304				
	17	14	ଟ ହ ⊈ ଦୁ 1° 13′ S						

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

THE SKY FOR OCTOBER, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During October the sun's R.A. increases from 12h 27m to 14h 23m and its Decl. changes from 2° 53' S. to 14° 11' S. The equation of time changes from +10m 01s to +16m 20s. 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 42m, Decl. 19° 14' S. and transits at 13h 08m. It is in greatest eastern elongation on the 5th, but this is an unfavourable elongation, Mercury being too low in the west after sunset for easy observation. Inferior conjunction is on the 29th.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 37m, Decl. 25° 38' S. and transits at 14h 03m. It is seen low in the south-west for a short time after sunset. Greatest brilliancy (mag. -4.4) is on the 11th.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 54m, Decl. $23^{\circ} 37'$ S. and transits at 18h 20m. It is in Sagittarius and may be seen in the south and south-west all evening. It sets an hour before midnight. Eastern quadrature occurs on the 28th.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 01m, Decl. 20° 41' N. and transits at 6h 28m. It is in Gemini rising about midnight and dominating the eastern sky until dawn. 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. 14h 32m, Decl. 12° 38' S. and transits at 12h 57m. It is too close to the sun for easy observation.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 59m, Decl. 21° 09' N. and transits at 6h 25m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 37m, Decl. 8° 22' S. and transits at 12h 03m.

	OCTOBER 75th Meridian Civil Time									
d	h	m		h m						
Fri. 1					4013*					
Sat. 2				8 24	41023					
Sun. 3					42013					
Mon. 4	6		♂ in Perihelion		42310					
	16		Q Greatest Hel. Lat. S							
Tue. 5	0	31	First Quarter	$5 \ 12$	*43O2					
	18	47	රට් Œ ට් 3° 59′ S							
	23		§ Greatest elongation E., 25° 32'							
Wed. 6					43012					
Thu. 7	23		σ 21 δ 21 0° 21′ S		4210*					
Fri. 8			·	2 01	4013*					
Sat. 9	6		σ ξ b ξ 5° 34′ S		10423					
Sun. 10				22 50	20134					
Mon. 11	3		♀ Greatest brilliancy		21304					
Tue. 12	0	10	Full Moon. Hunter's Moon		30124					
	16		g Greatest Hel. Lat. S							
	21		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,500 mi							
Wed. 13				19 3 9	3024*					
Thu. 14					23104					
Fri. 15					20134					
Sat. 16				16 27	10243					
Sun. 17					dO413					
Mon. 18	7		8 Stationary in R.A		d2410					
	15	30	Last Ouarter							
	21	07	ά δ Φ δ 2° 13′ N							
	22	53	$\sigma 21 $ ($21 1^{\circ} 58' N$							
Tue. 19	13		$\zeta \Psi \odot$	13 16	43021					
Wed. 20	10		0 + 0	10 10	4302*					
Thu. 21	9		∏ô⊙ west		d4320					
Fri. 22	Ū		Orionid meteors	10 05	42013					
	16		$\Box 20$ west.							
Sat. 23					41023					
Sun. 24	6		α 8 b 8 4° 41′ S.		40213					
Mon 25	14		\circ Stationary in R A	6 54	24103					
Tue 26	4	12	$\nabla \Psi \Phi = \Psi 6^{\circ} 50' N$	0 01	30241					
140. 20	12	47			00211					
Wed 27	3	28	α 8 Ø 8 2° 53' N		31024					
Wear 21	g	40	$\checkmark b @ b 6^\circ 35' N$		01021					
	18		Moon in Apogee Dist from \oplus 252 600 mi							
Thu 28	10		$\Box a^2 \odot$ east	3 42	d3204					
- II (II) - I I (I	18	15	$\overrightarrow{0}$	0 12	LODOT					
Fri 20	16	10			20134					
Sat 30	10				10234					
Sun 31	16		8 in Ω	0.31	02134					
~	10			0.01	. Calor					

THE SKY FOR NOVEMBER, 1954

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

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

The Sun—During November the sun's R.A. increases from 14h 23m to 16h 26m and its Decl. changes from 14° 11′ S. to 21° 41′ S. The equation of time changes from +16m 20s to a maximum of +16m 23s on the 3rd and then to +11m 14s 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. 14h 06m, Decl. 10° 17′ S. and transits at 10h 32m. Greatest western elongation is on the 14th and at about this time Mercury is a good morning star in Libra some ten to fifteen degrees above the southeastern horizon just before sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 17m, Decl. 22° 05' S. and transits at 11h 38m. It is too close to the sun for observation most of the month, inferior conjunction being on the 15th.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 21h 18m, Decl. $17^{\circ} 36'$ S. and transits at 17h 42m. It is in Capricornus and is visible low in the south-west all evening, setting an hour before midnight.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 09m, Decl. 20° 24' N. and transits at 4h 33m. It is in Gemini, rising in the late evening (3 hr. before midnight) and is visible the rest of the night. On the 17th it is stationary in right ascension and begins to retrograde, i.e., move westward among the stars. 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. 14h 46m, Decl. $13^{\circ} 47'$ S. and transits at 11h 09m. It is too close to the sun for easy observation. Conjunction with the sun is on the 4th.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 59m, Decl. 21° 09' N. and transits at 4h 24m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 42m, Decl. 8° 46' S. and transits at 10h 05m.

	NOVEMBER							
			75th Meridian Civil Time	Algol	3h 15m			
d Mon. 1 Tue. 2 Wed. 3	h 15	m 55	 First Quarter 	h m 21 20	21034 3014* d3102			
	9		Stationary in R.A		40102			
	14	28	୪ ସି ଐ ସି 5° 03′ S		}			
Thu. 4	20		$\sigma \mathfrak{b} \odot$		34201			
Fri. 5	7		۵ in Perihelion	18 09	420**			
Sat. 6					41023			
Sun. 7	8		§ Stationary in R.A	1	40123			
Mon. 8			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14 58	42103			
Tue. 9					4301*			
Wed. 10			Taurid meteors		34102			
	8		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 221,500 mi					
	9	29	Full Moon	i				
Thu. 11	1			11 47	34201			
Fri. 12					2304*			
Sat. 13		1			dO234			
Sun. 14	19		§ Greatest elongation W., 19° 19'	8 36	01234			
Mon. 15	2		σ♀⊙ Inferior		21034			
	4	46	ර Ĉ € Ĉ 2° 29′ N					
	8	50	σ 24 € 24 2° 25′ N					
	14		Greatest Hel. Lat. N					
Tue. 16			Leonid meteors		32014			
Wed. 17	3		24 Stationary in R.A.	5 24	31024			
	4	32	Last Ouarter					
Thu. 18	1		~		d3O14			
Fri. 19					23104			
Sat. 20				2 13	40123			
Sun. 21					40123			
Mon. 22	12	10	σΨ Φ Ψ 6° 52′ Ν	$23 \ 02$	42103			
Tue. 23	19		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from ⊕. 252.600 mi.	•-	42301			
	20		σ ^β ^β ^{0°} 25′ S					
	22	06	$\sigma \not = 0$ $b = 6^{\circ} 23' N$					
	22	23	α ⁸ ⁶ ^{5°} 57′ N					
Wed. 24	1	56	$\sigma \neq \mathbb{Q}$ $\varphi \neq 30' \text{ N}$		43102			
Thu. 25	0	00		19 51	43021			
	7	30		10 01	10021			
Fri. 26		00			42310			
Sat. 27			Bielid meteors.		40213			
Sun. 28	19		$\sigma \varphi b \qquad \varphi 2^{\circ} 32' S$	16 40	023**			
Mon. 29	23		φ in Ω	10 10	21043			
Tue. 30					d2014			

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

THE SKY FOR DECEMBER, 1954

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 26m to 18h 43m and its Decl. changes from 21° 41' S. to 23° 27' S. at the solstice on the 22nd at 4h 25m E.S.T. and then to 23° 05' S. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +11m 14s to zero on the 25th and then to -3m 08s at the end of the month. There is an annular eclipse on the 25th invisible in North America. 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. 17h 02m, Decl. 23° 25' S. and transits at 11h 31m. It is in superior conjunction on the 25th and is poorly placed for observation all month.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 58m, Decl. 14° 09' S. and transits at 9h 24m. It is now a morning star dominating the south-eastern sky for about three hours before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 22h 39m, Decl. 9° 38' S. and transits at 17h 05m. It is in Aquarius and may be seen low in the south-west all evening. It has now declined to stellar magnitude +0.7.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 04m, Decl. 20° 45' N. and transits at 2h 30m. It is in Gemini, rising about three hours after sunset and visible the rest of the night. 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. 14h 59m, Decl. 14° 45' S. and transits at 9h 25m. It is a morning star in Libra rising about three hours before the sun.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 57m, Decl. 21° 18' N. and transits at 2h 23m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 45m, Decl. 9° 04' S. and transits at 8h 11m.

			DECEMBER 75th Meridian Civil Time	Min. of Algol	Phen. of Jupiter's Sat. 2h 30m
d	h	ml		h m	1
Wed 1				13 29	31024
Thu 2	11	20	ഹ്രീത് ദ് 5° 59′ S.		30214
Fri 3	4	56	b First Quarter		23104
Sat 4	5	00	9 Stationary in R A	10 18	0134*
Sun 5	Ŭ			10 10	10243
Mon 6					d2043
Tue 7				7 07	24031
Wed 8	21		Moon in Perigee Dist from \oplus 222,700 mi		43102
Thu Q	0		$\begin{array}{c} \text{Hoon in Fergee. Dist. from (), 222, so min}\\ \text{8} \qquad \text{in 99} \end{array}$		43021
Ind. J	10	56	φ Full Moon		10021
Fri 10	10	00		3 57	43210
Sat 11				0 01	42031
Sup 12			Cominid meteors		41023
Sun, 12	12	37	$\checkmark \land \square \qquad \land 2^{\circ} 34' \text{ N}$		41020
	10	11	2 94 10		
Mon 19	10	44	$0 4 $ $4 2 31 $ $1 1 \dots $	0.46	42012
Tue 14				0 40	9409*
Tue. 14	10		~ 0 h $\sim 0.0^{\circ}$ 20/ N	01 95	2400
Wed. 15	19	01		21 50	20194
1 nu. 10	21	21			20124
FTI. 17			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 94	00214
Sat. 18			θ	18 24	20314
Sun. 19		14	φ in Apnelion		10234
14 00	20	14	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		10104
Mon. 20			$\Delta f = f = \frac{1}{2} \int df $	1 . 10	d0134
Tue. 21	4		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,200 mi	15 13	2034*
	4		φ Greatest brilliancy		
	10	30		×	
	14	46	ϭ ♀ ℂ ♀ 7° 20′ N		
Wed. 22	4	25	\odot enters \eth . Winter commences. Long. of \odot 270°		31024
Thu. 23			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		d3O12
Fri. 24				$12 \ 02$	34210
Sat. 25			Annular eclipse of \bigcirc . See p. 29		4201*
	2	22	♂ ♀ € ♀ 1° 20′ S		
	7		$\sigma \notin \odot$ Superior		
	2	33	New Moon		
Sun. 26					41023
Mon. 27				8 51	40213
Tue. 28					42103
Wed. 29					d43O2
Thu. 30				5 41	34012
Fri. 31	6	40	ໄດ້ ດີ ໕ ດີ 6° 16′ S		32140

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

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1954

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	JANUAR	Y	d	h m s	Sat.	Phen.	d	h m	Sat.	Phen.	d	h m	Sat.	Phen.
d	h m Sat.	Phen.	26	20 17	I	Se	26	23 50	ш	ED	19	$22 \ 40$	Ι	SI
1	01 44 I	OD	27	$22 \ 27 \ 00 \ 27$	II	TI	27	21 40	II	TI	20	22 14 10 22	I	ER
	04 25 I	ER	1 ~	00 55	ÎÎ	Te	20	$00 \ 16$	ÎÎ	ŝĭ	21	$\frac{10}{20}$ 51	шî	Se
	22 34 I 23 23 I	SI	28	$\begin{array}{c} 02 & 57 \\ 21 & 12 \end{array}$	II	Se		MAT	e C U	r	25	21 07	II	SI
2	01 05 I	Te	31		Ï	ÖD	a l	hm	Sat	Phan	27	20 57	Ï	OD
	01 30 1 02 16 II	Se TI						20 57	II	ER	28	20 20	I	Te
	03 16 II	ŝī		FEBR	UAR	RY	3	23 43	Ĩ	ÕD		20 50 21 18	Ĩ	Se
	04 43 11 20 10 I	OD	d	h m s	Sat.	Phen.	4	20 53 22 10	1 T	TI SI		$21 \ 49$	III	SI
~	22 54 I	ĔR	1	00 28	I	TI		$23 \ 04$	Î	Te		м	AY	
3	17 52 I 19 32 I	SI Te		$01 31 \\ 02 39$	ł	SI	5	$\begin{array}{c} 00 & 22 \\ 21 & 44 \end{array}$	Į	Se FP	d	h m	Sat.	Phen.
	20 04 I	Se		20 09	пî	Ťe		$\tilde{2}\tilde{2}$ $\tilde{3}\tilde{4}$	ШÎ	ŐD	2	21 55	II	TI
4	20 35 11 00 07 11	OD FR		$21 \ 43$ 21 46	щ	SI		$1851 \\ 0015$	I T	Se		20 34	II	ER
	03 32 111	TI	2	00 3 6	шî	Se	8	20 55	ÎÎ	oR		20 59	Í	· ŝi
5	17 52 II 19 04 II	Te		$ \begin{array}{ccc} 01 & 04 \\ 18 & 56 \end{array} $	I	ER		21 01 23 34	II	ED	6	20 33	I	ER
7	22 37 111	ER		$ \frac{10}{20} \frac{00}{00} $	İ	si	9	20 42	ш	Se	21	20 45	Ï	Te
8	03 29 I	OD		$21 \ 07$	I	Te	10	18 42	II	Se				
0	01 18 I	ŝi	3	$\tilde{0}\tilde{0}$ $\tilde{5}\tilde{2}$	пţ	TI	$11 \\ 12$	00^{-40}_{-05}	İ	SI		່ງເ	NE	
	02 51 I	Te		$\begin{array}{c} 03 & 05 \\ 10 & 22 \end{array}$	II	SI		20 08	I	OD	d	h m	Sat.	Phen.
	04 33 II	TI	4	19 55 19 05	п	OD	13	19 28	Ī	E K Te	9	20 02	1	0D
10	21 55 I	OD		23 48	II	ER	1.0	20 46	Į	Se		Jupiter	bein	g near
10	19 06 I	TI	8	$18 54 \\ 02 18$	1	TI Se	19	$\frac{21}{23}$ $\frac{01}{32}$	II	OR	of	e Sun, the sa	pnen itellit	es are
	19 47 I	SI		21 03	Ш	TI	10	23 38	II	ED	no	t given	from	June 8
	21 17 1 21 59 I	Se		$23 \ 30 \ 23 \ 49$	щ	Te	10	$19 24 \\ 21 46$		SI	to	July 22	<i>.</i> .	
	22 51 II	OD	9	01 44	Ш	SI	17	18 48	ĨĨ	ŝī		JU	LY	
11	19 18 I	ER		$\frac{20}{21}$ $\frac{40}{55}$	I	SI	19	$21 19 \\ 22 04$	I	OD Se	d	h m	Sat.	Phen.
12	17 43 II	TI	10	22 57	Ĩ	Ťe	$\overline{20}$	19 13	Ĩ	ŤĨ	25	04 29	IŲ	Se
	20 10 II	Te	10	21 29	I	ER Se		$ \begin{array}{c} 20 & 29 \\ 21 & 25 \end{array} $	Ť	SI Te	27 28	04 13	1 T	ED Te
••	21 42 II	Se	11	18 36	Ĩ	Se		$22 \ 42$	Ĩ	Se			-	
14	$20 \ 40 \ 111$ $23 \ 25 \ 111$	OD	12	$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 31 \\ 02 & 25 \end{array}$	H	OD ER	22	$20 04 \\ 23 41$	п	ER OD		AUG	USI	Г
	23 47 III	ĔĎ		18 44	ΠĨ	ĒR	$\overline{23}$	20 39	IÎÎ	ΤĪ	d	h m	Sat.	Phen
15 16	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ER TI	13	$19 01 \\ 19 03$	H	SI Te	24	$\begin{array}{c} 23 & 32 \\ 21 & 22 \end{array}$	ш	Te Te	45	03 58	1 TT	ED ED
	03 13 Î	ŝi		$21 \ 31$	ÎÎ	Se		$\tilde{2}\tilde{1}$ $\tilde{2}\tilde{4}$	ÎÎ	ŝĭ	14	03 41	ÎÎ	Se
17	23 42 1 02 45 1	OD ER	16	00 47	щ	OD	27	$\begin{array}{ccc} 23 & 56 \\ 21 & 10 \end{array}$	II	Se	19	$04 05 \\ 04 23$	IV	ED ED
	20 52 Î	TI		$22 \ 37$	Î	TI			Î	ŝi	20	03 57	Î	Se
	21 41 I 23 03 I	SI Te	17	$23 50 \\ 00 49$	I	SI	28	23 23 23	I	Te FR	91	04 45	I II	Te
	23 53 Î	Se	1.	$02 \ 02$	Î	Se	29	19 06	î	Se	$\tilde{23}$	03 00	ÎÎ	OR
18	01 09 11 18 09 1			$ \begin{array}{cccc} 19 & 56 \\ 23 & 25 \end{array} $	Ţ	OD FR	31	21 34	п	TI	25 27	03 41	щ	ED SI
	21 14 I	ER	18	$18 \ 19$	Î	SI		AP	RIL		21	04 29	Î	ŤĪ
19	18 22 I 20 04 II	Se		$ \begin{array}{c} 19 & 17 \\ 20 & 31 \end{array} $	Į	Te	d	hm	Sat.	Phen.	28	03 55	I	OR
	21 49 II	ŝī	19	0 0 01	Î	OD	2	$20 \ 45$	II	ER	:	SEPTH	MB	ER
20	22 31 II 00 19 II	Te		$ \begin{array}{ccc} 19 & 50 \\ 22 & 46 \end{array} $	ш	ED	3	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 19 & 52 \\ 22 & 55 \end{array} $	III	ED	d	h m	Sat.	Phen.
21	18 36 II	ER	20	19 06	11	TI		$\frac{22}{23}$ 08	11	TI	4	02 38	I	ED
22	00 07 III 02 53 III	OD		$21 \ 35$	II	Te	45	20 29 10 50	I	OD To	5	$\begin{array}{c} 02 & 13 \\ 03 & 13 \end{array}$	I	Se
	03 47 III	ED	21		ÎÌ	Se	0	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 & 50 \\ 21 & 02 \end{array} $	İ	Se		05 08	шî	Te
24	01 30 I	OD	24	$\begin{array}{c} 00 & 30 \\ 01 & 46 \end{array}$	I	TI	10	19 14	ш	OD	6	03 46	II	ED
	23 36 I	si		21 40	i	OD	11	22 28	Ϊ	OD	11	$02 \ 40 \ 04 \ 32$	Î	ED
25	00 51 I	Te	25	01 20	I	ER	12	19 37	I	TI	12	01 52	I	SI
	03 30 II	OD		18 58 20 14	I	SI		$\frac{20}{21}$ $\frac{45}{50}$	I	Te		02 56	İ	Se
	19 57 I	OD		$21 \ 10$	Î	Te	10	22 58	Į	Se		05 01	пî	Se
	20 55 111 23 09 I	ER	26	$\frac{22}{18} \frac{27}{38}$	щ	OD Se	13 16	$20 19 \\ 21 12$	II	OD	13	$ \begin{array}{c} 05 & 12 \\ 02 & 21 \end{array} $	I	OR
26	18 05 Î	SI	-	19 49	Ī	ER	18	21 04	ĨĮ	Se	15	$02 \ \overline{46}$	ΙÏ	ŢĪ
	19.19 1	re		ZI 29	111	OK I	18	21 31	1	11		03 15	11	⇒e

										1		
d	h m Sat.	Phen.	d	h m S	Sat.	Phen.	đ	h m Sat.	Phen.	d	h m Sat.	Phen.
19	03 46 I	SI	28	02 11	Ι	SI	21	21 53 I	ΤI	13	05 30 I	Te
•••	04 54 I	TI		03 27	Ĩ	TI	00	23 03 I	Se	14	23 36 I	ED
20 21	04 19 1 01 39 I	Te		$04 20 \\ 05 42$	Ť	Se Te	22	21 51 III		14	05 20 III	SI
$\tilde{2}\tilde{2}$	02 59 IV	O D		$23 \ 17$	Î	EĎ	23	01 21 III	Ťe		20 07 II	OR
~~	03 10 II	SI	29	00 07	Ш	OR	25	02 22 II	SI		20 56 I	SI
23	03 46 111	OR	30	02 52	Ţ			$04 32 11 \\ 05 07 11$	11		21 05 1V 21 40 J	
27	$03 23 11 \\ 02 47 1$	ED	31	$05 \ 10 \ 10$	п	SI	26	21 26 II	ED		$\frac{21}{23}$ $\frac{40}{11}$ I	Se
28	01 20 I	TI					27	02 18 II	OR		23 56 I	Te
	02 23 1	Se		NOVEN	MBI	ER		04 12 I	SI	15	21 06 I	OR
30	02 08 IV	SI	d	h m S	Sat.	Phen.		06 28 I	Se	10	05 08 II	ED
•••	02 55 III	ER	1	$05 \ 31$	III	SI	28	01 20 I	ED	19	23 28 II	SI
	04 29 III	OD	2	00 27	II	ED		01 41 IV	OD	20	00 44 II	TI
	05 07 10	Se	3	$05 45 \\ 01 35$	iv			04 40 1 05 45 IV	OR		$02 15 11 \\ 03 34 11$	Te
	OCTOBI	R	ľ	$05 \ 27$	ĪV	Ťe		22 41 I	SI		04 21 I	SI
d	h m Sat.	Phen.		23 54	IÎ	Te		23 41 I	TI		04 58 I	TI
1	00 50 II	ED	4	04 04 05 18	Ť		29	00 56 1	Se Te	21	00 37 1 01 30 I	ED.
$\overline{4}$	04 40 Î	ĒĎ		22 51	ШÎ	ĒŔ		21 24 III	ŝĭ		04 25 Î	ŌŔ
5	02 02 1	SI	5	00 28	ПÎ	OD		23 07 I	OR		22 23 II	OR
	03 16 1 04 17 I	Se		$01 11 \\ 04 00$	πŤ	OR	30	00 50 111 01 27 111	Se TI		22 49 1 23 24 I	
	05 32 1	Ťe		04 43	Ĩ	ŎŔ		04 57 III	Ťê	22	$\tilde{0}1 \ \tilde{0}5 \ \tilde{1}$	Se
6	02 41 I	OR		23 46	Ī	ŢI					01 41 I	Te
8	03 31 111 03 25 11	ED ED	6	00 47	Ť	Se Te		DECEMB	ER		19 52 IV 19 59 T	ED
ğ	01 41 IV	ÖR		23 11	Î	OR	đ	h m Sat.	Phen.		22 51 I	ÕŘ
10	00 17 II	Se	9	03 01	ΪΪ	ED	2	04 58 II	SI	0.0	23 36 IV	Se
11	02 52 11		10	23 38	11	11 Se	- 4	00 00 11 04 39 11	OR	23	01 05 1V	
12	03 56 1	Sĭ	11	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 & 00 \\ 01 & 24 \end{array} $	ív	ER		06 06 I	SI		19 33 I	Ŝe
10	05 11 1	TI		$\begin{array}{ccc} 02 & 25 \\ 05 & 59 \end{array}$	IÎ	Te	5	03 14 I	ED	04	20 07 I	Te
13	01 02 1 04 36 1			23 23	Ш	ED		21 01 II	Se	24	04 54 III	OR
14	00 39 1	Se	12	02 49	İİİ	ĔŔ		22 54 II	Te	27	02 04 II	SI
	01 55 1	Te		03 04	I	ED	6	00 34 I	SI		03 02 II	TI
17	02 43 11		13	$04 15 \\ 00 26$	ШŢ	SI		01 28 1 01 55 IV	SI		04 51 11 05 51 II	Se Te
	02 52 11	Se	10	01 37	Î	ŤÎ		02 50 I	Se		06 14 I	ŝĭ
10	05 29 II	Te		02 41	Ī	Se		03 44 I	Te	00	06 42 I	TI
18	00 57 111		14	03 52	Ť			21 42 I	ED	28	03 24 I 06 10 I	OR
19	00 39 11	ÓR	11	22 20	Î	Te	7		ÕR		20 59 11	ĔĎ
~~	05 49 1	SI	16	05 35	II	ED		01 22 III	SI	29	00 37 11	OR
20 21	02 55 1		17	$23 \ 47 \ 02 \ 05$	H			$04 49 111 \\ 04 57 111$	Se TI		00 43 I 01 08 I	
21	01 34 1	i TI	10	$02 \ 31$	İİ	Se		21 18 I	Se		02 59 I	Se
	02 32 1	Se	10	04 53	II	Te	10	22 10 I	Te		03 25 I	Te
22	03 49 1		19	03 21	ШŢ	ED FD	10	22 08 111 02 34 11	FD	30	21 53 1 00 36 1	OR
$\tilde{2}\tilde{4}$	02 45 1	i SI		22 19	IV	Te	12	05 08 1	ED		18 59 II	Te
	05 19 II	I TI		23 54	ΙÎ	OR		20 52 II	SI		19 11 I	SI
25	05 27 11	Se St	20	02 19	1 T			22 26 11	11		19 34 I 21 28 I	11 Se
20	03 58 IV	ED		$04 \ 34$	Í	Se	13	01 15 II	Te		21 51 I	Te
~	04 56 III	Se		05 42	Ĩ	Te		02 27 I	SI	31	03 56 IV	ED
26 27	03 13 II 04 40 I		91	$\begin{array}{ccc} 23 & 26 \\ 02 & 51 \end{array}$	I	ED		03 13 I 04 42 T	TI	32	19 02 I 03 13 UT	
<u> 41</u>	01 10 1		141	04 01	1			01 10 1	36	1 02	00 10 111	<u></u>

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 1954 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.

		Stor Mag		Age		Toror	ito	Montreal				
Date	Star	Mag.	or E	of Moon	E.S.T.		b	Р	E.S.T.	a	b	Р
Feb. 10 10 Mar. 25 Apr. 9 9 May 9 June 14 Nov. 13	η Tau 27 Tau η Tau σ Scr δ Gem δ Gem ο Leo σ Scr 1 Gem	3.0 3.8 3.0 3.1 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.8 3.1 4.3	I E E I E I E I E I	$\begin{smallmatrix} d \\ 7.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 7.3 \\ 20.2 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 7.3 \\ 13.9 \\ 17.7 \end{smallmatrix}$	h m Sun 17 48.0 18 07.7 Low 20 49.6 21 37.6 23 16.9 Low 6 12.7	$ \frac{m}{-1.6} \\ -2.2 \\ -2.2 \\ +0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.1 $	$\begin{array}{c} \underline{m} \\ +1.1 \\ -0.7 \\ +0.1 \\ -3.2 \\ -1.5 \\ -3.0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} $		$\begin{array}{c} m \\ -1.1 \\ -1.7 \\ -2.1 \\ -0.4 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	$\begin{array}{r} m \\ +2.6 \\ +0.8 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.4 \\ +1.3 \\ -2.3 \end{array}$	

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL, 1954

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT VANCOUVER, 1954

	Star	Mag.	I	Age	Vancouver				
Date			or E	$\stackrel{ m of}{M m oon}$	P.S.T.	a	b	Р	
Ma y 25	θAqr	4.3	I	$\overset{\mathrm{d}}{22.7}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{h} & \mathrm{m} \\ \mathrm{3} & \mathrm{07.1} \end{array}$	$^{m}_{-1.3}$	$\stackrel{\mathrm{m}}{_{+1.2}}$	° 106	

EPHEMERIS FOR THE PHYSICAL OBSERVATION OF THE SUN, 1954

Date	Р	Bo	Lo	Date	Р	Bo	L
Jan. 1 6 11 16 21 26	$\begin{vmatrix} + 2.26 \\ - 0.17 \\ - 2.59 \\ - 4.96 \\ - 7.27 \\ - 9.50 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} -3.05 \\ -3.62 \\ -4.16 \\ -4.67 \\ -5.15 \\ -5.58 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{r} 0.92 \\ 295.07 \\ 229.23 \\ 163.39 \\ 97.55 \\ 31.72 \end{array}$	July 5 10 15 20 25 30	-1.11 + 1.16 + 3.41 + 5.61 + 7.76 + 9.84	+3.32 +3.84 +4.34 +4.81 +5.24 +5.64	79.19 13.01 306.84 240.68 174.53 108.40
31 Feb. 5 10 15 20	$ \begin{vmatrix} -11.63 \\ -13.65 \\ -15.55 \\ -17.31 \\ -18.94 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.97 \\ -6.31 \\ -6.60 \\ -6.84 \\ -7.02 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 325.88\\ 260.05\\ 194.22\\ 128.38\\ 62.54\\ \end{array}$	Aug. 4 9 14 19 24	+11.84 +13.74 +15.53 +17.22 +18.78	+6.00 +6.32 +6.60 +6.83 +7.01	$\begin{array}{r} 42.28\\ 336.16\\ 270.06\\ 203.97\\ 137.89\end{array}$
25 Mar. 2 7 12 17 22	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } -20.42 \\ -21.74 \\ -22.91 \\ -23.91 \\ -24.75 \\ -25.42 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.15 \\ -7.23 \\ -7.25 \\ -7.21 \\ -7.12 \\ -6.98 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 356.68\\ 290.82\\ 224.95\\ 159.07\\ 93.17\\ 27.25\end{array}$	29 Sept. 3 8 13 18 23	+20.21 +21.51 +22.67 +23.68 +24.54 +25.25	+7.14 +7.22 +7.25 +7.23 +7.15 +7.02	$\begin{array}{r} 71.83 \\ 5.79 \\ 299.75 \\ 233.73 \\ 167.72 \\ 101.72 \end{array}$
Apr. $\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 6\\ 11\\ 16\\ 21\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -25.91 \\ -26.23 \\ -26.36 \\ -26.32 \\ -26.09 \\ -25.68 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.78 \\ -6.54 \\ -6.24 \\ -5.90 \\ -5.52 \\ -5.10 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 321.31\\ 255.36\\ 189.39\\ 123.40\\ 57.38\\ 351.35\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 28 \\ 0ct. 3 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 18 \\ 23 \end{array} $	+25.78 +26.15 +26.34 +26.35 +26.17 +25.81	+6.84 +6.61 +6.33 +6.01 +5.63 +5.22	$\begin{array}{r} 35.73\\ 329.75\\ 263.78\\ 197.82\\ 131.87\\ 65.92\end{array}$
26 May 1 6 11 16 21 26	$\begin{array}{r} -25.08 \\ -24.30 \\ -23.34 \\ -22.21 \\ -20.90 \\ -19.43 \\ 17.81 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -4.64 \\ -4.15 \\ -3.64 \\ -3.10 \\ -2.54 \\ -1.96 \\ 1.27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 285.29\\ 219.22\\ 153.13\\ 87.02\\ 20.90\\ 314.76\\ 248.61 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 28 \\ \text{Nov. } 2 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 17 \\ 22 \\ 97 \\ \end{array} $	+25.25 +24.49 +23.53 +22.38 +21.04 +19.51	+4.76 +4.26 +3.74 +3.18 +2.60 +1.99	$\begin{array}{c} 359.98\\ 294.05\\ 228.12\\ 162.20\\ 96.29\\ 30.38\\ 324.48\end{array}$
31 June 5 10 15 20 25 30	$\begin{array}{r} -16.04 \\ -14.15 \\ -12.14 \\ -10.05 \\ -7.88 \\ -5.65 \\ -3.39 \end{array}$	-0.77 -0.17 +0.44 +1.04 +1.63 +2.21 +2.77	$\begin{array}{c} 243.01\\ 182.45\\ 116.28\\ 50.10\\ 343.92\\ 277.73\\ 211.55\\ 145.36\end{array}$	Dec. $\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 2\\ 7\\ 12\\ 17\\ 22\\ 27\\ Jan. \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +15.94 \\ +15.94 \\ +13.92 \\ +11.78 \\ +9.53 \\ +7.20 \\ +4.80 \\ +2.38 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} +0.74 \\ +0.74 \\ +0.10 \\ -0.54 \\ -1.18 \\ -1.81 \\ -2.42 \\ -3.02 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 258.58\\ 192.69\\ 126.81\\ 60.93\\ 355.07\\ 289.20\\ 223.35 \end{array}$

For 0 h Greenwich Civil Time

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, 1954

No.	Commences	No.	Commences	No.	Commences
1342	Jan. 1.07	1347	May 17.58	1352	Sept. 30.71
1343	Jan. 28.41	1348	June 13.79	1353	Oct. 28.00
1344	Feb. 24.75	1349	July 10.98	1354	Nov. 24.31
1345	Mar. 24.07	1350	Aug. 7.20	1355	Dec. 21.63
$\begin{array}{c} 1345\\ 1346 \end{array}$	Mar. 24.07 Apr. 20.35	$\begin{array}{c} 1350 \\ 1351 \end{array}$	Aug. 7.20 Sept. 3.44	1355	Dec. 21.63

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Planet	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{Mean Distance} \\ \text{from Sun} \\ (a) \\ \hline \\ \oplus = 1 \\ \text{of millions} \\ \end{array}$		Period (P)	Eccen- tri- city (e)	In- clina- tion (i)	Long. of Node (유)	Long. of Peri- helion (π)	Mean Long. of Plan et	
					0	•	0	0	
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	

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

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS

Object	Symbol	Mean Dia- meter miles	Mass $\oplus = 1$	Density water =1	Axial Rotation	Mean Sur- face Grav- ity $\bigoplus = 1$	Albedo Bond's	Ma tuc Op tio Elc ti	agni- le at posi- n or onga- ion
Sun	0	864,000	332,000	1.4	24 ^d 7 (equa-	27.9		_	26.7
Moon	Q	2,160	.0123	3.3	torial) 27 ^d 7.7 ^h	.16	.07	_	12.6
Mercury	₽ Į	3,010	.056	3.8	88 ^a	.27	.07		$0\pm$
Venus	Ŷ	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	ď	4,220	.108	4.0	24 ^h 37 ^m	.38	.15		$2\pm$
Jupiter	24	87,000	318.	1.3	$9^{h} 50^{m} \pm$	2.6	.56?	—	$2\pm$
Saturn	þ	72,000	95.	.7	$10^{b}15^{m} \pm$	1.2	.63?		$0\pm$
Uranus	ð	31,000	14.6	1.3	$10^{\rm h}.8\pm$.9	.63?	+	5.7
Neptune	Ψ	33,000	17.2	1.3	16 ^h ?	1.0	.73?	+	7.6
Pluto	Р	4,000?	.8 ?					÷	14

SATELLITES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Name	Stellar Mag.	Mean H	Dist. from Planet Miles	Re d	volu Perio h	tion d m	Diameter Miles	Discoverer				
Satellite of the Earth												
Moon	-12.6	530	238,857	27	07	43	2 160					
SATELLITES	OF MA	RS										
Phobos	12	8	5,800	0	07	39	10?	Hall, 1877				
Dennos	10	21	14,000	1	00	10	0. [11an, 1077				
SATELLITES	OF JUE	PITER										
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	10		1007	Perrine, 1904				
VII	10	3113	7,292,000	260	01		407	Perrine, 1905				
X		3110	7,300,000	200			157	Nicholson, 1938				
XI	18	5990 6940	14,000,000	392 720			101	Malatta 1008				
	10	0240	14,000,000	139			401	Melotte, 1908				
	10	0300	14,900,000	661			20r	Nicholson, 1914				
лп	10		I I			1	101	INICHOISON, 1991				
SATELLITES	OF SAT	URN										
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		515	2,210,000	79	07	56	1000?	G. Cassini, 1671				
Phoebe	14	1870	8,034,000	550		I	2007	W. Pickering, 1898				
SATELLITES	of Ur	ANUS										
Miranda	17	9	81.000	1	09	56	1	Kuiper, 1948				
Ariel	16	14	119,000	$\tilde{2}$	12	29	600?	Lassell, 1851				
Umbriel	Ĩě	19	166.000	$\overline{4}$	03	28	400?	Lassell, 1851				
Titania	14	$\overline{32}$	272,000	8	16	56	1000?	W. Herschel, 1787				
Oberon	14	42	364,000	13	11	07	900?	W. Herschel, 1787				
SATELLITE (OF NEP	TUNE										
Triton	13	16	220 000	5	21	03	30007 1	Lassell 1846				
Nereid	19	260	3.460.000	359	~1		200?	Kuiper, 1949				
	1											

*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.

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 B	BRIGHT	VARIABLE	STARS
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									and the second se
N	ame	Design.	Max.	Min.	Sp.	Period	Type	Date	Discoverer
η Ν ε δ U	Aql Aql Aur Cep Cep	$\begin{array}{r} 194700 \\ 184300 \\ 045443 \\ 222557 \\ 005381 \end{array}$	3.7-0.23.33.6 6.8	$\begin{array}{r} 4.4 \\ 10.9 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.3 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$	G4 Q F5p G0 A0	7.17652 Irr. 9833. 5.36640 2.49293	Cep Nova Ecl Cep Ecl	$ 1784 \\ 1918 \\ 1821 \\ 1784 \\ 1880 $	Pigott Bower Fritsch Goodric ke W. Cera sk i
ο RR R χ Ρ	Cet ¹ Cet CrB Cyg Cyg	021403 012700 154428 194632 201437a	$2.0 \\ 8.4 \\ 5.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 3.5$	$10.1 \\ 9.0 \\ 13.8 \\ 14.0 \\ 6.0$	M5e F0 cG0e M7e B1qk	331.8 0.55304 Irr. 412.9 Irr.	LPV Clus RCrB LPV Nova	$1596 \\ 1906 \\ 1795 \\ 1686 \\ 1600$	Fabrici us Oppolze r Pigott Kirch Blaeu
SS XX ζ η R	Cyg Cyg Gem Gem Gem	$\begin{array}{c} 213843\\ 200158\\ 065820\\ 060822\\ 070122a \end{array}$	$8.1 \\ 11.4 \\ 3.7 \\ 3.3 \\ 6.5$	$12.0 \\ 12.1 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.2 \\ 14.3$	Pec. A cG1 M2 Se	Irr. 0.13486 10.15353 235.58 370.1	SSCyg Clus Cep LPV LPV	$1896 \\ 1904 \\ 1847 \\ 1865 \\ 1848$	Wells L. Ceraski Schmidt Schmidt Hind
U α R β	Gem Her Hya Leo Lyr	$\begin{array}{c} 074922 \\ 171014 \\ 132422 \\ 094211 \\ 184633 \end{array}$	$8.8 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 3.4$	$13.8 \\ 3.9 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.5 \\ 4.3$	Pec. M5 M7e M7e B5e	Irr. Irr. 414.7 310.3 12.92504	SSCyg SemiR LPV LPV Ecl	$1855 \\ 1795 \\ 1670 \\ 1782 \\ 1784$	Hind W. Herschel Montanari Koch Goodricke
RR a U B p	Lyr Ori² Ori Per³ Per	$\begin{array}{c} 192242\\ 054907\\ 054920\\ 030140\\ 025838\end{array}$	$7.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 5.4 \\ 2.3 \\ 3.3$	$\begin{array}{r} 8.0 \\ 1.2 \\ 12.2 \\ 3.5 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$	A5 M2 M7e B8 M4	0.56685 2070.Irr. 376.9 2.86731 Irr.	Clus SemiR LPV Ecl Irr.	$ 1901 \\ 1840 \\ 1885 \\ 1669 \\ 1854 $	Fleming J. Hersche l Gore Montanari Schmidt
R R λ RV SU	Sge Sct Tau Tau Tau	$\begin{array}{c} 200916\\ 1842o_{5}\\ 035512\\ 044126\\ 054319 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.6 \\ 4.5 \\ 3.8 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.5 \end{array}$	$10.4 \\ 9.0 \\ 4.1 \\ 12.5 \\ 15.4$	cG7 K5e B3 K0 G0e	70.84 141.5 3.95294 78.60 Irr.	SemiR SemiR Ecl SemiR RCrB	1859 1795 1848 1905 1908	Baxendell Pigott Baxendell L. Ceraski Cannon
a N N	UMi⁴ Her Lac	$\begin{array}{c} 012288 \\ 180445 \\ 221255 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } 2.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2.4 \\ 14.0 \\ \end{array} $	cF7 Q Q	3.96858 Irr. Irr. Irr.	Cep Nova Nova	1911 1934 1936	Hertzsprung Prentice Peltier

¹oCet (Mira); ²αOri (Betelgeuse); ³βPer (Algol); ⁴αUMi (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. 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	E DOUBLE	STARS
		OTHO

Ś	Star		a 19	50δ		Mag.	and Sp ect.	d	D	Remarks
π η η γ η	And Cas UMi Ari Pis	h 00 00 01 01 01	m 34.2 46.0 48.8 50.8 59.4	\circ +33 +57 +89 +19 +02	, 27 33 02 03 31	4.4B3; 8. 3.6F8; 7. var. F8; 8 4.8A0; 4. 5.2A2; 4.	5 2M0 3.8 8A0 3A2	"36 8 19 8.3 2.4	L.Y. 470 18 407 150 130	† 526y; 66AU Polaris ††
$egin{array}{c} \gamma \\ 6 \\ \eta \\ 32 \\ \beta \end{array}$	And Tri Per Eri Ori	02 02 02 03 05	$\begin{array}{c} 00.8 \\ 09.5 \\ 47.0 \\ 51.8 \\ 12.1 \end{array}$	$^{+42}_{+30}_{+55}_{-03}_{-08}$	05 04 41 06 15	2.3K0; 5. 5.4G4; 7. 3.9K0; 8. 5.0G5; 6. 0.3B8; 7.	.4A0; 6.6 0F3 .5 3A 0	$10, 0.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 28 \\ 6.7 \\ 9$	410 330 540 300 540	56y; 23AU tt
θ β 12 α δ	Ori Mon Lyn CMa Gem	05 06 06 06 07	$32.8 \\ 26.4 \\ 41.8 \\ 43.0 \\ 17.1$	$-05 \\ -07 \\ +59 \\ -16 \\ +22$	25 00 30 39 05	5.4;6.8; 6 4.7B2; 5. 5.3A2; 6. -1.6A0; 3.5F0; 8.	5.8; 7.9; O 2; 5.6 2; 7.4 8.5F 0M0	$13, 17 \\7, 25 \\1.7, 8 \\11 \\6.8$	$540 \\ 470 \\ 180 \\ 9 \\ 58$	Trapezium † 50y; 20AU †
מיט אידי י	Gem Cnc Leo UMa Leo	07 08 10 11 11	$31.4 \\ 09.3 \\ 17.2 \\ 15.5 \\ 21.3$	+32 +17 +20 +31 +10	00 48 06 48 48	2.0A0; 2. 5.6G0; 6. 2.6K0; 3 4.4G0; 4. 4.1F3; 6.	8A0; 9M10 .0; 6.2 .8G5 .9G0 8F3	4, 70 1, 5 4 2 2 2	$47 \\ 78 \\ 160 \\ 25 \\ 69$	340y; 79AU 60y; 21AU 400y ††60y: 20AU
γ αζπ ε	Vir CVn UMa Boo Boo	$12 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 14$	$39.1 \\ 53.7 \\ 21.9 \\ 38.4 \\ 42.8$	-01 + 38 + 55 + 16 + 27	$10 \\ 35 \\ 11 \\ 38 \\ 17$	3.6F0; 3. 2.9A0; 5. 2.4A2; 4. 4.9A0; 5. 2.7K0; 5	7F0 4A0 0A2 1A0 .1A0	6 20 14 6 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 140 \\ 78 \\ 360 \\ 220 \\ \end{array} $	171y; 42AU †† †† †
wow do	Boo Ser Sco Her Her	14 15 16 17 17	$\begin{array}{r} 49.1 \\ 32.4 \\ 01.6 \\ 12.4 \\ 13.0 \end{array}$	+19 +10 -11 +14 +24	18 42 14 27 54	4.8G5; 6 4.2F0; 5. 5.1F3; 4. var.M5; 8 3.2A0; 8	.7 2F0 .8; 7G7 5.4G .1G2	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1,7 \\ 5 \\ 11 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 22 \\ 170 \\ 84 \\ 540 \\ 100 \end{array}$	151y; 31AU 44.7y; 19AU † † Optical
ε β α γ 61	Lyr Cyg Cap Del Cyg	18 19 20 20 21	$\begin{array}{r} 42.7\\ 28.7\\ 14.9\\ 44.3\\ 04.6\end{array}$	+39 +27 -12 +15 +38	$37 \\ 51 \\ 40 \\ 57 \\ 30$	5.1, 6.0A 3.2K0; 5 3.8G5; 4 4.5G5; 5 5.6K5; 6	A3; 5.1, 5.4A5 .4B9 .6G0 .5F8 .3K5	3, 2 34 376 10 23	200 410 110 11	Pairs 207" † Optical
β 6 886	Cep Aqr Cep Lac Cas	21 22 22 22 23	$\begin{array}{c} 28.1 \\ 26.2 \\ 27.3 \\ 33.6 \\ 56.5 \end{array}$	$+70 \\ -00 \\ +58 \\ +39 \\ +55$	20 17 10 23 29	var.B1; 8 4.4F2; 4 var.G0; 7 5.8B3; 6 5.1B2; 7	6.0A3 .6F1 7.5A0 .5B5 .2B3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14 \\ 3 \\ 41 \\ 22 \\ 3 \end{array} $	540 140 650 1100 820	† †

t or tt, 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).

-										
S	Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
a And β Case γ Pege	r	h m 0 6 6 11	$^{\circ}$ / +28 49 +58 52 +14 54	2.2 2.4 2.9	A1 F2 B2	" .217 .561 .015	" .034 .080 .005	96 41 652	-0.1 1.9 -3.6	km./sec -13.0* +11 4 + 5.0*
 β Hyd a Phoe δ Andi a Cass β Ceti 11 Cass 	li e r 3	23 24 37 38 41 54	$\begin{array}{r} -77 \ 32 \\ -42 \ 35 \\ +30 \ 35 \\ +56 \ 16 \\ -18 \ 16 \\ +60 \ 27 \end{array}$	2.9 2.4 3.5 2.2–2.8 2.2 2.2	G0 G5 K3 G8 G7 B0e	2.243 .448 .167 .062 .233 031	.162 .040 .026 .018 .052 .035	21 81 125 181 63 93	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.0 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ -1.5 \\ 0.8 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	+22.8 +74.6* - 7.1* - 3.8 +13.1 - 6.8
$ \beta Phoone \beta And \delta Case \gamma Phoone a Eric a U N \epsilon Case \delta Arie a Hard$	e r e lin i	1 04 07 23 26 36 49 51 52 57	$\begin{array}{r} -46 59 \\ +35 21 \\ +59 59 \\ -43 34 \\ -57 29 \\ +89 02 \\ +63 25 \\ +20 34 \\ -61 49 \end{array}$	3.42.42.8-2.93.40.62.3-2.43.42.73.0	G4 M0 A3 M1 B9 F7 B5 A3 A7	.043 .219 .308 .223 .093 .043 .043 .150 .255	.020 .041 .050 .008 .046 .008 .011 .066 .080	163 79 65 407 71 407 296 49	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.3 \\ -2.1 \\ -1.1 \\ -3.4 \\ -1.4 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +6.8 \\ +25.7^{*} \\ +19 \\ -17.4^{*} \\ -8.1 \\ -0.6^{*} \\ +7.0^{*} \end{array} $
$ \begin{array}{c} \gamma \text{ And} \\ a \text{ Arie} \\ \beta \text{ Tria} \\ o \text{ Ceti} \\ \theta \text{ Erid} \end{array} $	r	2 01 04 07 17 56	$\begin{array}{r} +42 & 05 \\ +23 & 14 \\ +34 & 45 \\ -3 & 12 \\ -40 & 30 \end{array}$	2.3 2.2 3.1 1.7-9.6 3.4	K0 K2 A6 M6e A2	.073 .242 .161 .239 .068	.020 .045 .029 .013 .032	163 72 112 251 102	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.2 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.4 \\ -2.7 \\ 0.9 \end{array} $	$-11.7 \\ -14.3 \\ +10.4^* \\ +57.8^* \\ +11.9^*$
a Ceti γ Pers ρ Pers β Pers a Pers δ Pers δ Pers η Tau γ Hyd ζ Pers $ \eta$ Tau γ Hyd ζ Pers γ Erid λ Tau	r	3 00 01 02 05 21 39 45 48 51 54 56 58	$\begin{array}{r} + 3 54 \\ +53 19 \\ +38 39 \\ +40 46 \\ +49 41 \\ +47 38 \\ +23 57 \\ -74 24 \\ +31 44 \\ +39 52 \\ -13 39 \\ +12 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8\\ 3.1\\ 3.3-4.1\\ 2.1-3.2\\ 1.9\\ 3.1\\ 3.0\\ 3.2\\ 2.9\\ 3.0\\ 3.2\\ 3.8-4.2 \end{array}$	M1 F9 M6 B8 F4 B5 B5p M3 B1 B2 M0 B3	.080 .012 .176 .011 .041 .047 .053 .124 .023 .041 .133 .015	.018 .017 .024 .033 .017 .012 .014 .008 .008 .008 .006 .012 .008	181 192 136 99 192 272 233 407 543 272 407	$ \begin{vmatrix} -0.9 \\ -0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ -2.0 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.3 \\ -2.6 \\ -3.1 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.2 \end{vmatrix} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -25.7 \\ + 1.0^{\circ} \\ + 28.2 \\ + 5.7^{\circ} \\ - 2.4 \\ - 10.^{\circ} \\ + 10.3 \\ + 16.0 \\ + 20.9 \\ - 6 \\ + 61.7 \\ + 13.0^{\circ} \\ \end{array} $
a Reti	i 	4 14	-62 36	3.4	G5	070	.016	204	-0 6	+35.6

a U Min, Polaris: R.A. 1h 51.5m; Dec. + 89° 03' (1954)

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
a Taur a Dora π ³ Orio ι Auri ε Auri	h m 4 33 33 47 54 58	$^{\circ}$ ' +16 24 -55 09 + 6 52 +33 05 +43 45	1.1 3.5 3.3 2.9 3.1-3.8	K8 A0p F5 K4 F 2	".205 .474 .030 .015	" .060 .124 .020 .006	54 26 163 543	0.0 3.8 -0.6 -2.7	km / ec. +54.1 +25.6 +24.6 +17.6 -4.1 *
$\eta \text{Auri.} \\ \epsilon \text{Leps.} \\ \beta \text{Erid.} \\ \mu \text{Leps.} \\ \ \beta \text{Orio.} \\ \ a \text{Auri.} \\ \end{cases}$	5 03 03 05 11 12 13	+41 10 -22 26 - 5 09 -16 16 - 8 15 +45 57	3.3 3.3 2.9 3.3 0.3 0.2	B3 K5 A1 A0p B8p G1	.082 .074 .117 .053 .005 439	013 .016 .055 .020 .006 078	251 204 59 163 543 42	-1.1 -0.7 1.6 -0.2 -5.8 -0.3	+7.8 +10 -7 +27.7 +23.6* +302
η Orio	10 22 22 23 26 29 31	$\begin{array}{r} -2 & 26 \\ + & 6 & 18 \\ +28 & 34 \\ -20 & 48 \\ - & 0 & 20 \\ -17 & 51 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.2 \\ 3.4 \\ 1.7 \\ 1.8 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.4 - 2.5 \\ 2.7 \end{array}$	B0 B2 B8 G2 B0 F6	.009 .019 .180 .095 .006 .006	.006 .015 .028 .018 .007 .012	543 217 116 181 466 272	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.7 \\ -2.4 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.7 \\ -3.4 \\ -2.1 \end{array} $	$+19.5^{*}$ +19.5* +18 0 + 8.0 -13.5 +19.9* +24.7
	33 34 35 38 38 45	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	2.9 1.8 3.0 1.8 2.8 2.2	O8 B0 B3e B0 B8 B0	.007 .004 028 .012 .036 .009	.021 .008 .010 .011 .022 .006	155 407 326 296 148 543	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -3.7 \\ -2.0 \\ -3.0 \\ -0.6 \\ -3.9 \end{array} $	$+21.5^{*}$ +25.8 +16.4^{*} +18.8 +34.6 +20.1
$\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\beta} \text{ Colm}\\ \boldsymbol{a} \text{ Orio}\\ \boldsymbol{\beta} \text{ Auri}\\ \ \boldsymbol{\theta} \text{ Auri}\\ \mathbf{r} \text{ Gemi} \end{array}$	49 52 56 56	-35 47 + 7 24 +44 57 +37 13 +22 31	3.20.5-1.12.1-2.22.73.2-4.2	K0 M2 A0p A1 M2	.397 .032 .046 .106	.026 .012 .052 .029	125 272 63 112 233	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.3 \\ -4.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.0 \\ -1.1 \end{array} $	+89.4 +21.0* -18.1* +28.6
 ζ C Maj ζ C Maj β C Maj β C Maj γ Gemi γ Gemi 	18 20 20 23 35 36	$\begin{array}{r} -30 & 02 \\ +22 & 32 \\ -17 & 56 \\ -52 & 40 \\ +16 & 27 \\ -43 & 09 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.1 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.0 \\ -0.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.2 \end{array} $	B3 M3 B1 F0 A2 B8	.002 .012 .029 .003 .022 .066 021	.013 .016 .014 .005 .050 .023	251 204 233 652 65 148	$-0.7 \\ -0.8 \\ -2.3 \\ -7.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.0$	$+33.1^{\circ}$ +54.8 +34.4^{\circ} +20.5 -11.3^{\circ}
 ϵ Gemi ξ Gemi a C Maj a Pict 	41 42 43 48	$\begin{array}{r} +13 & 03 \\ +25 & 12 \\ +12 & 57 \\ -16 & 39 \\ -61 & 53 \end{array}$	3.2 3.4 -1.6 3.3	G9 F5 A2 A5	.020 .230 1.315 271	.009 .054 .386	362 60 8	-2.0 2.1 1.3	+25.2 + 9.9 +25.1 - 7.5* +20.6

	Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
т е	Рирр С Мај	h m 6 49 57	$^{\circ}$, -50 33 -28 54	2.8 1.6	G8 B1	" .091 .005	" .025 .010	130 326	-0.2 -3.4	km./sec. +36.4* +27.4
ζο ² δ L ² π η β σ a ₁ [] a ₂	Gemi C Maj Pupp Pupp C Maj C Min Gemi Gemi C Min C Min	7 01 01 06 12 15 22 24 28 31 31 31 37	$\begin{array}{r} +20 & 39 \\ -23 & 45 \\ -26 & 19 \\ -44 & 33 \\ -37 & 00 \\ -29 & 12 \\ +8 & 23 \\ -43 & 12 \\ +32 & 00 \\ +32 & 00 \\ +5 & 21 \\ +28 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.7 - 4.3 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.0 \\ 3.4 - 6.2 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.3 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$	G0p B5p G4p M5e K5 B5p B8 M0 A2 A0 F5 G9	.007 .006 .003 .332 .004 .007 .063 .191 .201 .209 1.242 .623	.005 .007 .006 .018 .012 .022 .016 .074 .074 .316 105	652 466 543 181 181 272 148 204 44 44 10 31	$\begin{array}{c} -2.8\\ -2.7\\ -4.1\\ -0.3\\ -1.0\\ -2.2\\ -0.2\\ -0.7\\ 1.4\\ 2.2\\ 3.0\\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 6.7^{*} \\ + 48.6 \\ + 34.3^{*} \\ + 53.0 \\ + 15.8 \\ + 40.4 \\ + 23 \\ + 88.1^{*} \\ + \ 6.0^{*} \\ - \ 1.2^{*} \\ - \ 3.0^{*} \\ + 3.3 \end{array}$
507E08E51	Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Pupp Velr U Maj Hyda U Maj U Maj	42 47 8 02 05 08 21 26 43 44 53 56	$\begin{array}{r} -23 & 63 \\ -24 & 44 \\ -39 & 52 \\ -24 & 10 \\ -47 & 12 \\ -59 & 21 \\ +60 & 53 \\ -54 & 32 \\ + & 6 & 36 \\ + & 6 & 08 \\ +48 & 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.2 \\ 3.5 \\ 2.3 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.2 \\ 1.7 \\ 3.5 \\ 2.0 \\ 3.5 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.1 \end{array}$	K1 O8 F6 OW9 K0 G2 A0 F9 G7 A4	.023 .004 .032 .097 .002 .030 .166 .093 .193 .101 .500	.006 .004 .025 .010 .014 .030 .012 .026 .060	543 815 130 326 233 109 272 125 54	$\begin{array}{c} -2.6 \\ -4.7 \\ -0.1 \\ \dots \\ -3.3 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$	$+ 3.7^{+}$ $+ 3.7^{+}$ + 46.6 + 3.5 + 11.5 + 19.8 + 2.2 $+ 36.8^{+}$ + 22.6 + 12.6
λ β ι α κ α θ Ν ε	Velr Cari Lync Velr Hyda U Maj Velr Leon Cari	9 06 13 16 18 21 25 30 30 43 46	$\begin{array}{r} -43 & 14 \\ -69 & 31 \\ -59 & 04 \\ +34 & 36 \\ -54 & 48 \\ -8 & 26 \\ +51 & 54 \\ -56 & 49 \\ +24 & 00 \\ -64 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.2\\ 1.8\\ 2.2\\ 3.3\\ 2.6\\ 2.2\\ 3.3\\ 3.4-4.2\\ 3.1\\ 3.1 \end{array}$	K4 A0 F0 K8 B3 K4 F7 K5 G0 F0	.024 .192 .023 .214 .017 .036 1.096 .038 .045 .019	.016 .022 .017 .018 .072 .022 .009 	204 148 192 181 45 148 362 	-1.8 0.0 -1.2 -1.5 2.6 0.1 -2.1 	$+18.4 \\ -5. \\ +13.3 \\ +37.4 \\ +21.7* \\ -4.4 \\ +15.8 \\ -13.9 \\ +5.1 \\ +13.6$
a q	Leon	10 06 15	+12 13 -61 05	1.3 3.4	B6 K5	.244 .043	.046 .014	71 233	-0.4 -0.9	+26 +8.6

	Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
γ L μ L θ C η C μ L ν F	Leo J Maj Cari Cari /elr łyda	h m 10 17 19 41 43 45 47	$^{\circ}$ / +20 06 +41 45 -64 08 -59 25 -49 09 -15 56	2.3 3.2 3.0 1.0-7.4 2.8 3.3	G8 K4 B0 Pec G5 K3	.347 .082 .022 .007 .079 .218	.024 .031 .007 .033 .020	" 136 105 466 99 163	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ -2.8 \\ \dots \\ 0.4 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.5 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km./sec} \\ -36.8 \\ -20.3^{*} \\ +24. \\ +25.0 \\ + 6.9 \\ -1.0 \\ \end{array}$
α (ψ (δ L δ L λ (β L γ (J Maj J Maj Leon Leon Cent J Maj	11 01 07 11 12 33 47 51	$\begin{array}{r} +56 & 39 \\ +62 & 01 \\ +44 & 46 \\ +20 & 47 \\ +15 & 42 \\ -62 & 45 \\ +14 & 51 \\ +53 & 58 \end{array}$	2.4 2.0 3.2 2.6 3.4 3.3 2.2 2.5	A3 G5 K0 A2 A2 B9 A2 A0	. 137 067 208 . 103 . 045 . 507 . 095	.043 .036 .035 .058 .025 .031 .084 .035	12 91 93 56 130 105 39 93	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.9 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12.1^{*} \\ -8.6^{*} \\ -3.6 \\ -23.2 \\ +7.8 \\ +7.9 \\ -2.3 \\ -11.1 \\ \end{array} $
$ \begin{aligned} \delta & \subset \\ \epsilon & \subset \\ \delta & \subset \\ \delta & \zeta & \zeta \\ \delta & \zeta & \zeta \\ \alpha^3 & \subset \\ \beta & \alpha & M \\ \beta & \zeta & M \\ \beta & \zeta & M \\ \beta & \zeta & M \\ \beta & \zeta & \zeta \\ \beta & \zeta & \delta \\ \beta &$	Cent Cruc J Maj Cruc Cruc Corv Corv Corv Musc Virg Sent Virg J Maj	12 06 08 12 13 24 24 27 28 32 34 39 39 43 45 52	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.9\\ 3.2\\ 3.1\\ 3.4\\ 2.8\\ 1.6\\ 2.1\\ 3.1\\ 1.5\\ 2.8\\ 2.9\\ 2.4\\ 2.9\\ 3.3\\ 1.5\\ 1.7\end{array}$	 B3e K2 B3 A0 B8 B1 B3 A0 M4 G5 B5 A0 F0 B3 B1 A2 	.040 .063 .045 .113 .159 .048 .249 .270 .059 .040 .200 .561 .039 .054 .117	.015 .024 .017 .050 .024 .022 .026 .027 .015 .032 .080 .011 .007 .067	217 136 192 65 136 148 148 125 121 217 102 41 296 466 49	$\begin{array}{c} -1.2\\ 0.1\\ -0.7\\ 1.9\\ -0.3\\ -1.7\\ -1.2\\ 0.2\\ \dots\\ 0.0\\ -1.2\\ -0.1\\ 2.4\\ -1.5\\ -4.3\\ 0.8\end{array}$	+ 9. + 4.9 + 26.4 -12. - 4.2* - 12.2* + 0.3* + 8.7 + 21.3 - 7.7 + 18. - 7.5 - 19.6 + 42.* - 20.* - 11.9*
a² C ε V γ Η ι C ζ ¹ U a V ζ V	C. Ven /irg /yda Cent J Maj /irg /irg	54 13 00 16 18 22 23 32	+38 35 $+11 14$ $-22 54$ $-36 27$ $+55 11$ $-10 54$ $- 0 20$	2.8 3.0 3.3 2.9 2.4 1.2 3.4	A1 G6 G7 A2 A2p B2 A2	.233 .270 .085 .351 .131 .051 .285	.030 .037 .028 .049 .042 .018 .038	109 88 116 67 78 181 86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.5 \\ -2.5 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$	-3.5 -14.0 -5.4 $+0.1$ -9.9^{*} $+1.6^{*}$ -13.1

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
 Centη η U. Majη μ Centη ζ Centη β Bootη 	h m 13 37 46 47 52 52	$^{\circ}$ ' -53 13 +49 34 -42 13 -47 02 +18 39	2.6 1.9 3.3 3.1 2.8	B2 B3 B3e B3 G1	" .039 .116 .026 .080 .370	" .012 .015 .009 .013 .100	272 217 362 251 33	-2.0 -2.2 -1.9 -1.3 2.8	$\frac{\text{km./sec}}{-5.6}$ -10 9 +12.6 * - 0.2*
$\beta \text{ Cent}$ $\pi \text{ Hyda}$ $\theta \text{ Cent}$ $a \text{ Boot}$ $\gamma \text{ Boot}$ $\eta \text{ Cent}$ $a \text{ Circ}$ $a \text{ Lupi}$	14 00 04 13 30 32 36 38 39	$\begin{array}{r} -60 & 08 \\ -26 & 26 \\ -36 & 07 \\ +19 & 26 \\ +38 & 32 \\ -41 & 56 \\ -60 & 38 \\ -64 & 46 \\ -46 & 10 \\ +37 & 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.9\\ 3.5\\ 2.3\\ 0.2\\ 3.0\\ 2.6\\ 0.1\\ 3.4\\ 2.9\\ 2.7\end{array}$	B3 K3 G8 K0 A3 B3 G0 F0 B2	.039 .164 .745 2.287 .182 .046 3.682 .308 .033	.026 .037 .056 .102 .063 .012 .768 .063 .009	125 88 58 32 52 272 4 52 362	$\begin{array}{c} -2.0 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 2.0 \\ -2.0 \\ 4.5 \\ 2.4 \\ -2.3 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -12. & * \\ +27.2 \\ + & 1.3 \\ - & 5.1 \\ -35.5 \\ - & 0.2^* \\ -22.2^* \\ + & 7.4 \\ + & 7.3^* \end{array}$
ε Boot β Libr β Lupi κ Cent	43 48 51 55 56	+27 17 -15 47 +74 22 -42 56 -41 54	2.7 2.9 2.2 2.8 3.4	G8 F1 K4 B3 B2	.045 .128 .028 .067 .034	.019 .056 .030 .012 .011	172 58 109 272 296	-0.9 1.6 -0.4 -1.8 -1.4	-16.4 -10.* +16.9 -0.3* +9.1*
σ Libr ζ Lupi γ Tr. Au β Libr δ Lupi γ U. Min γ U. Min γ U. Min α Cor. B a Serp β Tr. Au π Scor δ Scor	15 01 09 14 14 18 21 24 32 33 42 51 56 57	$\begin{array}{r} -25 & 05 \\ -51 & 55 \\ -68 & 30 \\ - & 9 & 12 \\ -40 & 28 \\ +72 & 01 \\ +59 & 08 \\ -41 & 00 \\ +26 & 53 \\ + & 6 & 35 \\ -63 & 17 \\ -25 & 58 \\ -22 & 29 \end{array}$	3.4 3.5 3.1 2.7 3.4 3.1 3.5 3.0 2.3 3.0 3.0 2.5	M4 G5 A0 B8 B3 A2 K3 B3 A0 K3 F0 B3 B1	.091 .125 .064 .100 .031 .016 .010 .038 .160 .142 .436 .037 .039	.020 .027 .015 .012 .022 .030 .013 .054 .043 .096 .012 .011	163 121 217 272 148 109 251 60 76 34 272 296	$\begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ 0.7 \\ \dots \\ -1.4 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.9 \\ -1.4 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.9 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -4.3 \\ -9.7 \\ 0. \\ -37. \\ +1.6 \\ -3.9 \\ -11.1 \\ +6. \\ +1.0 \\ +3.0 \\ -0.3 \\ -3.0 \\ \\ -16. \\ \end{array}$
β Scor δ Ophi ε Ophi σ Scor η Drac	16 03 12 16 18 23	$ \begin{array}{r} -19 \ 40 \\ -3 \ 34 \\ -4 \ 34 \\ -25 \ 28 \\ +61 \ 38 \end{array} $	2.8 3.3 3.3 3.1 2.9	B3 K8 G9 B1 G5	.029 .159 .088 .033 .062	.016 .030 .031 .009 .038	204 109 105 362 86	-1.2 0.7 0.8 -2.1 0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.3^{*} \\ -19.8 \\ -10.3 \\ -0.4^{*} \\ -14.3 \end{array} $

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		1						1	1.	1
$\begin{array}{ $	Star	A. 1950	cl. 1950	5¢	ь	n. Proper tion	allax	ttance in ht Years	s. Mag.	d. Vel.
$ \begin{array}{ $		R.4	Dei	Ma	Γ_{y_1}	Mc	Par	Lig Dis	Ab	Ra
$ \begin{array}{ $		l h m	0							1m /200
$ \begin{array}{ $	lla Scor	16 26	-26 10	12	MI	032	010	172	-24	3 2*
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	R Herc	28	± 20 13 ± 21 36	2.8	G4	104	020	163	-0.7	-25.8*
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	τ Scor	33	-28 07	2.0	B1	037	009	362	-2.3	+ 0.6
3b m<	۲ Ochi	34	-1028	2.7	BO	.001	008	407	-2.8	-19.*
13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 14 12 15 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 13 14 <th13< th=""> 14 14 14</th13<>	Il Herc	39	+31 42	3.0	GO	601	105	31	31	-70.8*
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a Tr Au	43	-68 56	1.9	K5	.031	025	130	-1.1	-3.7
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	e Scor	47	-34 12	2.4	G9	.665	038	86	0.3	-2.5
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 1 \\ \zeta & Arae & \dots & 5 \\ \zeta & Arae & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 5 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 0 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Ophi & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Herc & \dots & 1 \\ \chi & Scor & \dots & 2 \\ \chi & Z \\ $	u ¹ Scor	48	-37 58	31	B3n	030	011	296	-17	*
3 1 0 0 0 0 1 <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<></th1<>	۲ Arae	54	-55 55	3 1	K5	.046	028	116	0.3	- 6.0
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	K Ophi	55	+ 9.27	3 1-4 0	K3	.290	.042	78	1.2	-55.6
$ \begin{array}{ $	" Op		0 21	0.1 1.0						00.0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	In Ophi	17 08	-1540	26	A2	.095	.047	69	1.0	- 1.0
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	n Scor	08	-43 11	3 4	A7	.294	066	49	2.5	-28.4
$ \begin{array}{ $	t Drac	09	+65 47	3.2	B8	.023	028	116	0.4	-14.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	lla ¹ Herc	12	+14 27	3.1-3.9	M7	.030	.008	407	-2.4	-32.5
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	δ Herc	13	+2454	3.2	A2	.164	.036	91	1.0	-39. *
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	π Herc	13	+3652	3.4	K3	.021	.018	181	-0.3	-25.7
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	θ Ophi	19	-2457	3.4	B2	.031	.008	407	-2.1	- 3.6
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 Arae	21	-5529	2.8	K1	.036	.023	142	-0.4	- 0.4
a 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. • a 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. 34 -42 58 2.0 F0 .012 .024 136 -1.1 + 1.4 κ Scor. 41 + 4 35 2.9 K2 .157 .030 109 0.3 -11.9 μ Scor. 44 -40 06 3.1 F8 .004 .008 407 -2.4 -27.6 • μ Herc 44 +27 45 3.5 <td>» Scor</td> <td>27</td> <td>-37 15</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>B3</td> <td>.042</td> <td>.010</td> <td>326</td> <td>-2.2</td> <td>+18. *</td>	» Scor	27	-37 15	2.8	B3	.042	.010	326	-2.2	+18. *
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a Arae	28	-49 50	3.0	B3e	.090	.015	217	-1.1	- 2.2
λ Scor.30-37041.7B2.036.016204-2.30.a Ophi.33+12352.1A0.264.060541.0+15.*θ Scor.34-42582.0F0.012.024136-1.1+ 1.4κ Scor.39-39002.5B3.028.009362-2.7-10.*β Ophi.41+ 4352.9K2.157.0301090.3-11.9ι' Scor.44+27453.5G5.817.114283.8-16.1G Scor.44+27453.5G5.817.114283.8-16.1G Scor.46-37023.2K2.069.0291120.5+24.7ν Ophi.56- 9463.5G7.118.0221480.2+12.4γ Drac.55+51302.4K5.026.026125-0.5-27.8γ Sgtr.1803-30263.1K0.202.0301090.5+22.3*η Sgtr.1803-30263.1K0.202.0301090.6+ 0.5δ Sgtr.18-29512.8K4.052.033990.4-20.0η Sgtr.19-2253.4G9.898.050 </td <td>B Drac</td> <td>29</td> <td>$+52\ 20$</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>GO</td> <td>.012</td> <td>.007</td> <td>466</td> <td>-2.8</td> <td>-20.1</td>	B Drac	29	$+52\ 20$	3.0	GO	.012	.007	466	-2.8	-20.1
a Ophi 33 +12 35 2.1 A0 .264 .060 54 1.0 +15. θ Scor 34 -42 58 2.0 F0 .012 .024 136 -1.1 + 1.4 κ Scor 39 -39 00 2.5 B3 .028 .009 362 -2.7 -10. * β Ophi 41 + 4 35 2.9 K2 .157 .030 109 0.3 -11.9 ι Scor 44 -40 06 3.1 F8 .004 .008 407 -2.4 -27.6* $\iota \mu$ 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 γ Drac 55 +51 30 2.4 K5 .026 .026 125 -0.5 -27.8 γ Sgtr 18 03 -30	λ Scor	30	-37 04	1.7	B2	.036	.016	204	-2.3	0. •
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a Ophi	33	+12 35	2.1	A0	.264	.060	54	1.0	+15. *
κ Scor. 39 -39 00 2.5 B3 .028 .009 362 -2.7 -10. * β Ophi. 41 +4 35 2.9 K2 .157 .030 109 0.3 -11.9 ι 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 .026 .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 0.6 + 0.5 δ Sgtr. 18 -29 51 2.8 K4	θ Scor	34	-4258	2.0	F0	.012	.024	136	-1.1	+ 1.4
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	K Scor	39	-3900	2.5	B3	.028	.009	362	-2.7	10. *
μ 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 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	B Ophi	41	+ 4 35	2.9	K2	.157	.030	109	0.3	-11.9
1μ Herc.44+27 453.5G5.817.114283.8-16.1G Scor.46-37 023.2K2.069.0291120.5+24.7 ν Ophi.56-9 463.5G7.118.0221480.2+12.4 γ Drac.55+51 302.4K5.026.026125-0.5-27.8 γ Sgtr.1803-30 263.1K0.202.0301090.5+22.3* η Sgtr.14-36 473.2M4.216.0301090.6+ 0.5 δ Sgtr.18-29 512.8K4.052.033990.4-20.0 η Serp.19- 2 553.4G9.898.050651.9+ 8.9 ϵ Sgtr.21-34 252.0A0.139.020163-1.5-10.8 λ Sgtr.25-25 272.9K1.196.036910.7-43.3 a Lyra35+38 440.1A1.348.140230.8-13.8	¹ Scor	44	-4006	3.1	F8	.004	.008	407	-2.4	-27.6*
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 a Lyra. 35 $+38$ 44 0.1 A1 $.348$ $.140$ 23 0.8 -13.8	μ Herc	44	+27 45	3.5	G5	.817	.114	28	3.8	-16.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	G Scor	46	-37 02	3.2	K2	.069	.029	112	0.5	+24.7
γ Drac.55+51302.4K5.026.026125-0.5-27.8 γ Sgtr.1803-30263.1K0.202.0301090.5+22.3* η Sgtr.14-36473.2M4.216.0301090.6+ 0.5 δ Sgtr.18-29512.8K4.052.033990.4-20.0 η Serp.19- 2553.4G9.898.050651.9+ 8.9 ϵ Sgtr.21-34252.0A0.139.020163-1.5-10.8 λ Sgtr.25-25272.9K1.196.036910.7-43.3 a Lyra.35+38440.1A1.348.140230.8-13.8	ν Ophi	56	- 9 46	3.5	G7	.118	.022	148	0.2	+12.4
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	γ Drac	55	+51 30	2.4	K5	.026	.026	125	-0.5	-27.8
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $,				_					
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	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
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	δ Sgtr	18	-29 51	2.8	K4	.052	.033	99	0.4	-20.0
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 a Lyra 35 +38 44 0.1 A1 .348 .140 23 0.8 -13.8	η Serp	19	- 2 55	3.4	G9	.898	.050	65	1.9	+ 8.9
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	e Sgtr	21	-34 25	2.0	A0	.139	.020	163	-1.5	-10.8
a Lyra 35 +38 44 0.1 A1 .348 .140 23 0.8 -13.8	λ Sgtr	25	-25 27	2.9	K1	.196	.036	91	0.7	-43.3
	a 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.	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	
φ Sgtr β Lyra σ Sgtr γ Lyra ζ Sgtr	h m 18 43 48 52 57 59	$\begin{array}{c} \circ & , \\ -27 & 03 \\ +33 & 18 \\ -26 & 22 \\ +32 & 37 \\ -29 & 57 \end{array}$	3.3 3.4-4.1 2.1 3.3 2.7	B8 B2p B3 B9p A2	" .150 .011 .067 .008 .019	" .015 .006 .021 .016 .035	217 543 155 204 93	-0.8 -2.7 -1.3 -0.7 0.4	km./sec. +21.5* -19.0* -10.7 -21.5* +22.1	
 ζ Aqil τ Sgtr δ Drac δ Aqil β' Cygn δ Cygn γ Aqil α Aqil 	19 03 04 07 13 23 29 43 44 44	$\begin{array}{r} +13 \ 47 \\ -27 \ 45 \\ -21 \ 06 \\ +67 \ 34 \\ + \ 3 \ 01 \\ +27 \ 51 \\ +45 \ 00 \\ +10 \ 29 \\ + \ 8 \ 44 \end{array}$	3.0 3.4 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.2 3.0 2.8 0.9	A0 K0 F2 G8 A3 K0 A1 K3 A2	.103 .268 .041 .135 .267 .010 .067 .018 .659	.038 .036 .017 .028 .052 .010 .023 .018 .184	86 91 192 116 63 326 116 181 181	$0.9 \\ 1.2 \\ -0.8 \\ 0.4 \\ 2.0 \\ -1.8 \\ 0.2 \\ -0.9 \\ 2.2$	$\begin{array}{r} -25. * \\ +45.4* \\ -9.8 \\ +24.8 \\ -32.3* \\ -23.9* \\ -20. \\ -2.0 \\ -26.1 \end{array}$	
 θ Aqil β Capr γ Cygn α Pavo α Indi α Cygn ϵ Cygn 	20 09 18 20 22 34 40 44	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 & 58 \\ - & 14 & 56 \\ + & 40 & 06 \\ - & 56 & 54 \\ - & 47 & 28 \\ + & 45 & 06 \\ + & 33 & 47 \end{array}$	3.43.22.32.13.21.32.6	A0 F8 F8 B3 G2 A2p G7	.035 .042 .006 .087 .072 .004 .485	.018 .022 .008 .014 .034 .002 .040	181 148 407 233 96 1630 81	$-0.3 \\ -0.1 \\ -3.2 \\ -2.2 \\ 0.9 \\ -7.2 \\ 0.6$	-28.6^{*} -19.0^{*} -7.6 $+1.8^{*}$ -1.1 -6.3^{*} -10.5^{*}	
 ζ Cygn a Ceph β Ceph β Aqar φ Pegs δ Capr γ Grus 	21 11 17 28 29 42 44 51	$\begin{array}{r} +30 & 01 \\ +62 & 22 \\ +70 & 20 \\ -5 & 48 \\ +9 & 39 \\ -16 & 21 \\ -37 & 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.4 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.3 - 3.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.5 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.2 \end{array}$	G6 A2 B1 G1 K2 A3 B8	.061 .163 .013 .020 .028 .395 .114	.018 .076 .006 .008 .014 .062 .020	181 43 543 407 233 53 163	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ 2.0 \\ -2.8 \\ -2.4 \\ -1.8 \\ 2.0 \\ -0.3 \\ \end{array} $	$+16.9* \\ - 8. \\ - 7.2 \\ + 6.7 \\ + 5.2 \\ - 6.4* \\ - 2.1$	
a Aqar a Grus β Grus η Pegs a Psc. A	22 03 05 15 40 41 55	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 & 34 \\ -47 & 12 \\ -60 & 31 \\ -47 & 09 \\ +29 & 58 \\ -29 & 53 \end{array}$	3.2 2.2 2.9 2.2 3.1 1.3	G0 B5 K5 M6 G1 A3	.019 .202 .088 .131 .039 .367	.006 .036 .019 .010 .016 .118	543 91 172 326 204 28	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.9 \\ 0.0 \\ -0.7 \\ -2.8 \\ -0.9 \\ 1.7 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 7.6 \\ +11.8 \\ +42.2^* \\ + 1.6 \\ + 4.4^* \\ + 6.5 \end{array}$	
 β Pegs a Pegs γ Ceph 	23 01 02 37	+27 49 +14 56 +77 21	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2.6 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.4 \end{array} $	M3 A0 K1	.235 .077 .167	.020 .033 .062	163 99 53	-0.9 0.2 2.4	+ 8.6 - 4. * -42.0	

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; v 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 globular; No., the number of stars in the open clusters were studied; Int.mag., the total apparent magnitude of the globular clusters; and Dist., the distance in light years.

N.G.C.	Μ	Con.	a 19	950 δ	Cl.	Diam.	Mag.	No.	Int.	Dis.
			h m	• •		,	B.S.		mag.	l.y.
869		h Per	02 15.5	+5655	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	+2358	Op	120	4.2	250		490
Hyades		Tau	04 17	+15 30	Op	400	4.0	100		1 20
1912	38	Aur	05 25.3	+35 48	Op	18	9.7	100		2,800
2 099	37	Aur	05 4 9 .0	+32 33	Op	24	9.7	150		2,700
2 168	35	Gem	06 05.7	+24 21	Op	29	9.0	120		2,700
2287	41	C Ma	06 44.9	-20 42	Op	32	9	50		1,300
2632	44	Cnc	08 37.2	+20 10	Op	90	6.5	350		490
5139		ωCen	13 23.7	-47 03	Gl	23	12.9		3	22,0 00
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	$-26\ 24$	GI	14	13.9		5.2	24,000
6205	13	Her	16 39.9	+36 33	GI	10	13.8		4.0	34,000
6218	12	Oph	16 44.6	-01 51	GI	9	14.0		6.0	36,000
6254	10	Oph	16 54.5	-04 02	GI	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	-2357	GI	17	12.9		3.6	22,000
7078	15	Peg	21 27.6	+11 57	Gl	7	14.3		5.2	43,Cu0
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 mn 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.	м	Con	h	a 19 m	ο50 δ	,	CI	Size	m n	m •	Dist. 1.y.	Name
650	76	Per	01	38.3	+51	20	Pl	1.5	11	17	15,000	
1952	1	Tau	05	31.5	+21	59	P1	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	2 9	Drk	4			300	Horseh e ad
2261		Mon	06	36.4	+08	47	Dif	2				Hubble's var
2392		Gem	07	26.2	+21	02	PI	0.3	8	10	2 800	
2440		Рир	07	39.6	-18	05	PI	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	Dit	50			3,600	Lagoon
6543		Dra	17	58.6	+06	38	PI	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			ŕ	
6618	17	Sgr	18	18.0	-16	12	Dif	26			3,000	Horseshoe
6720	57	Lyr	18	52.0	+32	58	P1	1.4	9	14	5,400	Ring
6826		Cyg	19	43.5	+50	24	P1	0.4	9	11	3,400	
6853	27	Vul	19	574	+22	35	PI	8	8	13	3 400	Dumb-bell
6960		Cvg	20	43.6	+30	32	Dif	60	U	10	0,100	Network
7000		Cvg	20	57.0	+44	07	Dif	100				N. America
7009		Aar	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	
					•				-		-,- 50	

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.	М	Con	a 19 h m	50 δ	CI	Dimens.	Mag.	Distance millions of l.y.	Vel. km / sec
221	32	And	00 39.9	+40.36	E	3×3	8.8	1.6	- 185
224	31	And	00 40.0	+41 00	Sb	160×40	5.0	1.6	- 220
SMC	0-	Tuc	00 53	-72 38	I	220×220	1.5	0.17	+ 170
598	33	Tri	01 31.0	+3024	Sc	60×40	7.0	1.4	- 70
LMC		Dor	05 21	-69 27	I	430×530	0.5	0.17	+ 280
3 031	81	UMa	09 51.5	+69 18	Sb	16×10	8.3	4.8	- 30
3 034	82	UMa	09 51.8	+6958	Ι	7×2	9.0	5.2	+ 290
33 68	96	Leo	10 44.1	+12 05	Sa	7× 4	10.0	11.4	+ 940
3623	65	Leo	11 16.3	+13 22	Sb	8× 2	9.9	10.0	+ 800
3627	66	Leo	11 17.6	+13 16	Sb	8× 2	9.1	8.6	+ 650
4258		CVn	12 16.5	+47 34	Sb	20× 6	8.7	9.2	+ 500
4374	84	Vir	$12 \ 22.5$	+13 09	Е	3×2	9.9	12.0	+1050
4382	85	Com	12 22.9	+18 28	Е	4×2	10.0	7.4	+ 500
4472	49	Vir	12 27.2	+08 16	Е	5×4	10.1	11.4	+ 850
4565		Com	12 33.9	+26 16	Sb	15× 1	11.0	15.2	+1100
4594		Vir	12 37.4	-11 20	Sa	7× 2	9.2	14.4	+1140
4649	60	Vir	12 41.1	+11 50	Е	4×3	9.5	15.0	+1090
4736	94	CVn	$12 \ 48.6$	+41 24	Sb	5×4	8.4	6.0	+ 290
4826	64	Com	12 54.3	+21 57	Sb	8×4	9.2	2.6	+ 150
5005		CVn	13 08.6	+37 20	Sc	5× 2	11.1	13.2	+ 900
5055	63	CVn	13 13.6	+42 18	Sb	8× 3	9.6	7.2	+ 450
5194	51	CVn	13 27.8	+47 27	Sc	12×6	7.4	6.0	+ 250
5236	83	Hya	13 34.2	$-29 \ 36$	Sc	10× 8	8	5.8	+ 500
6822		Sgr	19 42.4	-1453	I	20×10	11	2.0	- 150
7331		Peg	22 34.8	+33 59	Sb	9× 2	10.4	10.4	+ 500

 $\mathbf{74}$



M	idnig	ht.	 		.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



Mi	idnig	h	t.	• •		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	.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.



Mi	id nig l	ht	:.	• •	•	•	•	• •	 • •	Aug.	5
11	p.m.		•		•	•	•	•••	 • •		21
10	**		•		•		•	• •	 	Sept.	7
9	**				•	•		•••	 		23
8	"	•			•		•		 	Oct.	10
7	"			•••	•				 	. 44	26
6	"				•		•		 	Nov.	6
5	"			• •	•			•••	 •	. "	21

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



M	idnig	ht.	••	• • •	 •••	Nov.	6
11	p.m	•••			 ••	**	21
10	44				 ••	Dec.	6
9	66	••	•••		 	**	21
8	44		••	•••	 	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.

Shower	Approx.	. Radiant	Current Maximum Date	Spectacular Displays	Hourly Number (all meteors)	Duration (in days)	Abbre- viations (for use in observing records)
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	0
Taurids	56	+16	Nov. 10?			30	Т
Leonids	152	+22	Nov. 16	1799, 1833,	20	14	L
				1866, 1867			
Bielids	25	+45	Nov. 27	1872, 1885			В
Geminids	110	+33	Dec. 12		30	14	G

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- 25 42
- (1) 8:15 p.m. 20h 15r (2) Long, M.S.T. zone f 00 (3) Greenwich time (1) + (2) 27 15 (4) Sid, advance in 27h 15m (p. 8) 4 (5) G. sid, time at 0h (p. 7) 15 32 (6) G. sid, time (3) + (4) + (5) 18 52 (7) Long, of Edmonton 7 34 (9) Edmonton 7 11 07 00
- (8) Edm'n sid. time (6) (7) 11 07 18

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- 73. The Sun and Radio-5
- 74. Noise from Space-1
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2	Slide	Sets	and	2	Chart	Sets		\$24	.50
2	Slide	Sets	and	1	Chart	Set .		\$21	.50
1	Slide	Set a	and a	3 (Chart S	Sets .		\$18	.25
1	Slide	Set a	and 2	2 (Chart 3	Sets .		\$15	.25
1	Slide	Set a	and 1	(Chart S	Set		\$12	.25
3	Slide	Sets	\$27.	75	3 C	hart	Sets	\$9	.25
2	Slide	Sets	\$18.	50	2 C	hart	Sets	\$6	.25
1	Slide	Set .	. \$9.'	75	1 C	hart S	Set .	. \$3	.50
Si	ngle S	Slides	5)¢	Sing	gle C	hart	s 2	20¢
3	chart	t and	d sl	ide	e sets	-top	lin	e]	1.0%
di	scoun	t be	caus	е	it is	over	\$	36.0	0-
sa	ve-or	der t	hem	all					

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- 53. Saturn (in blue)
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- 55. Spiral Nebula (Triangulum) N.G.C. 598
- 56. Spiral Nebula (Camelopardus) N.G.C. 2403
- 57. Spiral Nebula (Coma Berenices) N.G.C. 4565
- 58. Barred Spiral Nebula (Eridanus) N.G.Ĉ. 1300
- 59. Barred Spiral Nebula (Pegasus) N.G.C. 7741
- 60. Planetary Nebula (Gemini) N.G.C. 2394
- 61. Hercules Cluster N.G.C. 6205
- 62. Four Nebulas N.G.C. 3185-3187-3190-3193
- 63. Globular Nebula (Virgo) N.G.C. 4486
- 64. Globular Cluster (Canes Venatici) N.G.C. 5272
- 65. Lagoon Nebula (Sagittarius) N.G.C. 6523
- 66. Omega Nebula (Sagittarius) N.G.C. 6613
- 67. Nebula (Scutum) in red N.G.C. 6611
- 68. Nebulosity (Monoceros) in red south of N.G.C. 2264
- 69. Nebula Cluster (Coma Berenices) 40 million l.y.
- 70. Nebula Cluster (Coma Berenices) 120 million l.y.
- 71. Nebula Cluster (Hydra) 360 million l.y.
- 72. Faint Nebula Field (Coma Berenices) 500 million to a billion l.y.

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