THE OBSERVER'S HANDBOOK FOR 1955

PUBLISHED BY

The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada

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



FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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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.

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CALENDAR

1955

Jan							Fe	b.						M	ar.						A	oril					
2 9 1 16 1 23 2		T 4 11 18 25	W 5 12 19 26	T 6 13 20 27	F 7 14 21 28	S 1 8 15 22 29 	S 6 13 20 27	M 7 14 21 28	T 18 15 22	W 2 9 16 23	T 3 10 17 24	F 4 11 18 25	S 5 12 19 26	S 6 13 20 27	M 7 14 21 28	T 1 8 15 22 29	W 2 9 16 23 30	T 3 10 17 24 31	F 4 11 18 25	S 5 12 19 26	S 3 10 17 24	M 4 11 18 25	T 5 12 19 26	W 6 13 20 27	T 7 14 21 28	F 15 22 29	S 10 23 30
May	y						Ju	ne						Ju	ly						Au	ıg.					
22 2		T 3 10 17 24 31	W 4 11 18 25	T 5 12 19 26	F 6 13 20 27	S 7 14 21 28 	S 5 12 19 26	M 6 13 20 27	T 7 14 21 28	W 1 8 15 22 29	T 2 9 16 23 30	F 3 10 17 24	S 4 11 18 25 	S 3 10 17 24 31	M 4 11 18 25	T 5 12 19 26	W 6 13 20 27	T 7 14 21 28	F 18 15 22 29	S 2 9 16 23 30	S 7 14 21 28	M 1 8 15 22 29	T 9 16 23 30	W 3 10 17 24 31	T 4 11 18 25	F 5 12 19 26	S 13 20 27
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18 1		T 6 13 20 27	W 7 14 21 28	T 1 8 15 22 29	F 2 9 16 23 30	S 3 10 17 24 	S 2 9 16 23 30	M 3 10 17 24 31	T 4 11 18 25	W 5 12 19 26	T 6 13 20 27	F 7 14 21 28	S 1 8 15 22 29 	S 6 13 20 27	M 7 14 21 28	T 1 8 15 22 29	W 2 9 16 23 30	T 3 10 17 24	F 4 11 18 25 	S 5 12 19 26	S 4 11 18 25	M 5 12 19 26	T 6 13 20 27	W 7 14 21 28	T 1 8 15 22 29	F 2 9 16 23 30	S 310 17 24 31

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PRINTED IN CANADA

PREFACE

The HANDBOOK for 1955 is the 47th issue and its circulation is 5500. The Officers of the Society appreciate the increase in advertisements which will help to meet our mounting expense.

In this issue the tables of the principal elements of the solar system have been revised. 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 Olga Mracek, John Crawford, Basil Kerr, Malcolm Lennox, Donald Morton and Ghislain Roy. 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 1954.

ANNIVERSARIES AND FESTIVALS, 1955

New Year's DaySat. Jan. 1 EpiphanyThu. Jan. 6	Trinity SundayJune 5 Corpus ChristiThu. June 9
Accession of Queen Elizabeth (1952)Sun. Feb. 6 Septuagesima SundayFeb. 6	St. John Baptist (Mid- summer Day)Fri. June 24 Dominion DayFri. July 1
Quinquagesima (Shrove	Birthday of Queen Mother
Sunday)Feb. 20 Ash WednesdayFeb. 23	Elizabeth (1900)Thu. Aug. 4
St. David	Labour DayMon. Sept. 5 Hebrew New Year
St. Patrick	(Rosh Hashanah) Sat. Sept. 17
Palm SundayApr. 3 Good FridayFri. Apr. 8	St. Michael (Michaelmas Day)Thu. Sept. 29
Easter SundayApr. 10	All Saints' Day Tue. Nov. 1
Birthday of Queen Elizabeth (1926)Thu. Apr. 21	Remembrance DayFri. Nov. 11
St. George	First Sunday in AdventNov. 27 St. AndrewWed. Nov. 30
Rogation Sunday	Christmas DaySun. Dec. 25
Ascension Day	
Empire Day (Victoria Day)Tue. May 24	Thanksgiving Day, date
Pentecost (Whit Sunday) May 29	set by Proclamation

3

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

∀ Taurus	$\begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{MP} \text{ Virgo} \dots 150^{\circ} \\ \simeq \text{ Libra} \dots 180^{\circ} \end{array}$	 オ Sagittarius
----------	--	----------------------------------

SUN, MOON AND PLANETS

\odot The Sun.	C The Moon generally.	24 Jupiter.
New Moon.	§ Mercury.	b Saturn.
Sull Moon.	Q Venus.	ී or ස Uranus.
First Quarter	\oplus Earth.	Ψ Neptune.
C Last Quarter.	♂ Mars.	E Pluto

ASPECTS AND ABBREVIATIONS

o' Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Kight Ascension
P Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension
□ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
Ω Ascending Node; U Descending Node.
a or A. R., Right Ascension; δ Declination.
h, m, s, Hours, Minutes, Seconds of Time.
*'", Degrees, Minutes, Seconds of Arc.

THE GREEK ALPHABET

A, a,	Alpha.	Ι,ι,	Iota.	Ρ,ρ,	Rho.
Β, β,	Beta.	Κ, κ,	Kappa.	Σ,σ,ς,	Sigma.
Γ, γ,	Gamma.	Λ,λ,	Lambda.	Τ,τ,	Tau.
Δ, δ	Delta.	Μ, μ,	Mu.	Υ, ν,	Upsil on
Ε, ε,	Epsilon.	Ν,ν,	Nu.	Φ, φ,	Phi.
Ζ,ζ,	Zeta.	Ξ,ξ,	Xi.	Χ, χ,	Chi.
Η, η,	Eta.	0,0,	Omi cron .	Ψ,ψ,	Psi.
θ,θ,θ,	Theta.	Π,π,	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, <i>Lion</i> Leo	Leon
(Chained Maiden) And	Andr	Leo Minor, Lesser Lion. LMi	LMin
Antlia, Air PumpAnt	Antl	Lepus, <i>Hare</i> Lep	Leps
Apus, Bird of ParadiseAps	Apus	Libra, ScalesLib	Libr
Aquarius, Water-bearerAqr	Aqar	Lupus, WolfLup	Lupi
Aquila, EagleAql	Aqil	Lynx, LynxLyn	Lync
Ara, AltarAra	Arae	Lyra, <i>Lyre</i> Lyr	Lyra
Aries, RamAri	Arie	Mensa, Table (Mountain) Men	Mens
Auriga, (Charioteer)Aur	Auri	Microscopium,	
Bootes, (Herdsman)Boo	Boot	Microscope Mic	Micr
Caelum, ChiselCae	Cael	Monoceros, UnicornMon	Mono
Camelopardalis, GiraffeCam	Caml	Musca, <i>Fly</i> Mus	Musc
Cancer, CrabCnc	Canc	Norma, SquareNor	Norm
Canes Venatici,		Octans, OctantOct	Octn
Hunting DogsCVn	CVen	Ophiuchus,	
Canis Major, Greater Dog.CMa	CMaj	Serpent-bearerOph	Ophi
Canis Minor, Lesser Dog. CMi	CMin	Orion, (Hunter)Ori	Orio
Capricornus, Sea-goatCap	Capr	Pavo, PeacockPav	Pavo
Carina, KeelCa	Cari	Pegasus, (Winged Horse)Peg	Pegs
Cassiopeia,		Perseus, (<i>Champion</i>)Per	Pers
(Lady in Chair)Cas	Cass	Phoenix, PhoenixPhe	Phoe
Centaurus, CentaurCen	Cent	Pictor, PainterPic	Pict
Cepheus, (King)Cep	Ceph	Pisces, <i>Fishes</i> Psc	Pisc
Cetus, WhaleCet	Ceti	Piscis Australis,	
Chamaeleon, ChamaeleonCha	Cham	Southern FishPsA	PscA
Circinus, CompassesCir	Circ	Puppis, <i>Poop</i>	Pupp
Columba, DoveCol	Colm	Pyxis, CompassPyx	Pyxi
Coma Berenices,		Reticulum, Net	Reti
Berenice's HairCom	Coma	Sagitta, ArrowSge	Sgte
Corona Australis,		Sagittarius, ArcherSgr	Sgtr
Southern CrownCrA	CorA	Scorpius, ScorpionScr	Scor
Corona Borealis,		Sculptor, SculptorScl	Scul
Northern CrownCrB	CorB	Scutum, ShieldSct	Scut
Corvus, CrowCrv	Corv	Serpens, SerpentSer	Serp
Crater, CupCrt	Crat	Sextans, SextantSex	Sext
Crux, (Southern) CrossCru	Cruc	Taurus, Bull	Taur
Cygnus, SwanCyg	Cygn	Telescopium, Telescope Tel	Tele
Delphinus, <i>Dolphin</i> Del	Dlph	Triangulum, <i>Triangle</i> Tri	Tria
Dorado, SwordfishDor	Dora	Triangulum Australe,	
Draco, DragonDra	Drac	Southern TriangleTrA	TrAu
Equuleus, Little HorseEqu	Equl	Tucana, ToucanTuc	Tucn
Eridanus, <i>River Eridanus</i> . Eri	Erid	Ursa Major, Greater Bear.UMa	UMaj
Fornax, FurnaceFor	Forn	Ursa Minor, Lesser Bear UMi	UMin
Gemini, TwinsGem	Gemi	Vela, SailsVel	Velr
Grus, CraneGru	Grus	Virgo, VirginVir	Virg
Hercules,		Volans, Flying FishVol	Voln
(Kneeling Giant) Her	Herc	Vulpecula, FoxVul	Vulp
Horologium, ClockHor	Horo		
Hydra, Water-snakeHya	Hyda	The 4-letter abbreviations	
Hydrus, Sea-serpentHyi	Hydi	tended to be used in cases w	where a
Indus, IndianInd	Indi	maximum saving of space	is not
Lacerta, <i>Lizard</i> Lac	Lacr	necessary.	

UNITS OF LENGTH 1 Angstrom unit = 10^{-8} cm. 1 micron = 10-4 cm. 1 meter $= 10^{2}$ cm. = 3.28084 feet $= 10^{5}$ cm. = 0.62137 miles 1 kilometer 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 × 1012 miles = 0.3069 parsecs 1 parsec $= 30.84 \times 10^{17}$ cm. $= 19.16 \times 10^{12}$ miles = 3.259 l.y. 1 megaparsec = 30.84 ×10²³ cm. = 19.16 ×10¹⁸ miles = 3.259 ×10⁶ l.y. UNITS OF TIME Sidereal day = 23h 56m 04.09s of mean solar time Mean solar day = $24h \ 03m \ 56.56s$ of sidereal time Synodical month = $29d \ 12h \ 44m$; sidereal month = $27d \ 07h \ 43m$ Tropical year (ordinary) = 365d 05h 48m 46s Sidereal year $= 365d \ 06h \ 09m \ 10s$ Eclipse year $=346d \ 14h \ 53m$ THE EARTH Equatorial radius, a = 3963.35 miles; flattening, c = (a-b)/a = 1/297.0Polar 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 ϕ -0.0584 cos 3 ϕ 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 = $23^{\circ} 26' 50''$ (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) = 2.2×10^8 years Mass = 2×10^{11} solar masses Extra-galactic Nebulae Red shift =+265 km./sec./megaparsec=+50 miles /sec./million l.y. RADIATION CONSTANTS Velocity of light = 299,774 km./sec. = 186,271 miles/sec. Solar constant = 1.93 gram calories/square cm./minute Light ratio for one magnitude = 2.512; log ratio = 0.4000Radiation 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

1955 EPHEMERIS OF THE SUN AT Oh GREENWICH CIVIL TIME

		1					
Date 1955	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.	Date 1955	Apparent R.A.	Corr. to Sun-dial	Apparent Dec.
Jan. 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31	$ \begin{array}{c} h & m & s \\ 18 & 42 & 37 \\ 18 & 55 & 51 \\ 19 & 09 & 02 \\ 19 & 22 & 08 \\ 19 & 35 & 10 \\ 19 & 48 & 06 \\ 20 & 00 & 56 \\ 20 & 13 & 40 \\ 20 & 26 & 17 \\ 20 & 38 & 46 \\ 20 & 51 & 09 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm m} {\rm s} \\ + {\rm 3} {\rm 08} \\ + {\rm 4} {\rm 32} \\ + {\rm 5} {\rm 53} \\ + {\rm 7} {\rm 10} \\ + {\rm 8} {\rm 22} \\ + {\rm 9} {\rm 28} \\ + {\rm 10} {\rm 28} \\ + {\rm 11} {\rm 23} \\ + {\rm 12} {\rm 10} \\ + {\rm 12} {\rm 50} \\ + {\rm 13} {\rm 23} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \circ & \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	July 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 24 27 30	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm m} {\rm s} \\ + \ 3 \ 53 \\ + \ 4 \ 25 \\ + \ 5 \ 21 \\ + \ 5 \ 21 \\ + \ 5 \ 43 \\ + \ 6 \ 01 \\ + \ 6 \ 14 \\ + \ 6 \ 22 \\ + \ 6 \ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & + 23 & 02.6 \\ & + 22 & 47.6 \\ & + 22 & 28.9 \\ & + 22 & 06.8 \\ & + 21 & 41.2 \\ & + 21 & 12.3 \\ & + 20 & 40.2 \\ & + 20 & 04.9 \\ & + 19 & 26.6 \\ & + 18 & 45.5 \end{array}$
Feb. 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 13 & 48 \\ + 14 & 06 \\ + 14 & 16 \\ + 14 & 20 \\ + 14 & 16 \\ + 14 & 06 \\ + 13 & 50 \\ + 13 & 28 \\ + 13 & 01 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} -16 & 48.5 \\ -15 & 55.1 \\ -14 & 59.2 \\ -14 & 01.9 \\ -11 & 00.9 \\ -11 & 58.7 \\ -10 & 54.9 \\ -9 & 49.5 \\ -8 & 42.7 \end{array}$	Aug. 2 5 8 11 14 17 20 23 26 29	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 6 \ 15 \\ + \ 6 \ 01 \\ + \ 5 \ 42 \\ + \ 5 \ 18 \\ + \ 4 \ 48 \\ + \ 4 \ 14 \\ + \ 3 \ 36 \\ + \ 2 \ 05 \\ + \ 1 \ 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 18 \ 01.6 \\ + 17 \ 15.0 \\ + 16 \ 25.9 \\ + 15 \ 34.4 \\ + 14 \ 40.6 \\ + 13 \ 44.8 \\ + 12 \ 46.9 \\ + 11 \ 47.3 \\ + 10 \ 46.0 \\ + 9 \ 43.2 \end{array}$
Mar. 2 5 8 11 14 17 20 23 26 29	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} +12 & 28 \\ +11 & 51 \\ +11 & 09 \\ +10 & 24 \\ + & 9 & 36 \\ + & 8 & 45 \\ + & 7 & 53 \\ + & 7 & 50 \\ + & 6 & 05 \\ + & 5 & 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Sept.} & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \\ & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 16 \\ & 19 \\ & 22 \\ & 22 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} + 8 & 38.9 \\ + 7 & 33.5 \\ + 6 & 26.9 \\ + 5 & 19.4 \\ + 4 & 11.0 \\ + 3 & 02.0 \\ + 1 & 52.4 \\ + 0 & 42.5 \\ - 0 & 27.6 \\ - 1 & 37.7 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ccc} Apr. & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \\ & 10 \\ & 13 \\ & 16 \\ 19 \\ & 22 \\ & 25 \\ & 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 4 \ 16 \\ + \ 3 \ 22 \\ + \ 2 \ 30 \\ + \ 1 \ 39 \\ + \ 0 \ 50 \\ + \ 0 \ 05 \\ - \ 0 \ 38 \\ - \ 1 \ 16 \\ - \ 1 \ 51 \\ - \ 2 \ 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 4 \ 09.4 \\ + \ 5 \ 18.7 \\ + \ 6 \ 27.2 \\ + \ 7 \ 34.6 \\ + \ 8 \ 41.0 \\ + \ 9 \ 46.0 \\ + \ 10 \ 49.6 \\ + \ 11 \ 51.6 \\ + \ 12 \ 51.8 \\ + \ 13 \ 50.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{Oct.} & 1 \\ & 4 \\ & 7 \\ 10 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 19 \\ 22 \\ 25 \\ 28 \\ 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 2 & 47.7 \\ - & 3 & 57.5 \\ - & 5 & 06.9 \\ - & 6 & 15.7 \\ - & 7 & 23.8 \\ - & 8 & 31.0 \\ - & 9 & 37.1 \\ - & 10 & 41.9 \\ - & 11 & 45.3 \\ - & 12 & 47.0 \\ - & 13 & 47.0 \end{array}$
May 1 4 7 10 13 16 19 22 25 28 31	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} +14 \ 46.4 \\ +15 \ 40.4 \\ +16 \ 32.2 \\ +17 \ 21.4 \\ +18 \ 08.1 \\ +18 \ 52.0 \\ +19 \ 33.1 \\ +20 \ 11.1 \\ +20 \ 46.1 \\ +21 \ 17.9 \\ +21 \ 46.3 \end{array}$	Nov. 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} -16 & 23 \\ -16 & 22 \\ -16 & 13 \\ -15 & 57 \\ -15 & 33 \\ -15 & 01 \\ -14 & 21 \\ -13 & 35 \\ -12 & 42 \\ -11 & 42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -14 & 45.0 \\ -15 & 40.9 \\ -16 & 34.5 \\ -17 & 25.5 \\ -18 & 13.8 \\ -18 & 59.3 \\ -19 & 41.7 \\ -20 & 20.9 \\ -20 & 56.7 \\ -21 & 29.0 \end{array}$
June 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} + 22 & 11.3 \\ + 22 & 32.9 \\ + 22 & 50.9 \\ + 23 & 05.3 \\ + 23 & 16.0 \\ + 23 & 23.1 \\ + 23 & 26.4 \\ + 23 & 26.0 \\ + 23 & 21.9 \\ + 23 & 14.1 \end{array}$	Dec. $\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 6\\ 9\\ 12\\ 15\\ 18\\ 21\\ 24\\ 27\\ 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} - 21 57.6 \\ - 22 22.4 \\ - 22 43.3 \\ - 23 00.2 \\ - 23 13.0 \\ - 23 21.6 \\ - 23 26.0 \\ - 23 26.2 \\ - 23 26.2 \\ - 23 22.2 \\ - 23 13.9 \end{array}$

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.



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, 1955

J.D. 2,435,000 plus the following:

Jan. 1	May 1	Sept. 1
Feb. 1140	June 1	Oct. 1
Mar. 1	July 1	Nov. 1
Apr. 1	Aug. 1	Dec. 1

The Julian Day commences at noon. Thus J.D. 2,435,109.0 = Jan. 1.5 G.C.T.

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 54° . 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.

CANADI	AN C	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 Glace Bay Granby Guelph Halifax Hamilton Hull Kingston Kitchener London Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Montreal Sorth Bay Othawa Ottawa Owen Sound	$\begin{array}{r} 44\\ 450\\ 43\\ 51\\ 462\\ 454\\ 45\\ 445\\ 445\\ 433\\ 455\\ 445\\ 433\\ 455\\ 445\\ 453\\ 465\\ 455\\ 433\\ 465\\ 455\\ 445\\ 455\\ 455\\ 455\\ 455\\ 455$	$\begin{array}{r} 9901\\ ++++++& -+++& -+++++& -+++++& -++++& +++++& +++++& +++++& +++++& +++++& +++++& +++++& +++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& ++++& +++& +++& ++++& +++& +++& +++& +++& +++& +++& +++& +& $	Peterborough Port Arthur Prince Albert Prince Rupert Quebec Regina St. Catharines St. Hyacinthe Saint John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld. St. Thomas Saskatoon Sault Ste. Marie Shawinigan Falls Sherbrooke Stratford Sudbury Sydney Timmins Toronto Three Rivers Trail Truro Vancouver Victoria Windsor Winnipeg Woodstock		$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ +57\\ +57\\ +152\\ +15$	Atlanta Baltimore Birmingham Boston Buffalo Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Dallas Denver Detroit Fairbanks Indianapolis Juneau Kansas City Los Angeles Louisville Memphis Milwaukee Minneapolis New Orleans New York Omaha Philadelphia Pittsburgh Portland St. Louis San Francisco Seattle Washington	$\begin{array}{c} 34\\ 39\\ 42\\ 43\\ 42\\ 39\\ 42\\ 33\\ 42\\ 65\\ 39\\ 42\\ 58\\ 39\\ 44\\ 40\\ 46\\ 39\\ 38\\ 43\\ 45\\ 30\\ 41\\ 41\\ 40\\ 46\\ 39\\ 38\\ 48\\ 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +37\\ +106\\ -116\\ +115\\ -116\\ +227\\ 002\\ -158\\ +227\\ 009\\ 100\\ -158\\ +07\\ -109\\ 100\\ -110\\ -110\\ -109\\ -100\\$

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),

le 54° Sunset		5550	$\begin{smallmatrix}&01\\0&0\\11\\15\end{smallmatrix}$	$^{18}_{26}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38\\ 42\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54\\ 54$	$^{14}_{10}$	$ ^{32}_{32}^{20}_{32}^{20}_{32}^{18}_{22}$
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le 50°	n se	08 13 18 18 18	32926	$ \begin{array}{c} 35 \\ 38 \\ 41 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{c} 51\\55\\58\\02\\02\\02\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\$	30 32 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
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ıde 50 ° Sunset		$\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 59 \\ 6 & 02 \\ 6 & 03 \\ 6 & 03 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 1$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 15 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 6 & 21 \\ 6 & 24 \\ 6 & 27 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 30 \\ 6 & 36 \\ 6 & 40 \\ 6 & 43 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&46\\6&52\\6&56\\6&56\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 02 \\ 7 & 05 \\ 7 & 08 \\ 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 14 \end{array}$
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ude 48° e Sunset		7 25 7 28 7 28 7 30 7 33 7 35	5 7 38 5 7 40 5 7 43 7 45 7 47	7 51 7 51 7 53 7 53 7 54 7 54 7 56	7 57 7 58 7 59 8 00 8 01		1 8 03
Latitude Sunrise Su		4 21 4 15 4 15 4 13 10	4 07 4 05 4 03 3 59 3 59	3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 3 55 5 55 5 5 55 5 55 5 5 55 5 5 55 5 5 55 5 5 55 5 5 55 555555555555	8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20	8 20 20 8 21 0 8 22 0 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 20	3 54
ude 50° e Sunset		1 7 32 3 7 35 5 7 38 5 7 38 7 40 7 43	7 7 46 5 7 48 8 7 51 8 7 51 1 7 53 9 7 56	7 58 8 00 8 00 8 02 8 05 8 05	1 8 07 1 8 08 0 8 09 8 10 8 10 8 11	8 12 8 13 8 13 8 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	0 12
Latitude Sunrise Su		3 558 3 558 558 558 558 558 558 558 558 558 558	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3$	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 30 33 30 30 30 30 3	3 29 3 27 3 27 3 27 3 27 3 27	327 328 328 328 328 328	2 21
ide 54° Sunset		$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 48 \\ 7 & 51 \\ 7 & 55 \\ 7 & 58 \\ 8 & 01 \\ 8 & 01 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 05 \\ 8 & 08 \\ 8 & 11 \\ 8 & 14 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 8 & 16 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 19 \\ 8 & 21 \\ 8 & 28 \\ 8 & 26 \\ 8 & 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 28 $	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 30 \\ 8 & 31 \\ 8 & 33 \\ 8 & 33 \\ 8 & 34 \\ 8 & 35 \\ 8 & 3$	8 36 36 8 36 8 36 8 36 8 36 8 36 8 36 8	0 96

Latitude 32° I			$\begin{array}{c} 7 & 04 \\ 7 & 03 \\ 7 & 01 \\ 6 & 59 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 57 \\ 6 & 56 \\ 6 & 54 \\ 6 & 52 \\ 6 & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 48 \\ 6 & 46 \\ 6 & 44 \\ 6 & 39 \\ 6 & 39 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 38 \\ 6 & 35 \\ 6 & 33 \\ 6 & 33 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3$	6 26
Latitude 36° Sunrise Sunset		51 7 51 7 53 7 55 7 7 57 7 57 7 57 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 22 6 43 5 23 6 41 5 25 6 38 5 26 6 35 5 28 6 35	5 30 6 30
Latitude 40° Sunrise Sunset	<u>а г</u>	30 39 41 45 45 47 77 77 77 77 77 77	4 48 7 23 4 50 7 22 4 50 7 20 4 53 7 18 4 55 7 18 4 55 7 17	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 25 6 34
Latitude 44° Sunrise Sunset	-	26 26 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	4 36 7 36 4 38 7 34 4 40 7 32 4 40 7 32 4 42 7 30 4 44 7 32 4 44 7 7 30 4 44 7 7 30	4 46 7 25 4 48 7 22 4 50 7 22 4 50 7 20 4 53 7 17 4 55 7 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 09 6 56 5 11 6 53 5 14 6 53 5 16 6 47 5 18 6 43	5 20 6 40
Latitude 46° Sunrise Sunset		20 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1	4 30 7 42 4 32 7 40 4 34 7 38 4 37 7 36 4 37 7 36 4 39 7 36 4 39 7 33	4 41 7 31 4 43 7 28 4 45 7 26 4 48 7 26 4 48 7 26 4 50 7 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 18 6 42
Latitude 48° Sunrise Sunset		20 112 10 116 112 10 20 117 10 20 116 112	4 22 7 50 4 25 7 48 4 27 7 48 4 30 7 45 4 32 7 40 4 32 7 40	4 35 7 38 4 37 7 35 4 40 7 31 4 42 7 28 4 45 7 28 4 45 7 28	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 15 6 45
Latitude 50° Sunrise Sunset	-	888888 80 1104553 01 120653 80	4 14 7 58 4 17 7 55 4 19 7 55 4 22 7 50 4 25 7 47	4 28 7 44 4 31 7 41 4 33 7 37 4 33 7 37 4 36 7 34 4 39 7 31	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 12 6 48
Latitude 54° Sunrise Sunset	-	5550442 555054442 55505550 888888 88888888	3 56 8 16 3 59 8 13 4 02 8 10 4 05 8 07 4 05 8 07 4 08 8 07	4 12 8 00 4 15 7 56 4 18 7 55 4 18 7 55 4 22 7 44 4 25 7 44	4 29 7 40 4 32 7 36 4 32 7 36 4 36 7 32 4 40 7 28 4 43 7 23	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 04 6 55

DA		September			October	
TE	04980	214912 2018 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017	328222	<u>64985</u>	214112 208114	3385523
Latitu Sunrise	ດດດດດ	ດເດເດເດ	ດດດດດດ	ດທະນາດ	00000	00000
Latitude 32 ° Sunrise Sunset	41 336 336 336 41 41	$444 \\ 466 \\ 464 \\ 466 $	$549 \\ 511 \\ 522 \\ 512 $	$556 \\ 576 \\ 578 $	0054000	1312000
le 32 ° Sunset	4 9 9 9 9 9 9	00000 00000	0000000 000044	000000 99000	0000000 000000	000000
2°	117 122 13	$012 \\ 012 $	57 55 49 46	$ \begin{array}{c} 444\\ 339\\ 36\\ 336\\ 34\\ \end{array} $	222 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	116 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120
Latitu Sunrise	ວດດດດດດ	0000000	000000 440000	000000 000000	00000	00000
0	1	$ \begin{array}{c} 39 \\ 44 \\ 46 \\ $	47 51 5 3	55 56 59 01	1000000000000000000000000000000000000	203116
le 36 ° Sunset	$\begin{array}{c} h \\ 6 \\ 24 \\ 6 \\ 22 \\ 6 \\ 19 \\ 6 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 13 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 07 \\ 6 & 01 \\ 6 & 01 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	5555 5555 549 540	55 44 55 381 535 381 532	522 522 522 522 522	5 17 5 14 5 12 5 09 5 07
		80741	000000	410000	02000	1400
Latitude Sunrise Su	ь 5 23 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33 5 33	5539 541 543	5 47 5 49 5 51 5 52 522	0000 <i>220</i>	00000 00000	8669F
tude se Su				00200856 00200856	112 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	224 52 24 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 26 52 27 52 26 52 27 52 26 52 27 52 26 52 27 52 26 52 27 52 26 52 27 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 5
e 40 ° unset		$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 15 \\ 6 & 12 \\ 6 & 08 \\ 6 & 05 \\ 6 & 02 \\ \end{array}$	5 55 5 55 5 49 5 40	543 540 5333 533 533 533 533 533 533 533 533 533 53	$\begin{smallmatrix}5 & 27 \\ 5 & 24 \\ 5 & 21 \\ 5 & 18 \\ 5 & 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 $	5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00
			പപ്പവം പ്രവസ്ന		99999 99999 99999	
Latıtude 44 ° Sunrise Sunset	323223 B	55336 541 541	555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 55	5 59 6 02 6 07	66 11 141 0 117 0 117 0 100 0 100000000	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&22\\6&25\\6&27\\6&30\\6&33\end{smallmatrix}$
ude e Su		00000	ບບບດດ	ດດດດດ	ບເບເດເບ	555544
le 44 [°] Sunset	21228338 B	$114 \\ 114 \\ 01 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03$	555 555 44 44	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 37 \\ 32 \\$	$^{224}_{113}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 07 \\ 057 \\$
Sun Sun	ດດດດດດ	ດດດດດດ	ບບດດດ	0000 0	99999	00000
Latitude 46 [°] Sunrise Sunset	31 32 32 33 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	$\begin{array}{c} 333\\ 244\\ 41\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42\\ 42$	$ \begin{array}{c} 46 \\ 53 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 56 \\ 56$	$\begin{array}{c} 58\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0\\0$	$11 \\ 114 \\ 117 \\ 119 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 28\\ 31\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37\\ 37$
Sur Sur		00000	ບບບບບ	ດເດີດເດີດ	ບາບາບາບ	505444
le 40 Sunset	231 231 238 238 23	$115 \\ 07 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03$	555 44 48 42 4	2582360	21 118 07	2022 233 2045
Sun	ດເດເດເດ p	ດເດເດເດເດ	ດດດດດ	00000	00000	99999
Latituc Sunrise	$2323 \\ 223$	$\begin{array}{c} 31\\ 32\\ 40\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43\\ 43$	$545 \\ 512 \\ 513 \\ 574 $	104200000000000000000000000000000000000	$113 \\ 116 \\ 122 \\ 222 $	$\begin{array}{c} 228\\ 235\\ 335\\ 335\\ 335\\ 335\\ 335\\ 335\\ 335$
Latitude 40 Sunrise Sunset	4 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6000 000000000000000000000000000000000	ດບບບບ 00044	0000000 00000	000000 111000	000444 00044
set	а 337 259 259 259	$2116 \\ 012$	51 51 43 43	$235 \\ 231 \\ 232 \\ 233 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 11\\ 08\\ 08\\ 04 \end{array} $	557 549 469
Latitu Sunrise	000000 h	ດ.ດ.ດ.ດ.ດ ອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອຸດອ	0000000 440000	00000	00000	00000 00000
0	21 118 22 24 27	$ \begin{array}{c} 333\\ 329\\ 329\\ 329\\ 329\\ 329\\ 329\\ 329\\$	5445 512 574 57	1286838	$222 \\ 222 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 335 \\ 42 \\ 335 \\ 335 \\ 42 \\ 335 \\ 42 \\ 335 \\ 42 \\ 331 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 331 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 44 \\ $
le JU Sunset	ь 6 44 6 35 6 31 6 31 6 27	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 22 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 6 & 03 \\ 6 & 05 \\ 05 \\ 05 \\ 05 \\ 05 \\ 05 \\ 05 \\ 05$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 00 \\ 5 & 50 \\ 5 & 47 \\ 5 & 43 \\$	5232 5234 5223 225	5 17 5 09 5 05 5 01	44453 4453 44453 425
01		0,000,000		~~~~~		
Latitude Sunrise Su	5 15 08 ^H 5 15 08 ^H 5 22 15 22	5520 5330 540	5 44 5 47 5 51 5 55	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 02 \\ 6 & 06 \\ 6 & 09 \\ 6 & 13 \\ 6 & 17 \\ 8 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 20 \\ 6 & 24 \\ 6 & 22 \\ 6 & 32 \\ 6 & 32 \\ 6 & 36 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 39 \\ 6 & 47 \\ 6 & 51 \\ 6 & 55 \\ 6 & 55 \\ \end{array}$
<u> </u>			46-100		04800 00044	
Le 24 Sunset	h m 6 50 6 41 6 41 6 31 6 31	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 26 \\ 6 & 21 \\ 6 & 16 \\ 6 & 11 \\ 6 & 06 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $	01 51 46 41 41 41	36 31 26 27 17	$12 \\ 02 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 03 \\ 04 \\ 05 \\ 03 \\ 04 \\ 05 \\ 04 \\ 05 \\ 04 \\ 05 \\ 04 \\ 04$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$

40° La titude 4 nset Sunrise Sur	h m h m h m h m 4 58 6 35 4 52 4 55 6 38 4 49 4 55 6 38 4 49 4 51 6 43 4 43 4 51 6 43 4 43 4 43 4 49 6 46 4 41	4 47 6 48 4 39 4 45 6 51 4 37 4 44 6 54 4 35 4 42 6 57 4 32 4 41 6 57 4 32 4 41 6 59 4 31	4 39 7 01 4 29 4 38 7 04 4 28 4 37 7 06 4 27 4 36 7 09 4 25 4 36 7 11 4 25 4 36 7 11 4 24	4 35 7 13 4 23 4 35 7 15 4 23 4 35 7 18 4 23 4 35 7 20 4 23 4 35 7 20 4 23 4 35 7 20 4 22 4 35 7 22 4 22 4 35 7 22 4 22	4 35 7 24 4 22 4 35 7 25 4 22 4 36 7 27 4 23 4 36 7 27 4 23 4 36 7 29 4 23 4 37 7 30 4 24	4 38 7 31 4 25 4 39 7 32 4 26 4 40 7 33 4 27 4 41 7 34 4 28 4 42 7 34 4 28 4 42 7 34 4 28 4 42 7 34 4 28 4 42 7 34 4 30	4 44 7 35 4 31
utitude 36° Lat nrise Sunset Sun	I II II II II II II II II III III IIII IIIIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	3 31 4 56 6 39 3 33 4 54 6 42 3 35 4 52 6 44 3 37 4 51 6 47 33 4 50 6 44 33 4 50 6 44	41 4 49 6 51 6 43 4 48 6 54 6 5 4 48 6 56 6 47 4 47 6 58 1 48 4 47 6 58	5 50 4 7 01 5 52 4 46 7 03 5 52 4 46 7 03 5 54 4 46 7 03 5 56 4 46 7 05 5 56 4 46 7 05 5 56 4 46 7 05 5 56 4 46 7 05	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 06 4 50 7 18 7 07 4 51 7 19 7 03 4 52 7 20 7 03 4 53 7 20 7 09 4 54 7 21 7 09 4 54 7 21	10 4 56 7 22
ttitude 32° nrise Sunset 3	h H H H 1 6 16 5 10 6 3 6 18 5 10 6 5 6 20 5 07 6 7 6 22 5 06 6 6 23 5 04 6	11 6 25 5 03 6 13 6 27 5 02 6 15 6 15 6 29 5 01 6 17 6 30 4 17 6 30 4 59 6 17 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 11 6 32 4 59 6 19 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 6 17 6 32 4 59 6 19 6 32 4 59 6 6 17 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5<	21 6 34 4 58 6 23 6 36 4 57 6 5 25 6 37 4 57 6 27 6 39 4 56 6 27 6 39 4 56 6 27 6 39 4 56 6 27 6 31 4 56 6 2 29 6 41 4 56 6 6 6 6 6 7 4 56 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 6 4 1 4 56 6 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 7 7 6 1 4 56 6 6 7 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 5 7 6 1 4 56	1 6 43 4 55 6 3 6 44 4 55 6 5 6 46 4 55 6 7 6 47 4 56 6 7 6 47 4 56 6 9 6 49 4 56 6	11 6 50 4 56 6 13 6 52 4 57 7 15 6 53 4 57 7 17 6 54 4 58 7 17 6 54 4 58 7 19 6 55 4 59 7	21 6 56 4 59 7 23 6 57 5 01 7 25 6 58 5 02 7 27 6 59 5 03 7 29 7 00 5 04 7	31 7 00 5 06 7

		Latitu	ıd e 35°	Latitu	d e 40°	Latitude 45°	Latitude 50°	Latitude 54°
		Morn.	Eve.	Morn.	Eve.	Morn. Eve.	Morn. Eve.	Morn. Eve.
	1 11 21 31 10	5 38 5 39 5 38 5 34 5 27	6 29 6 37 6 45 6 54 7 03	5 45 5 45 5 43 5 38 5 29	6 22 6 31 6 40 6 50 7 01	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mar.	$20 \\ 2 \\ 12 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 1$	5 17 5 06 4 52 4 38 4 23	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 12 \\ 7 & 20 \\ 7 & 29 \\ 7 & 38 \\ 7 & 47 \end{array}$	5 17 5 04 4 48 4 31 4 13	7 12 7 22 7 33 7 45 7 57	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
May	11 21 1 11 21	4 07 3 51 3 37 3 23 3 12	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 57 \\ 8 & 07 \\ 8 & 19 \\ 8 & 30 \\ 8 & 41 \end{array}$	3 55 3 36 3 18 3 02 2 47	8 09 8 23 8 37 8 52 9 07	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
June	31 10 20 30 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 04 \\ 2 & 59 \\ 3 & 02 \\ 3 & 02 \\ 3 & 09 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 51 \\ 8 & 59 \\ 9 & 04 \\ 9 & 04 \\ 9 & 01 \end{array}$	2 36 2 29 2 27 2 31 2 39	9 20 9 30 9 35 9 35 9 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 23 11 42 	
Aug.	20 30 9 19 29	3 18 3 28 3 39 3 50 4 00	8 54 8 43 8 30 8 16 8 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 51 \\ 3 & 05 \\ 3 & 20 \\ 3 & 34 \\ 3 & 47 \end{array}$	9 20 9 06 8 50 8 32 8 14	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Oct.	8 18 28 8 18	4 10 4 19 4 28 4 35 4 43	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 44 \\ 7 & 28 \\ 7 & 13 \\ 6 & 59 \\ 6 & 46 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 55 \\ 7 & 36 \\ 7 & 18 \\ 7 & 02 \\ 6 & 47 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Nov.	28 7 17 27 7	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 4 & 51 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 08 \\ 5 & 16 \\ 5 & 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 36 \\ 6 & 27 \\ 6 & 21 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 6 & 18 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 4 & 52 \\ 5 & 02 \\ 5 & 12 \\ 5 & 22 \\ 5 & 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 34 \\ 6 & 24 \\ 6 & 17 \\ 6 & 13 \\ 6 & 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	17 27 1	$5 \ 31 \\ 5 \ 36 \\ 5 \ 38$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 21 \\ 6 & 26 \\ 6 & 29 \end{array}$	$5 \ 38 \\ 5 \ 43 \\ 5 \ 45$	$egin{array}{ccc} 6 & 14 \\ 6 & 19 \\ 6 & 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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

TIME OF MOONRISE AND MOONSET, 1955. (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	h m h m 11 18 11 52 00 37 12 31 01 46 13 17 02 56 14 11 04 06	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 7 8 C 9 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
11 12 13 14 15 C	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
31 🌶	11 14 00 45	$11 \ 01 \ 00 \ 57$	$10 \ 46 \ 01 \ 11$	10 28 01 28	$10 \ 09 \ 01 \ 45$
Feb. 1 2 3 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 🔮 7 8 9 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
11 12 13 14 C 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
16 17 18 19 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
26 27 28	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	08 14 23 00 08 48 09 30 00 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon	Latitude 40° Moon	Latitude 45° Moon	Latitude 50° Moon	Latitude 54° Moon
	Rise Set	Rise Set	Rise Set	Rise Set	Rise Set
Mar. 1 ♪ 2 3 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 7 8 © 9 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
11 12 13 14 15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
16 C 17 18 19 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
21 22 23 ● 24 25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 04 & 28 & 15 & 40 \\ 04 & 53 & 16 & 52 \\ 05 & 18 & 18 & 07 \\ 05 & 45 & 19 & 23 \\ 06 & 14 & 20 & 41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
26 27 28 29 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
31	12 00 01 37	11 47 01 50	$11 \ 32 \ 02 \ 05$	$11 \ 14 \ \ 02 \ \ 24$	10 56 02 4 3
April 1 2 3 4 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6 7 © 8 9 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
11 12 13 14 15 C	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
16 17 18 19 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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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
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DATE	Latitude 35° Moon	Latitude 40° Moon	Latitude 45° Moon	Latitude 50° Moon	Latitude 54° Moon
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31	17 21 03 47	17 27 03 39	17 34 03 30	17 42 03 19	17 51 03 08

DATE	Latitude 35° Moon	Latitude 40° Moon	Latitude 45° Moon	Latitude 50° Moon	Latitude 54° Moon
	Rise Set	Rise Set	Rise Set	Rise Set	Rise Set
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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	
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By C. A. Chant

THE SUN

The precise time when the solar activity in the old cycle was at a minimum or when the first activity of the new cycle became evident may not be finally determined until 1955. But it has been reported (June 1954) that solar activity in January was at the lowest level in 21 years. Only one very minute spot was visible in the whole month and that for less than a day. The first high-latitude spot of the new cycle was observed by Clifford Bennett and Helen Dodson of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory on Aug. 13, 1953. Babcock at Mount Wilson confirmed this discovery by testing its polarity.

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—Evening	Star	Elong. West—Morning Star			
Date	Distance	Mag.	Date	Distance	Mag.	
Jan. 28 May 21 Sept. 18	18° 22° 27°	-0.3 +0.5 +0.3	Mar. 10 July 9 Oct. 29	27° 21° 19°	+0.4 +0.5 -0.2	

Maximum Elongations of Mercury during 1955

The most favourable elongations to observe are: in the evening, Jan. 28 and May 21; in the morning, July 9 and Oct. 29. At these times Mercury is about 80 million miles from the earth and in a telescope looks like a half-moon about 7'' in diameter.

VENUS

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

On Jan. 1, 1955, Venus crosses the meridian three hours before the sun. It is in south declination 15° and is a fine morning star, its stellar magnitude being -4.3. On Jan. 25 it attains its greatest elongation west, 46° 57'. It continues to be a morning star until Sept. 1, when it comes into superior conjunction with the sun. Then it is to be seen east of the sun and it is an evening star for the rest of the year. On Dec. 31 it is in south declination 20° and it transits the meridian 2 h. 11 m. after the sun. It is a good evening star, having stellar magnitude -3.4, but it is in the far south and to observers in Canada will appear low in the sky.

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

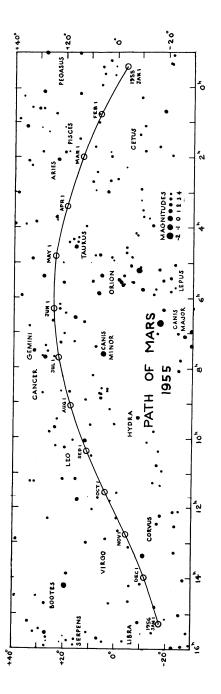
The orbit of Mars is outside that of the earth and consequently its planetary phenomena are quite different from those of the two inferior planets discussed above. Its mean distance from the sun is 141 million miles and the eccentricity of its orbit is 0.093, and a simple computation shows that its distance 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.

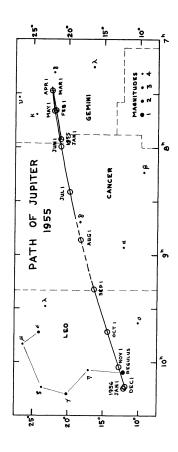
The sidereal, or true mechanical, period of revolution of Mars is 687 days; and the synodic period (for example, the interval from one opposition to the next one) is 780 days. This is the average value; it may vary from 764 to 810 days. The planet was in opposition on May 1, 1952; then on June 24, 1954; and the next opposition will be on Sept. 10, 1956. There will not be an opposition in 1955.

On Jan. 1, 1955, the planet is in Pisces and its stellar magnitude is +0.9, slightly brighter than Spica which is +1.2. On Dec. 31, Mars is in Libra and its stellar magnitude is +1.7. For its position throughout the year 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





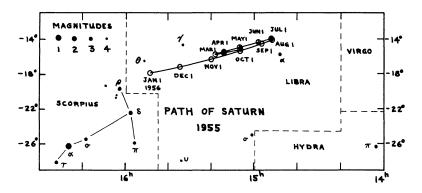
planet is known to possess 12 satellites, the last discovered in 1951 (see p. 59). Not so long ago it was generally believed that the planet was still cooling down from its original high temperature, but from actual measurements of the radiation from it to the earth it has been deduced that the surface 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. 15, 1955, Jupiter is in opposition to the sun and is on the meridian at midnight. At that time the sun's declination is about 21° south, and of course the planet will be about 21° north of the celestial equator, and it will be visible all night. Its stellar magnitude then will be -2.2. It will be retrograding until March 16 when it will reach a stationary point in its course and will begin to move direct, or eastward, among the stars again. The sun, of course, is always moving eastward along the ecliptic and it will come into conjunction with the planet on Aug. 4.

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.

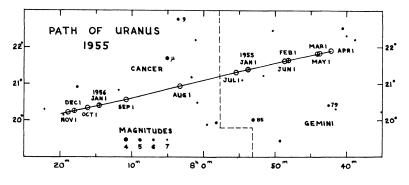


On Jan. 1 the planet is in the constellation Libra (see map) and is moving eastward. On Mar. 1 it reaches a stationary point and begins to move westward or retrograde. On May 9 it is in opposition to the sun and is visible all night. It continues to retrograde until July 19 when it becomes stationary and begins to move eastward again. On Nov. 16 it comes into conjunction with the sun.

URANUS

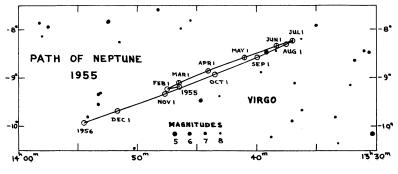
Uranus was discovered in 1781 by Sir William Herschel by means of a 6¼-in. mirror-telescope made by himself. The object did not look just like a star and he observed it again four days later. It had moved amongst the stars, and he assumed it to be a comet. He could not believe that it was a new planet. 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 map, Uranus in 1955 is at first in Gemini. Then it moves into Cancer where it will remain for some years. On Jan. 16 it is in opposition to the sun; on July 21 it is in conjunction with it.



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 1955 Neptune is still in the constellation Virgo. It is in opposition to the sun on April 17. 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 $2^{\prime\prime}.5$. It is in conjunction with the sun on Oct. 21.

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. 14, when its astrometric position is R.A. 10^h 06^m, Dec. $+20^{\circ}$ 54'.

ECLIPSES, 1955

In 1955 there will be three eclipses, two of the sun and one of the moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 20, 1955, invisible in North America. This eclipse begins in the Indian Ocean, crosses Siam and Indo-China and ends in the Pacific Ocean north of New Zealand.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 29, 1955, invisible in North America except in the extreme northern parts of Canada. Generally it is visible in Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia.

	Circumstances of t	he Lu	nar Eclipse,	Nov	rember 29, 1955 (E.S	5.T.)	
Œ	enters penumbra	9h	51.1m	Œ	leaves umbra	12h	37.4m
Œ	enters umbra	11	21.4	Œ	leaves penumbra	14	07.7
Mic	ldle of eclipse	11	59.4	Ma	gnitude of eclipse	0	.125

III. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 14, 1955, invisible in North America. This eclipse begins in Northern Africa, crosses the Indian Ocean, Siam, Indo-China, and ends in the Pacific just east of Formosa.

THE SKY MONTH BY MONTH

By J. F. Heard

THE SKY FOR JANUARY, 1955

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 43m to 20h 55m and its Decl. changes from $23^{\circ} 05'$ S. to $17^{\circ} 23'$ S. The equation of time changes from -3m 08s to -13m 32s. The earth is in perihelion or nearest the sun on the 2nd. 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. 20h 38m, Decl. $20^{\circ} 27'$ S. and transits at 13h 06m. It is at greatest eastern elongation on the 28th and is to be seen as a good evening star low in the south-west after sunset towards the end of the month.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 26m, Decl. 17° 41' S. and transits at 8h 52m. It is a morning star dominating the south-eastern sky for a few hours before sunrise. Greatest western elongation is on the 25th.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 0h 00m, Decl. 0° 22' S. and transits at 16h 24m. It is in Pisces to be seen in the west until about midnight.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 48m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 32'$ N. and transits at 0h 13m. It rises about at sunset and is visible all night. Opposition is on the 15th. 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. 15h 11m, Decl. $15^{\circ} 27'$ S. and transits at 7h 34m. It is a morning star rising after midnight and reaching the meridian at dawn.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 51m, Decl. 21° 32' N. and transits at 0h 16m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 47m. Decl. 9° 14' S. and transits at 6h 11m.

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

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA MONTH BY MONTH By Ruth J. Northcott

			JANUARY	Min.	Config. of
75th Meridian Civil Time				of	Jupiter's Sat.
			75th Meridian Civil Time	Algol	1h 00m
d	h	m		h m	
Sat. 1	15	29	First Quarter		23014
Sun. 2	15		Qin Perihelion	2 30	10234
Mon. 3			Quadrantid meteors		02134
Tue. 4	7		\oplus in Perihelion. Dist. from \odot , 91,342,000 mi.	23 19	21034
Wed. 5					3014*
Thu. 6	4		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 225,600 mi		3024*
	13		ơ 21 ô 21 0° 09′ S		
Fri. 7				20 08	32104
Sat. 8	7	44	Full Moon		23014
	15		BGreatest Hel. Lat. S.		
	22	21	of 24 € 24 2° 18′ N		
	22	43	♂ ී € 8 2° 28′ N		
Sun. 9					14023
Mon. 10				16 57	40213
Tue. 11					42103
Wed. 12					d42O1
Thu. 13				13 47	43102
Fri. 14					d4320
Sat. 15	15		$\circ^{\circ} 2 \odot$ Distance from \oplus , 395,400,000 mi		42301
	17	13	Last Quarter		
Sun. 16	4	34	$\sigma \Psi \mathbb{C}$ $\widetilde{\Psi} 6^{\circ} 56' \text{ N}$	10 36	41023
	9		$\circ \circ \odot$ Distance from \oplus , 1,640,000,000 mi		
Mon. 17	22		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,600 mi		0123*
	22	25	♂ 𝑘 𝔄 👘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘		
Tue. 18	21		$\Box \Psi \odot$ West		21043
Wed. 19	18	38	σ′♀ € ♀ 5° 53′ N	7 25	d2O14
Thu. 20					31024
Fri. 21					dd3O4
Sat. 22				4 14	23014
Sun. 23	20	06	New Moon		10234
Mon. 24	11		Q Greatest Hel. Lat. N		01243
Tue. 25	10		Q Greatest elongation W., 46° 57'	1 04	21043
	11	20	σ'₿ @ ₿ 4° 42′ S		
Wed. 26					42031
Thu. 27	16		ξ in Ω	21 53	43102
Fri. 28	3		 Greatest elongation E., 18° 26' 		43021
	23	37	$\sigma \sigma^{2} $		
Sat. 29	-				4320*
Sun. 30	8		Ψ Stationary in R.A	18 42	41023
Mon. 31	0	05	First Quarter.		40123
		,		<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	

Explanation of symbols and abbreviations on p. 4, of ti me on p. 8.

THE SKY FOR FEBRUARY, 1955

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 55m to 22h 45m and its Decl. changes from 17° 23' S. to 7° 58' S. The equation of time changes from -13m 32s to a maximum of -14m 20s on the 12th and then to 12m 40s 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. 21h 28m, Decl. 11° 04' S. and transits at 11h 45m. Except for the first few days (see January) it is too close to the sun for observation. Inferior conjunction is on the 12th.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 18h 42m, Decl. 20° 39' S. and transits at 9h 05m. It is a morning star prominent in the southern sky before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 21m, Decl. 8° 43' N. and transits at 15h 43m. It is visible in the south-west during the evening, moving from Pisces to Aries at the end of the month.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 32m, Decl. 22° 13' N. and transits at 21h 51m. It is in Gemini, well up at sunset and visible most of the night. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 54.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 17m, Decl. 15° 45' S. and transits at 5h 38m. It is in Libra, rising just after midnight and visible low in the southern sky for the rest of the night.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 46m, Decl. 21° 46' N. and transits at 22h 04m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 47m, Decl. 9° 12' S. and transits at 4h 09m.

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

			FEBRUARY	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 0h 00m
d	h	m		h m	1
Tue. 1	7		§ in Perihelion		42103
Wed. 2	14		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 229,100 mi	$15 \ 32$	2 4O31
Thu. 3	2		§ Stationary in R.A		31042
	8		σ ¹ in ω		
Fri. 4					30214
Sat. 5	1	54	♂ 24 € 24 2° 03′ N	$12 \ 21$	32104
	6	21	♂ ै € ° 2° 23′ N		
Sun. 6	20	43	Full Moon		dO4**
Mon. 7					01234
Tue. 8				9 10	12034
Wed. 9					20134
Thu. 10	4		$\square b \odot$ West		31024
Fri. 11	13		§Greatest Hel. Lat. N	6 00	34021
Sat. 12	12	50			34210
	14		σ ^β ⊙ Inferior		
Sun. 13			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		43201
Mon. 14	8	58	♂ b @ b 5° 58′ N	2 49	4023*
	14	40	Last Quarter		
	19		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,200 mi		
	20		$\sigma^{\circ} \mathbf{E} \odot$ Dist. from \oplus , 3,164,000,000 mi		
Tue. 15			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		412O3
Wed. 16				23 38	42013
Thu. 17			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		41302
Fri. 18	15	58	σ ♀ € ♀ 1° 18′ N		34012
Sat. 19				$20 \ 27$	32140
Sun. 20					32014
Mon. 21	3	09	σ ⊈ Q ^{\$} ^{\$} ^{\$} ⁹ [°] ² ⁹ [′] ⁵ [·]		0324*
Tue. 22	10	54	New Moon	17 17	d1034
Wed. 23			-		20134
Thu. 24	15		\$Stationary in R.A		13024
Fri. 25			······································	14 06	30124
Sat. 26	14	51	♂♂℃ ♂4°24′S		32104
Sun. 27	8		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 229,500 mi		32014
Mon. 28				10 56	41032

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

THE SKY FOR MARCH, 1955

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 45m to 0h 39m and its Decl. changes from 7° 58' S. to 4° 09' N. The equation of time changes from -12m 40s to -4m 16s. On the 21st at 4h 36m 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. 21h 57m, Decl. 13° 50' S. and transits at 10h 30m. It is at greatest western elongation on the 10th and so might be seen as a morning star at that time. However, it is very close to the horizon at sunrise at this elongation.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 20h 56m, Decl. 16° 50' S. and transits at 9h 30m. It is a morning star prominent in the south-east before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 2h 36m, Decl. 15° 47' N. and transits at 15h 07m. It is in Aries visible in the south-west during the early evening.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 26m, Decl. $22^{\circ} 27'$ N. and transits at 19h 54m. It is nearly to the meridian at sunset and is visible till well after 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. 15h 17m, Decl. 15° 40' S. and transits at 3h 48m. It rises before midnight and is visible low in the southern sky for the rest of the night.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 43m, Decl. 21° 53' N. and transits at 20h 11m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 46m, Decl 9° 01' S. and transits at 2h 17m.

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

			MARCH	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 23h 30m
d	h	m		h m	1
Tue. 1	7	40	First Quarter		42013
	14		b Stationary in R.A		
Wed. 2					d4102
Thu. 3				7 45	43012
Fri. 4	5	04	♂ 24 € 24 2° 01′ N		43210
	11	55	ර ී Œ 8 2° 25′ N		
Sat. 5			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		43201
Sun. 6	23		ይ in የን	4 34	41032
Mon. 7					04123
Tue. 8	10	41	Full Moon		2043*
Wed. 9				1 23	1034*
Thu. 10	19		§Greatest elongation W., 27° 27'		30124
Fri. 11	20	23		22 13	31204
Sat. 12					32014
Sun. 13	17	07	♂ ♭ € b 5° 48′ N		10324
Mon. 14	16		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,300 mi	19 02	01243
Tue. 15					2043*
Wed. 16	11	36	C Last Quarter		4103*
	15		24 Stationary in R.A		
Thu. 17	6		§ in Aphelion	15 51	43012
Fri. 18					43120
Sat. 19					43201
Sun. 20	21	08	♂♀ (♀ 3° 56′ S	12 41	4102*
Mon. 21	4	36	\odot enters Υ . Spring commences. Long. of \odot , 0°		40123
	12		۹ in ৩		
Tue. 22	6	01	୪ ଓ ଅ ସଂ 09′ S		42103
Wed. 23	22	42	New Moon	9 30	d42O3
Thu. 24					3012*
Fri. 25					31204
Sat. 26	11		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 226,400 mi	6 19	32014
Sun. 27	5	34	ରୀ ପି ରୀ 2° 40′ S		1024*
Mon. 28	{		••••••••••••••••		01234
Tue. 29				3 08	21034
Wed. 30	15	10	First Quarter.	00 -	20134
Thu. 31	10	42	σ 24 € 24 2° 17′ N	23 57	3024*
	16	49	ା ପ ବି ⊈ି 2° 37′ N		<u> </u>

THE SKY FOR APRIL, 1955

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 30m and its Decl. changes from 4° 09' N. to 14° 46' N. The equation of time changes from -4m 16s to +2m 48s, 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 59m, Decl. 4° 35' N. and transits at 11h 32m. It is too close to the sun for observation, superior conjunction being on the 22nd.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 23h 20m, Decl. 5° 42' S. and transits at 9h 51m. It is a morning star to be seen low in the east before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 4h 02m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 29'$ N. and transits at 14h 32m. It is in Taurus visible in the west during the early evening. A night-time occulation of Mars occurs on the 24th.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 32m, Decl. 22° 16' N. and transits at 17h 59m. It is past the meridian at sunset and it sets after 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. 15h 11m, Decl. 15° 13' S. and transits at 1h 41m. It rises late in the evening and is visible low in the southern sky for the rest of the night.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 43m, Decl. 21° 53' N. and transits at 18h 09m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 43m. Decl. 8° 44' S. and transits at 0h 12m.

			APRIL	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 22h 45m
d	h	m		h m	
Fri. 1	10		Stationary in R.A		d31O2
Sat. 2			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		34201
Sun. 3				20 47	41302
Mon. 4					40123
Tue. 5			••••••		42103
Wed. 6	14		Greatest Hel. Lat. S	17 36	42013
Thu. 7	1	35	Full Moon		43102
Fri. 8	2	37			d34O2
Sat. 9	22	23	σ þ ℂ þ 5° 46′ N	$14 \ 25$	32401
Sun. 10					1304*
Mon. 11	9		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,800 mi		01324
	9		$\Box 2 \odot$ East		
Tue. 12				11 14	12034
Wed. 13					20134
Thu. 14	4		□ ô ⊙ East		d1024
Fri. 15	6	00	Last Quarter	8 03	d3O24
Sat. 16			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3204*
Sun. 17	11				3104*
Mon. 18				4 52	40312
Tue. 19					412O3
Wed. 20	0	20	ଟ ହ ସ° 04′ S		42013
Thu. 21			Lyrid Meteors	1 41	41032
Fri. 22	8	06	New Moon		43012
	10	00	ୁ ସ ପ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ ସ		
	23				
Sat. 23	14		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 223,500 mi	22 31	4320*
Sun. 24	20	51	ປັດ ⁷ € ດ ⁷ 0° 45′ S		43210
	23		φ in Aphelion		
Mon. 25	15		β in Ω		40312
Tue. 26				19 20	d1O3*
Wed. 27	21	01	of 24 € 24 2° 45′ N		20143
	23	26	♂ ð ℂ ð 2° 53′ N		
Thu. 28	23	23	First Quarter.		10324
Fri. 29			~	16 09	30124
Sat. 30	6		§ in Perihelion		32104

THE SKY FOR MAY, 1955

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 30m to 4h 32m and its Decl. changes from 14° 46′ N. to 21° 55′ N. The equation of time changes from +2m 48s to a maximum of +3m 45s 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. 4h 50m, Decl. 24° 53' N. and transits at 13h 24m. Greatest eastern elongation is on the 21st, to Mercury may be seen about this time some 15° above the western horizon just after sunset.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 1h 33m, Decl. 7° 53' N. and transits at 10h 06m. It is a morning star to be seen low in the east before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 5h 28m, Decl. 24° 13' N. and transits at 13h 59m. It is in Taurus visible low in the west just after sunset.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 48m, Decl. $21^{\circ} 39'$ N. and transits at 16h 17m. It is moving into Cancer, well past the meridian at sunset and setting about at midnight. 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. 15h 03m, Decl. 14° 38' S. and transits at 23h 30m. It rises about at sunset and is visible low in the southern sky for the rest of the night. Opposition is on the 9th.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 46m, Decl. 21° 45' N. and transits at 16h 15m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 40m, Decl. 8° 27' S. and transits at 22h 07m.

			МАУ	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 22h 15m
d	h	m		h m	
Sun. 1			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		d32O4
Mon. 2			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	12 58	O3124
Tue. 3			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		10234
Wed. 4			Eta Aquarid meteors		20413
Thu. 5	7	39	$\sigma' \Psi \mathbb{C} \qquad \qquad \Psi 6^{\circ} 36' \text{ N}$	947	1403*
Fri. 6	17	14	Full Moon		43012
Sat. 7	1	22	♂ b € b 5° 53′ N		43210
Sun. 8	19		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,300 mi	6 36	43201
Mon. 9	1		$\circ^{\circ} \flat \odot$ Dist. from \oplus , 825,900,000 mi		4302*
Tue. 10	12		BGreatest Hel. Lat. N		
	16		र 24 ð 24 0° 01′ S		41023
Wed. 11				$3 \ 25$	42013
Thu. 12					4103*
Fri. 13					30412
Sat. 14	20	42	Last Quarter	0 14	31204
Sun. 15			~	•	32014
Mon. 16				21 03	3024*
Tue. 17	9		Q Greatest Hel. Lat. S		10234
Wed. 18					20134
Thu. 19	20	43	ଟ ହ € ହ 6° 19′ S	17 52	12034
Fri. 20				1. 0-	30124
Sat. 21	15	58	New Moon		31204
	17		§ Greatest elongation E., 22° 25'		01201
	23		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,100 mi		
Sun. 22			······································	14 40	32401
Mon. 23	5	26	σ₿Œ ₿1°46′ N	11 10	43102
	13	07	$\sigma \sigma^2 \Phi$ $\sigma^2 1^\circ 11' N$		10102
Tue. 24	10				d4O23
Wed. 25	9	08	ଙିଷି ଓ 3° 07′ N	11 2 9	42013
11 Cu. 20	12	16	σ 24 0 24 3° 16′ N	11 49	42013
Thu. 26	1	10			41203
Fri. 27					d4012
Sat. 28	9	01	First Quarter	8 18	d4012 d4310
Sat. 28 Sun. 29	3	01		81.6	
Mon. 30			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		32401
Tue. 31			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	F 07	31042
1 ue. 51			•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	5 07	01324

THE SKY FOR JUNE, 1955

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 32m to 6h 37m and its Decl. changes from 21° 55′ N. to 23° 27′ N. at the solstice on the 21st at 23h 32m E.S.T., and then to 23° 11′ N. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +2m 28s to 0 on the 14th to -3m 30s at the end of the month. There is a total eclipse on the 20th G.C.T., invisible in North America. 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. 5h 39m, Decl. 20° 07' N. and transits at 12h 04m. It is too close to the sun for observation, inferior conjunction being on the 16th.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 4h 01m, Decl. $19^{\circ} 29'$ N. and transits at 10h 31m It is a morning star to be seen very low in the east just before sunrise.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 57m, Decl. 23° 53' N. and transits at 13h 26m. It is in Gemini, very low in the west at sunset.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 11m, Decl. 20° 35' N. and transits at 14h 38m. It is low in the west at sunset and is visible for about two hours. 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 55m, Decl. 14° 07' S. and transits at 21h 20m. It is well up in the south-east at sunset and is visible the rest of the night.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 52m, Decl. 21° 29' N. and transits at 14h 19m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 38m, Decl. 8° 16' S. and transits at 20h 03m.

	a tia a ¹ 11 1		JUNE	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 21h 45m
d	h	m		h m	
Wed. 1	12	21			2034*
Thu. 2	23		₿ in 𝔅		21034
Fri. 3	3	40	σ b C b 6° 01′ N	1 56	03124
	19		ØStationary in R.A		
Sat. 4	22		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,400 mi		31024
Sun. 5	9	08	Full Moon	22 45	32014
Mon. 6					3104*
Tue. 7					0412*
Wed. 8				19 34	42103
Thu. 9					d42O3
Fri. 10					40132
Sat. 11		ļ		16 22	43102
Sun. 12					43201
Mon. 13	6		\u03c6 in Aphelion		4310*
	7	37	C Last Quarter		
Tue. 14				13 11	4012*
Wed. 15					42103
Thu. 16	1		of ♥⊙ Inferior		20143
Fri. 17				10 00	O234*
Sat. 18	13	51			31024
Sun. 19	9		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,400 mi		32014
	14	37	σ´♀ € ♀ 4° 31′ S		
	23	12	Mew Moon; Total Eclipse of ⊙. See p. 29.		
Mon. 20				6 49	31204
Tue. 21	6	23	$\sigma' \sigma' \mathbb{C}$ $\sigma' 3^{\circ} 02' \text{ N} \dots \dots \dots$		30124
	21	25	♂ ô € ô 3° 15′ N		
	23	32	\odot enters \odot , Summer commences. Long. of \odot , 90°		
Wed. 22	7	07	σ′ 24 € 24 3° 46′ N		12034
Thu. 23				3 37	20143
Fri. 24					dO23*
Sat. 25					43102
Sun. 26	20	44	D First Quarter	0 26	43201
Mon. 27	19		§Stationary in R.A		43120
Tue. 28	17	57	$\sigma \Psi \mathbb{C} \qquad \Psi \stackrel{6^{\circ}}{} 43' \operatorname{N} \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$	21 15	43012
Wed. 29			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		d4103
Thu. 30	3		♂ 및 ♀ 및 3° 50′ S		42013
	7	16	♂ b € b 6° 03′ N		

THE SKY FOR JULY, 1955

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 37m to 8h 42m and its Decl. changes from 23° 11' N. to 18° 16' N. The equation of time changes from -3m 30s to a maximum of -6m 25s on the 27th and then to -6m 18s at the end of the month. On the 4th the earth is at aphelion or farthest from the sun. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 14.

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

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 08m, Decl. 21° 43' N. and transits at 10h 41m. May be seen around about the 9th (when it is at greatest western elongation) as a morning star some 12° above the eastern horizon just before sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 6h 37m, Decl. 23° 15' N. and transits at 11h 10m. It is a morning star rising just before the sun in the north-east.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 19m, Decl. 20° 45' N. and transits at 12h 50m. It is too close to the sun for observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 37m, Decl. 19° 09' N. and transits at 13h 06m. It is barely to be seen on the western horizon at sunset. 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 51m, Decl. 13° 58' S. and transits at 19h 19m. It is about on the meridian at sunset and is visible in the south-west until about midnight.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 7h 59m, Decl. 21° 09' N. and transits at 12h 28m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 37m, Decl. 8° 15' S. and transits at 18h 05m.

			JULY	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 21h 15m
d	h	m		h m	
Fri. 1				$18 \ 03$	41023
Sat. 2	4		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,200 mi		dd4O2
Sun. 3	13		β Greatest Hel. Lat. S		32014
Mon. 4	17		\oplus in Aphelion. Dist. from \odot , 94,448,000 mi.	14 52	32104
Tue. 5	0	28	Full Moon		
Wed. 6	10		ସ ସି ଶି ସି 0° 38′ N		
Thu. 7				11 41	
Fri. 8	6		Ψ Stationary in R.A		
Sat. 9	6		۵ Greatest elongation W., 21° 10'	0.00	
Sun. 10				8 29	
Mon. 11					
Tue. 12	15		φ in Q		
	15	31	C Last Quarter	F 10	
Wed. 13				5 18	
Thu. 14			••••••		
Fri. 15				9.07	
Sat. 16	1."		$M \rightarrow i$ D $i \rightarrow D$ is from Φ 994 400 mi	2 07	
Sun. 17	15	1 4 7	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 224,400 mi $\sigma \otimes \mathbb{G}$ \otimes \otimes $0^{\circ} 05' S$		
N 10	22	45	0 + 4	22 55	
Mon. 18	9	41	0 1 2	22 00	
Tue. 19	17 6	34			
1 ue. 19	10	40	σ δ 3° 23' N		
	22	40	b Stationary in R.A		
Wed. 20		13	$\sigma \sigma^{2} $ $\sigma^{3} 4^{\circ} 41' $ N		
weu. 20	3	40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Thu. 21	8	40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19 44	
Fri. 22	14		8 in Q	10 11	
Sat. 23	11		¥ 111.00		
Sun. 24	17	{ .	$\sigma \sigma^{2} 2$ $\sigma^{1} 0^{\circ} 37' \text{ N}$	16 32	
Mon. 25	1			10 02	
Tue. 26	1	17	$ \circ \Psi \mathbb{C} \Psi $		
1401 20	10	59	First Quarter		
Wed. 27	5		g in Perihelion	13 21	
11001 21	13	38	$\sigma \flat \mathbb{G}$ $\flat 5^{\circ} 51' \text{ N}$		
	20		σ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$ \$\$		
Thu. 28			Delta Aquarid meteors.		
Fri. 29	17		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,600 mi		
	17		σ \$\$ δ \$\$ 0° 41' N		
Sat. 30				10 10	
Sun. 31	2		σ´♀ δ ♀ 0° 12′ N		

Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given from July 5 to August 21.

THE SKY FOR AUGUST, 1955

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 42m to 10h 38m and its Decl. changes from $18^{\circ} 16'$ N. to $8^{\circ} 39'$ N. The equation of time changes from -6m 18s to -0m 20s. For changes in the length of the day, see p. 14.

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

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 14m, Decl. 12° 38' N. and transits at 12h 46m. It is too close to the sun for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 5th.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 18m, Decl. 16° 56' N. and transits at 11h 48m. It is a morning star but too close to the sun for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 39m, Decl. 15° 14' N. and transits at 12h 08m. It is too close to the sun for observation, conjunction being on the 16th.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 04m, Decl. $17^{\circ} 21'$ N. and transits at 11h 32m. It is too close to the sun for observation, being in conjunction on the 4th. 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 53m, Decl. 14° 16' S. and transits at 17h 19m. It is well down in the south-west at sunset and is visible for a few hours thereafter.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 07m, Decl. 20° 46' N. and transits at 10h 34m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 38m, Decl. 8° 24' S. and transits at 16h 04m.

			AUGUST 75th Meridian Civil Time	Min. of Algo	Šat.
d	h	m		h n	n
Mon. 1					
Tue. 2				6 5	8
Wed. 3	14	30	Full Moon		
Thu. 4	1		d 21⊙		
	18		σ ½ 24 ♀ 1° 10′ N		
Fri. 5	12		of ₿⊙ Superior	3 4'	7
Sat. 6	12		g Greatest Hel. Lat. N		
Sun. 7	7		Greatest Hel. Lat. N		
	22		$\Box b \odot$ East		
	23		ර දී ර ⁷ දී 0° 39′ N		
Mon. 8			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 3	5
Tue. 9					
Wed. 10	21	33	Last Quarter	21 2	4
Thu. 11	12		σ′♀2↓ ♀ 0° 30′ N		
Fri. 12			Perseid meteors		
Sat. 13				18 1	2
Sun. 14	13		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 227,400 mi		
Mon. 15	7		Q in Perihelion		
	23	00	♂ ô € ô 3° 33′ N		
Tue. 16	22		♂♂⊙	$15 \ 0$	1
Wed. 17	0	05	o 2 4° 43′ N		
	10	59			
	14	58	New Moon		
	18	04	♂♂℃ ♂5°56′ N		
Thu. 18	19	19	ଟ ଓ ପ ଓ 6° 40′ N		
Fri. 19		ļ		$11 \ 5$	0
Sat. 20	1		σ Ε⊙	:	
Sun. 21					40123
Mon. 22	10	21	$\sigma' \Psi \mathbb{C} \qquad \Psi 6^{\circ} 19' \text{ N}$	83	-
Tue. 23	18		$\circ \circ $		d32O4
	23	09	♂ b € b 5° 26′ N		
Wed. 24					30124
Thu. 25	3	51	DFirst Quarter	52	
Fri. 26	10		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,200 mi		20134
Sat. 27				_	21034
Sun. 28				2 1	-
Mon. 29	22		₿ in ¹⁰		10324
Tue. 30				23 0	
Wed. 31	l				304**

Jupiter being near the sun, phenomena of the satellites are not given from July 5 to August 21.

THE SKY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1955

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 38m to 12h 26m and its Decl. changes from 8° 39' N. to 2° 48' S. The equation of time changes from -0m 20s to +9m 57s, the apparent sun passing to the west of the mean sun on the 2nd. On the 23rd at 14h 42m 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. 13h 01m, Decl. 8° 56' S. and transits at 13h 29m. Greatest eastern elongation on the 18th is unfavourable, Mercury being very low in the west after sunset at this time.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 11h 44m, Decl. 3° 13' N. and transits at 12h 12m. It is too close to the sun for observation, superior conjunction being on the 1st.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 55m, Decl. 8° 10' N. and transits at 11h 21m. It is a morning star in Leo but too close to the sun for easy observation.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 31m, Decl. $15^{\circ} 25'$ N. and transits at 9h 56m⁻ It is in Leo visible low in the east just before sunrise. For the configurations of Jupiter's satellites see opposite page, and for their eclipses, etc., see p. 55.

Saturn on the 15th is in R.A. 15h 01m, Decl. 14° 57' S. and transits at 15h 25m. It is well down in the south-west at sunset and sets about two hours later.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 14m, Decl. 20° 27' N. and transits at 8h 39m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 41m, Decl. 8° 43' S. and transits at 14h 06m.

			SEPTEMBER	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 5h 15m
d	h	m		h m	
Thu. 1	2				34102
Fri. 2	2	59	Full Moon	19 52	42031
Sat. 3			••••••••••••		42103
Sun. 4					40123
Mon. 5			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16 41	41032
Tue. 6	4		Q Greatest Hel. Lat. N		42301
Wed. 7					3410*
Thu. 8				$13 \ 30$	d34O2
Fri. 9	2	59	C Last Quarter		20314
	5		۵ in Aphelion		
	20		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 229,800 mi		
Sat. 10					21034
Sun. 11			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 18	02134
Mon. 12	9	04	ර් ී ଐ ී 3° 49′ N		10234
	22		σ^1 in Aphelion		
Tue. 13	18	49	o´ 24 € 24 5° 13′ N		23014
Wed. 14				7 07	32104
Thu. 15	11	25	ସ ସି 6° 35′ N		30124
Fri. 16	1	19	New Moon		dO14*
	14	46	ସ ହ 6° 53′ N		
Sat. 17				3 55	d21O3
Sun. 18	6	57	୪ ଅ ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ଏହି ସେ		40213
	11		β Greatest elongation E., 26° 33'		
	20	21	σΨ C Ψ 6° 04' N		
Mon. 19				~	41023
Tue. 20	11	06	♂ 𝔄 𝑘 𝔄 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝑘 𝔅 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘 𝑘	0 44	42301
Wed. 21					43210
Thu. 22				21 33	43012
Fri. 23	6		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,200 mi		4302*
	14	42	\odot enters \simeq , Autumn commences.Long. of \odot , 180°		
	22	40	First Quarter		40100
Sat. 24			••••••	10.01	42103
Sun. 25			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18 21	0213*
Mon. 26			•••••		10423
Tue. 27			•••••	1. 10	23014
Wed. 28				15 10	32104
Thu. 29	12		ξ Greatest Hel. Lat. S		30124
Fri. 30					31024

THE SKY FOR OCTOBER, 1955

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 26m to 14h 22m and its Decl. changes from 2° 48' S. to 14° 07' S. The equation of time changes from +9m 57s 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. 13h 06m, Decl. $8^{\circ} 23'$ S. and transits at 11h 30m. Early in the month it is too close to the sun for observation, inferior conjunction being on the 13th. However, greatest western elongation is on the 29th and about this time it is well seen as a morning star near Spica low in the south-east before sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 02m, Decl. 11° 41' S. and transits at 12h 32m. It is an evening star but too close to the sun for easy observation.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 12h 05m, Decl. 0° 34' N. and transits at 10h 33m. It is in Virgo rising about two hours before the sun.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 9h 52m, Decl. $13^{\circ} 39'$ N. and transits at 8h 20m. It is very close to Regulus, rising about two hours after midnight. 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. 15h 12m, Decl. 15° 49' S. and transits at 13h 39m. It is too close to the sun for easy observation.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 18m, Decl. 20° 14' N. and transits at 6h 45m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 45m, Decl. 9° 06' S. and transits at 12h 12m.

and the second second second		•	OCTOBER	Min.	
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algo	Sat. 5h 00m
d Sat. 1	h 9	m	g Stationary in R.A D	h m 11 59	
Sun. 2	14	17	Full Moon. Harvest Moon		0134*
Mon. 3					10423
Tue. 4				8 47	/ d24O1
Wed. 5	6		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 228,200 mi		43210
Thu. 6					43012
Fri. 7				5 36	
Sat. 8	4		σ ឞ ♀		42 O13
0	9	04	Last Quarter		403**
Sun. 9	16	39	୪ ି ⊈ ି 4° 08′ N	2 2!	
Mon. 10 Tue. 11	3		····································	2 20	42031
1 ue. 11	10	50			
Wed. 12	10	00		23 13	3 32140
Thu. 13	16		of ₿⊙ Inferior		30214
Fri. 14	4	03	♂♂℃ ♂° 30′ N		31024
Sat. 15	9	38	୍ଟ ⊈ ପ୍ ଓ 3° 36′ N	20 02	2 20314
	14	32	New Moon		0004*
Sun. 16	6	08	$\sigma \Psi \mathbb{C} \qquad \Psi 5^{\circ} 54' \mathrm{N}$		2034*
17	18	39	ố♀ⓓ ♀ 4° 18′ N		10234
Mon. 17 Tue. 18	0	16	σ þ @ þ 4° 28′ N	16 51	
1 ue. 18	13	10	φ in Q	10 01	
Wed. 19	10		¥ 11100		23104
Thu. 20					3O214
Fri. 21	1		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 251,600 mi	13 39	314O2
	23		σΨ⊙		
Sat. 22			Orionid meteors		4201*
	1		§ Stationary in R.A		40100
Sun. 23	5		ξ in Perihelion		42103
	18	04	First Quarter	10 28	3 d4O23
Mon. 24			•••••	10 20	40123
Tue. 25 Wed. 26	6		∏ ै⊙ West		42310
Wed. 20 Thu. 27	0			7 17	
Fri. 27					34102
Sat. 29	6		₿ Greatest elongation W., 18° 33'		2 O1**
Sun. 30	17		$\sigma' \not h \qquad \qquad \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	4 06	3 2 1043
Mon. 31	1	04	Full Moon. Hunter's Moon		01234

THE SKY FOR NOVEMBER, 1955

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 22m to 16h 25m and its Decl. changes from 14° 07' S. to 21° 39' S. The equation of time changes from +16m 20s to a maximum of +16m 24s on the 4th and then to +11m 21s 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. There is a partial eclipse of the moon on the 29th, invisible in North America except in the far north.

Mercury on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 34m, Decl. 13° 49' S. and transits at 11h 03m. During the first few days of the month it may be seen as a morning star near Spica low in the south-east just before sunrise.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 16h 38m, Decl. 22° 41' S. and transits at 13h 06m. It is an evening star which may be glimpsed near the south-western horizon just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 19m, Decl. 7° 19' S. and transits at 9h 44m. It is in Virgo near Spica visible in the south-east for a few hours before sunrise.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 09m, Decl. 12° 19' N. and transits at 6h 34m. It rises about at midnight and is visible the rest of the night. It is close to Regulus. 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. 15h 27m, Decl. 16° 47' S. and transits at 11h 51m. It is too close to the sun for observation, conjunction being on the 16th.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 19m, Decl. 20° 12' N. and transits at 4h 44m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 50m, Decl. 9° 30' S. and transits at 10h 14m.

			NOVEMBER	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 4h 30m
d	h	m		h m	
Tue. 1	5		ፍ in የሮ		0234*
	22		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 224,900 mi		
Wed. 2	11		§ Greatest Hel. Lat. N	0 55	23104
Thu. 3		i			3014*
Fri. 4				$21 \ 44$	31024
Sat. 5	23	01	ර ී €		32014
Sun. 6	16	56	C Last Quarter		21043
Mon. 7	2		σ ^β Ψ ^β ^{0°} 18′ N	$18 \ 32$	40123
	23	47	♂ 24 € 24 6° 11′ N		
Tue. 8	9		Stationary in R.A		4023*
Wed. 9					dd420
Thu. 10			Taurid meteors	$15 \ 21$	4301*
Fri. 11	20	12	ଟ ଟି ଐ (ଟି 5° 42′ N		43102
Sat. 12	14	51	$\sigma \Psi \mathbb{G} \qquad \Psi 5^{\circ} 52' \text{ N}$		43201
Sun. 13	8	21	σ'₿Œ ₿ 4° 52' N	$12 \ 10$	42103
Mon. 14	7	01	New Moon		40213
	13	25	♂ þ € þ 4° 07′ N		
Tue. 15		[10423
Wed. 16			Leonid meteors	8 59	20134
	1	49			
	18		♂ Þ ⊙		
Thu. 17	18		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,300 mi		32014
Fri. 18					31024
Sat. 19				5 48	d3O14
Sun. 20					21034
Mon. 21	1			(02134
Tue. 22	12	29	First Quarter	2 37	10243
Wed. 23	10		$\Box 2 \odot$ West		20143
	21		중 월 ▷ 월 1° 46′ S	})
Thu. 24				23 26	342O*
Fri. 25	21		₿ in °C		43102
Sat. 26					43021
Sun. 27			Bielid meteors	20 15	42103
Mon. 28	6		ୁ ସି 0° 54′ S	1	40213
Tue. 29			Partial eclipse of C. See p. 29		41023
	11	50	Full Moon		
Wed. 30	6		Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 222,300 mi	17 04	42013

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

THE SKY FOR DECEMBER, 1955

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 25m to 18h 42m and its Decl. changes from $21^{\circ} 39'$ S. to $23^{\circ} 27'$ S. at the solstice on the 22nd at 10h 12m E.S.T. and then to $23^{\circ} 06'$ S. at the end of the month. The equation of time changes from +11m 21s to zero on the 25th and then to -3m 00s at the end of the month. There is an annular eclipse on the 14th, 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 51m, Decl. 25° 13' S. and transits at 12h 22m. It is too close to the sun for observation, superior conjunction being on the 4th.

Venus on the 15th is in R.A. 19h 21m, Decl. 23° 44' S. and transits at 13h 51m. It is an evening star easily seen low in the south-west just after sunset.

Mars on the 15th is in R.A. 14h 33m, Decl. 14° 14' S. and transits at 9h 00m. It is in Libra, visible in the south-east for a few hours before sunrise.

Jupiter on the 15th is in R.A. 10h 15m, Decl. 11° 50' N. and transits at 4h 42m. It rises before midnight and is 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. 15h 41m, Decl. 17° 37' S. and transits at 10h 07m. It is a morning star rising in the south-east about an hour before the sun.

Uranus on the 15th is in R.A. 8h 17m, Decl. 20° 20' N. and transits at 2h 44m.

Neptune on the 15th is in R.A. 13h 53m, Decl. 9° 49' S. and transits at 8h 20m.

			DECEMBER	Min.	Config. of Jupiter's Sat.
			75th Meridian Civil Time	of Algol	Sat. 4h 00m
d	h	m		h m	1
Thu. 1					23410
Fri. 2					d3O42
Sat. 3	6	10	♂ Ĉ € Ĉ [*] 29′ N	$13 \ 53$	30124
Sun. 4	9				2104*
Mon. 5	10	04	σ 24 € 24 6° 29′ N		0134*
	15		Q in Aphelion		
Tue. 6	3	35	C Last Quarter	10 42	10234
	4		۵ in Aphelion		}
Wed. 7			- 		20134
Thu. 8					23104
Fri. 9	22	19		7 31	30124
Sat. 10	12	35	ଟ ଟି ⊈ ଟି 4° 18′ N		d3O2*
Sun. 11					4210*
Mon. 12		1	Geminid meteors	4 20	42013
	1	50	♂ 𝔥 𝔄 🛛 🖕 3° 51′ N		
Tue. 13					41023
Wed. 14			Annular eclipse of \bigcirc . See p. 29		42013
	2	07	New Moon		
	14	41	ସ ଓ ଅ° 44′ S		
Thu. 15	2		Moon in Apogee. Dist. from \oplus , 252,600 mi	1 09	42130
Fri. 16	15	03	σ′♀ € ♀ 4° 38′ S		43012
Sat. 17		1		21 58	3402*
Sun. 18	12		24 Stationary in R.A		23410
Mon. 19					20143
Tue. 20				18 48	10234
Wed. 21					dO134
Thu. 22	4	39	First Quarter		d2104
	10	12	\odot enters \mathfrak{T} . Winter commences. Long. of \odot , 270°		
Fri. 23				15 37	30214
Sat. 24					31024
Sun. 25					d2304
Mon. 26	12		§ Greatest Hel. Lat. S	12 25	20143
Tue. 27					14023
Wed. 28	1		Q Greatest Hel. Lat. S		40213
	19	1	Moon in Perigee. Dist. from \oplus , 221,500 mi		
	22	44	B Full Moon		
Thu. 29				9 14	42103
Fri. 30	15	03	♂ ී € ° 25′ N		43021
Sat. 31				}	43102

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1955

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$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		JANUARY	d	h m Sat. Phen.	d h m Sat. Phen.	d h m Sat. Phe	'n.
	đ	h m Sat Ph	en 22				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					20 2 10 I TI	23 09 III E	\mathbf{D}
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		21 52 III	Te 59				
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$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22	023 I E	R	21 45 II Te	23 56 I Se	22 28 I S	
		18 42 III E		21 49 I Se	17 21 16 I ER	25 19 50 I E	R
		19 10 I 19 21 I	SI 15		10 20 13 11 SI 20 37 11 Te		
		20 44 II E	R 16		23 02 II Se		

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d	h m Sat. Phen.	of the satellites are		NOVEMBER	d	h m Sat.	Phen.
26	22 39 II SI	not given from July 6	d	h m Sat. Phen.	4	2 04 III	ER
	22 56 II Te	to August 21.	1	2 24 I ED	-	3 27 111	OD
28	19 40 II ER		· •	553 I OR	5	1 31 II	ED
30	23 45 I OD	AUGUST	2	2 01 I Se	78	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 59 & II \\ 6 & 18 & I \end{array}$	Te ED
	MAY	d h m Sat. Phen.	3	3 12 I Te 1 52 II ED	ğ	3 40 I	SI
đ	h m Sat. Phen.	29 4 56 III SI	5	1 26 II ED		451 I	ΤI
1	20 55 I TI	20 100 111 01	6	1 44 IV SI	1.0	5 56 I	Se
-	20 33 1 11 22 07 I SI	SEPTEMBER	8	4 18 I ED	10	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 46 & \mathrm{I} \\ 0 & 53 & \mathrm{IV} \end{array}$	ED TI
	23 10 I Te		9	1 37 I SI 1 40 III TI		4 16 I	OR
2	21 45 III OR	d h m Sat. Phen.		250 I TI		5 27 IV	Te
	21 46 I ER 23 08 III ED	7 5 04 II ED		3 55 I Se		23 19 I	ΤI
3	22 50 II TI	9 4 52 III OR 15 4 55 I SI		507 I Te	11	0 25 I 1 35 I	Se Te
5	19 54 IV SI	15 4 55 I SI 16 3 40 II TI	10	5 15 III Te		224 III	ED
-	22 16 II ER	5 07 I OR	10	2 17 I OR 4 28 II ED		$\overline{6}$ $\overline{02}$ $\overline{111}$	ER
8 9	22 53 I TI 20 12 I OD	5 11 II Se	12	112 II TI	12	4 06 II	ED
9	20 12 1 OD 22 24 111 OD	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 37 II Se	14	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 37 & 11 \\ 1 & 09 & 11 \end{array}$	TI Se
10	20 47 I Se	4 53 II SI 24 3 35 I Se		4 03 II Te		3 28 II	Te
12	19 44 II OD	4 23 I Te	15	3 24 IV OR 6 11 I ED	15	0 47 111	Ťe
13	20 42 III Se	25 4 09 II OR	16		16	533 I	SI
14	21 42 IV OR 20 01 II Se	4 35 IV ED		3 31 I SI	177	641 I	TI
16	22 11 I OD	27 3 53 III Te		4 17 III Se	17	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 40 & I \\ 6 & 06 & I \end{array}$	ED OR
17	20 26 I SI			4 45 I TI 5 43 III TI		22 32 IV	ED
	21 37 I Te	OCTOBER	ļ	5 43 III TI 5 48 I Se	18	001 I	SI
18	22 43 I Se 20 05 I ER	d h m Sat. Phen.	17	039 I ED		109 I	TI
19	20 05 1 EK 22 28 11 OD			411 I OR		$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 2 & 18 & { m I} \\ 3 & 25 & { m IV} \end{array}$	Se ER
$\hat{20}$	20 18 III Te	1 3 11 I SI 4 05 I TI	18	1 30 I Te		325 IV 325 I	Te
	21 06 III SI	5 29 I Se	19	1 19 II SI 3 48 II TI		6 $\overline{21}$ $\overline{111}$	ΕĎ
21	20 28 II Te 22 38 II Se	2 3 35 I OR		4 11 II Se	19	033 I	OR
24	22 38 11 Se 21 19 I TI	4 3 12 IV Te	21	147 II OR	21	$\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 40 & 11 \\ 0 & 51 & 11 \end{array}$	ED
21		4 28 III Se 4 34 III TI	23	0 27 IV Se	21	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 51 & II \\ 3 & 04 & II \end{array}$	SI TI
25	22 00 I ER	8 5 05 I SI		4 37 III SI 5 24 I SI		3 44 II	Ŝe
27	21 02 III TI	9 4 46 II ED	24			5 55 II	Te
28	20 25 II TI 22 24 II SI	5 33 I OR		2 32 I ED 6 05 I OR	22	0 05 111	Se
	22 24 11 01	10 2 51 I Te 11 4 05 II Te	25	107 I TI		$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 57 & 111 \\ 4 & 29 & 111 \end{array}$	TI Te
	JUNE	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	{	2 10 I Se 3 24 I Te	23	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{23}{02}$ $\frac{111}{11}$	OR
d	h m Sat. Phen.	12 3 28 IV ER	26	0 33 I OR	24	433 I	ED
1	20 40 I OD	15 2 34 III OR		3 53 II SI	25	154 I	SI
2	20 06 I Te	16 4 10 I ED 17 2 31 I TI		6 21 II TI		2 58 I 4 11 I	TI Se
~	21 02 I Se	3 45 I Se	27 28	3 09 III OR 4 21 II OR		514 I	Te
9 10	20 40 I SI 20 18 I ER	4 49 I Te	20	421 II OR		23 01 I	ED
13	20 09 11 OD	18 3 56 II TI			26	2 22 I	OR
16	21 08 IV ER	4 40 II Se		DECEMBER		21 54 IV 22 40 I	Te Se
22	20 59 II Te	22 2 19 III ER 3 10 III OD	d	h m Sat. Phen.		22 40 1 23 41 I	Te
25	20 38 I Te 20 42 III Se	24 3 22 I SI	1	4 25 I ED	28	3 25 II	ŝĭ
	20 42 111 50	4 29 I TI	1	4 32 IV ED		$5\ 28\ II$	ΤI
	JULY	5 39 I Se	2	1 46 I SI	00	6 18 II	Se
đ	h m Sat. Phen.	25 3 57 I OR 4 23 II SI	1	3 00 I TI 4 03 I Se	29	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 26 & 111 \\ 4 & 03 & 111 \end{array}$	SI Se
2	20 22 I TI	27 4 32 II OR	1	5 16 I Te		4 34 III	ŤĬ
2		29 2 37 III ED	3	225 I OR		22 33 II	ED
	Jupiter being near	3 48 IV OD		6 26 II SI	30	3 26 II	OR
the	e sun, phenomena	31 5 15 I SI	1	23 44 I Te	31	6 26 I	ED
		Itation T transit C	ahad	D-disappearan	~~ E		

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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

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 1955 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 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. The table of occultations visible at Vancouver is adapted from the American Ephemeris for 1955.

			I	Age	Age Toronto					Montreal			
Date	Star	Mag.	or E	of Moon	E.S.T.	a	b	Р	E.S.T.	1	b	Р	
Jan. 7 Mar. 3 Mar. 31 Apr. 24 Apr. 24 Aug. 26 Sept. 8 Nov. 2 Nov. 2 Dec. 25 Dec. 27	1 Gem μ Gem ζ Gem υ Tau Mars b Oph A Tau κ Tau κ Tau δ Ari κ Tau	$\begin{array}{r} 4.3\\ 3.2\\ 4.0\\ 4.4\\ 1.8\\ 4.3\\ 4.5\\ 4.4\\ 4.5\\ 4.4\\ 4.5\\ 4.4\end{array}$	I I I I I E I I	$\begin{array}{c} d \\ 13.0 \\ 8.6 \\ 7.0 \\ 2.4 \\ 2.5 \\ 9.3 \\ 21.6 \\ 17.5 \\ 17.5 \\ 11.8 \\ 12.9 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} m \\ -0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.1 \\ \cdots \\ +0.4 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.5 \\ -2.1 \\ -1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -1.1 \\ -1.6 \\ \\ -0.6 \\ +0.3 \\ +0.5 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$	84 115 103 78 95 73 280 110	18 52.1	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ +0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.4 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.2 \\ -2.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & -1.5 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.1 \\ -0.9 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -0.6 \end{array}$		

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL, 1955

LUNAR OCCULTATIONS VISIBLE AT VANCOUVER, 1955

Date	Star	Mag.	I or E	Age of Moon	P.S.T.	Vancouv		
Jan. 7 Mar. 2 30 Apr. 24 24 July 16 Aug. 12 Sept. 8 Nov. 1 1 Dec. 25 26 31 31	1 Gem μ Gem μ Gem Mars Mars T Tau υ Tau υ Tau Δ Tau κ Tau κ Tau κ Tau κ Tau κ Tau α Cnc α Cnc	$\begin{array}{c} 4.3\\ 3.2\\ 3.2\\ 4.0\\ 1.8\\ 4.3\\ 4.4\\ 4.5\\ 4.5\\ 4.4\\ 4.4\\ 4.4\\ 4.3\\ 4.3\end{array}$	E I I E E I I E I I E I I E I I E	Moon 13.0 8.6 8.6 7.0 2.5 2.5 26.3 24.1 21.6 21.6 21.6 17.5 11.8 12.9 17.3 17.3	$\begin{array}{c c} P.S.T.\\ \hline h & m\\ 0 & 38.2\\ 23 & 07.9\\ 0 & 09.6\\ 21 & 14.0\\ 18 & 28.0\\ 19 & 15.0\\ 3 & 04.2\\ 3 & 46.6\\ 1 & 26.7\\ 22 & 54.9\\ 23 & 20.7\\ 16 & 32.0\\ 21 & 19.9\\ 5 & 31.9\\ 6 & 32.3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} a \\ \hline m \\ -0.6 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ -1.2 \\ \hline -0.1 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.4 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} b \\ \hline m \\ -2.3 \\ -2.0 \\ -1.4 \\ -3.1 \\ -2.8 \\ -0.3 \\ +0.9 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.7 \\ +0.4 \\ \hline \\ +2.17 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.9 \end{array}$	P 135 119 270 156 134 231 295 48 31 302 12 327 45 37 102 309

Ρ Date Ρ B₀ L₀ Date Bo L₀ 0 0 0 0 0 0 + 2.38-3.02223.351.22+3.29301.64Jan. 1 July $\mathbf{5}$ 235.476 0.06-3.59157.5010 1.05+3.82++4.32169.3011 -2.47-4.1491.66153.30+103.14 4.8416-4.6525.8220+ 5.51+4.78-----2536.99 +5.22 $\mathbf{21}$ - 7.16 -5.12319.98+7.66330.85 26 +5.62-9.39-5.56254.1530+ 9.74-11.53188.324 +11.74+5.99264.7231-5.95Aug. -6.299 198.61Feb. -13.55122.49+13.64+6.31 $\mathbf{5}$ -15.46-17.23-18.86-20.35+15.44+17.14 +18.70 132.50+6.5810 -6.5956.651466.42350.82+6.8215-6.8319 +7.000.3420-7.02284.97 $\mathbf{24}$ -7.15-7.23-7.25-7.22 $219.13 \\ 153.27 \\ 87.39$ +7.13294.28 25 $\mathbf{29}$ +20.15+7.22228.23 Mar. 2 -21.68Sept. 3 +21.457 -22.85+22.62+7.25162.19 8 -23.87+23.64+7.2396.171221.5113 +7.1630.16 17-24.71-7.1318 +24.50315.61+7.03324.16+25.2122-25.39-6.99249.6923+6.8527-25.89+25.76258.17-6.79183.76 $\mathbf{28}$ Apr. -26.21-6.55117.81Oct. 3 +26.13+6.63192.191 -26.36-6.268 +26.33+6.35126.226 51.84345.84 +26.35-26.32-5.9213 +6.0260.2611 -26.10-5.54279.8318 +26.18+5.65354.3116288.36 $\mathbf{23}$ +25.8321 -25.70-5.12213.80+5.24+25.28222.42 -25.1128 $\mathbf{26}$ -4.67147.75+4.78+24.53-24.34Nov. $\mathbf{2}$ +4.29156.49May 1 -4.1881.687 +23.58+3.7690.566 -23.39-3.6615.59 $24.64 \\ 318.73$ +22.4411 -22.2612+3.21-3.13309.48+2.6317 +21.11-2.5716-20.96243.35-19.5022+2.02252.82 $\mathbf{21}$ -1.99177.22+19.59-1.40-0.80-0.20+1.40 + 0.7727+17.89186.9226-17.88111.0731 -16.1244.91Dec. $\mathbf{2}$ +16.03121.027 55.13June $\mathbf{5}$ -14.24338.74+14.03+0.13272.5612349.25-0.5110 -12.24+0.41+11.8917-1.15283.379.6415-10.15+1.01206.37+ $-1.78 \\ -2.39$ +1.60 + 2.187.98 227.31217.5120+140.1925 $\mathbf{27}$ 151.645.7574.01+4.92_ -2.9930 3.49+2.757.83Jan. 1 +2.5085.78____

EPHEMERIS FOR THE PHYSICAL OBSERVATION OF THE SUN, 1955

For 0h 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

		or synourc	10(au0115, 1000		
No.	Commences	No.	Commences	No.	Commences
1356	Jan. 17.96	1361	June 3.39	1365	Sept. 20.28
1357	Feb. 14.30	1362	June 30.59	1366	Oct. 17.57
1358	Mar. 13.63	1363	July 27.80	1367	Nov. 13.87
1359	Apr. 9.93	1364	Aug. 24.03	1368	Dec. 11.18
1360	May 7.18				

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Planet	Mean Distance from Sun (a)		Div		Eccen- tri-	In- clina-	Long. of	Long. of Peri.	Mean Long. of
		millions	Sidereal	Syn-	city	tion	Node	helion	Planet
	$\oplus = 1$	of miles	(P)	odic	(e)	(i)	(ഒ)	(π)	
				days				 o	
Mercury	0.387	36.0	88.0d.	116	.206	7.0	47.8	76.8	305.8
Venus	0.723	67.2	224.7	584	.007	3.4	76.3	130.9	127.1
Earth	1.000	92.9	365.3		.017	• • • •		102.2	99.4
Mars	1.524	141.5	687.0	780	.093	1.8	49.2	335.2	21.3
Jupiter	5.203	483.3	11.86y.	399	.048	1.3	100.0	13.6	108.0
Saturn	9.539	886.	29.46	378	.056	2.5	113.3	92.2	219.5
Uranus	19.18	1783.	84.01	370	.047	0.8	73.8	169.9	119.8
Neptune	30.06	2791.	164.8	367	.009	1.8	131.3	44.2	205.9
Pluto	39.52	3671.	248.4	367	.249	17.1	109.6	223.2	137.6

ORBITAL ELEMENTS (1954, Dec. 31, 12^h G.C.T.)

PHYSICAL ELEMENTS

Object	Symbol	Mean Di- ameter* miles	$Mass^*$ $\oplus = 1$	Mean Density* water = 1	Axial Rotation	Mean Sur- face Grav- ity* ⊕ = 1	Albedo*	Magni- tude at Greatest Brillian- cy
Sun	O	864,000	332,000	1.41	24 ^d .7 (equa- torial)	27.9		-26.8
Moon	Œ	2,160	0.0123	3.33	$27^{\rm d}$ 7.7 ^h	0.16	0.072	-12.6
Mercury	Ę	3,010	0.0543		88 ^d	0.38	0.058	- 1.9
Venus	Ŷ	7,610	0.8136		30 ^d ?	0.88	0.76	- 4.4
Earth	Ð	7,918	1.0000	5.52	$23^{\rm h} 56^{\rm m}.1$	1.00	0.39	
Mars	d [™]	4,140	0.1069	4.12	$24^{\rm h} \ 37^{\rm m}.4$	0.39	0.148	- 2.8
Jupiter	24	86,900	318.35	1.35	$9^{h} 50^{m} \pm$	2.65	0.51	- 2.5
Saturn	Þ	71,500	95.3	0.71	$10^{\rm h} 02^{\rm m} \pm$	1.17	0.50	- 0.4
Uranus	ô	29,500	14.54	1.56	$10^{\rm h}.8\pm$	1.05	0.66	+ 5.7
Neptune	Ψ	26,800	17.2	2.47	$15^{ m h}.8\pm$	1.23	0.62	+ 7.6
Pluto	e	3,600	0.033?	2?		0.16?	0.16	+14

*Kuiper, "The Atmospheres of the Earth and Planets," 1952.

SATELLITES OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

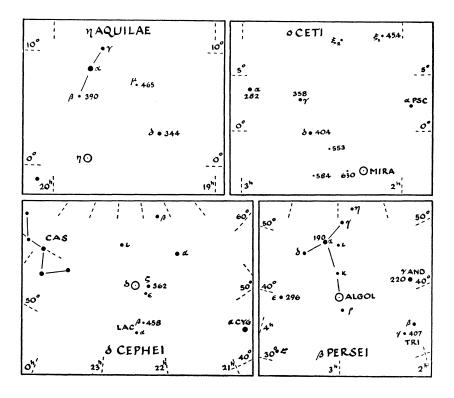
Name	Stellar Mag.		Dist. from lanet Miles		volut Perio h		Diamete Miles	r Discoverer
SATELLITE	OF THE]	Earth						
Moon	-12.6	5 30	238,857	27	07	43	2160	
SATELLITES	of Ma	RS						
Phobos	12	. 8	5,800	0	07	39		Hall, 1877
Deimos	13	21	14,600	1	06	18	5?	Hall, 1877
SATELLITES	OF JUE	PITER						
v	13	48	112,600	0	11	57)	100?	Barnard, 1892
Ío	5	112	261.800	1	18	28	2300	Galileo, 1610
Europa	6	178	416,600	3	13	14	2000	Galileo, 1610
Ganymede	5	284	664,200	7	03	43	3200	Galileo, 1610
Callisto	6	499	1,169,000	16	16	32	3200	Galileo, 1610
VI	14	3037	7,114,000	250	16		100?	Perrine, 1904
VII	16	3113	7,292,000		01		40? 15?	Perrine, 1905 Nicholson, 1938
X XI	18 18	$\begin{array}{c} 3116 \\ 5990 \end{array}$	7,300,000				15?	Nicholson, 1938
VIII	$16 \\ 16$		14,600,000				40?	Melotte, 1908
IX	17		14,900,000				20?	Nicholson, 1914
XII	18		14,000,000	100				Nicholson, 1951
	, ,							,
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	$\frac{22}{2}$	41	2600?	Huygens, 1655
Hyperion	13	214	920,000	$\frac{21}{70}$	06	38	300?	G. Bond, 1848
lapetus		515	2,210,000	79	07	56	1000?	G. Cassini, 1671
Phoebe	14	1870	8,034,000	090		1	200?	W. Pickering, 1898
SATELLITES	OF UR	ANUS						
Miranda	17	9	81,000	1	09	56		Kuiper, 1948
Ariel	16	14	119,000	2	12	29	600?	Lassell, 1851
Umbriel	16	19	166,000	4	03	28	400?	Lassell, 1851
Titania	14	32	272,000	8	16	56	1000?	W. Herschel, 1787
Oberon	14	42	364,000	13	11	07	900?	W. Herschel, 1787
SATELLITE	of Nep	TUNE						
Triton	13	16	220,000	5	21	03	3000?	Lassell, 1846
Nereid	19	260			-			Kuiper, 1949

*As seen from the sun.

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

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

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



REPRESENTATIVE BRIGHT VARIABLE STARS	REPRESENTATIVE	BRIGHT	VARIABLE	STARS
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$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	~~~~~~					·				
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	N	lame	Design.	Max.	Min.	Sp.	Period	Type	Date	Discoverer
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	n	Aal	194700	3.7	4.4	G4	7.17652	Сер	1784	Pigott
εAur*0454433.34.1F5p9833.Ecl1821 FritschδCep0225573.64.3G05.36640Cep1784 GoodrickeUCep0053816.89.2A02.49293Ecl1880W. CeraskioCet0127008.49.0F00.55304Clus1906 GappolzerRCrB1544285.813.8cG0eIrr.RCrB1795 PigottχCyg1946324.214.0M7e412.9LPV1686 KirchPCyg201437a3.56.0B1qkIrr.Nova1600 BlaeuSSCyg2015811.412.1A0.13486Cep1847 SchmidtXCyg20015811.412.1A0.13486Cep1847 SchmidtXGem0658203.74.1cG110.15353Cep1847 SchmidtRGem070122a6.514.3Se370.1LPV1845 SchmidtuGem0749228.813.8Pec.Irr.SemiR1795 W. HerschelRHya13242z3.510.1M7e414.7LPV1845 SchmidtRLeo0942115.010.5M7e310.3LPV1784 GoodrickeRLyr1846333.44.3B5e12.92504Ecl1784 GoodrickeRLyr1846333.4	Ň			-0.2					1918	Bower
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				3.3		F5n				
UCep0053816.89.2A02.49293Ecl1880W. CeraskioCet0214032.010.1M5e331.8LPV1596FabriciusRCrB1544285.813.8cGoeIrr.RCrB1795Pigott χ Cyg1946324.214.0M7e412.9LPV1686KirchPCyg201437a3.56.0B1qkIrr.Nova1600BlaeuSSCyg20188438.112.0Pec.Irr.SSCyg1896WellsXX Cyg20015811.412.1A0.13486Clus1904L. Ceraski ζ Gem0658203.74.1CG110.15353Cep1847SchmidtRGem070122a6.514.3Se370.1LPV1885SchmidtRHer1710143.13.9M5Irr.SSCyg1855HindRHer1710143.13.9M5Irr.SemiR1795W. HerschelRHya1324223.510.1M7e414.7LPV1885SchmidtRHya1324223.510.1M7e414.7LPV1885SchmidtRHya1324223.510.1M7e414.7LPV1885SchmidtRHya1324223.510.1M7e414.7L	δ					GO				
RRCet0127008.49.0F00.55304Clus1906OppolzerRCrB1544285.813.8cG0eIrr.RCrB1795Pigott χ Cyg1946324.214.0M7e412.9LPV1686KirchPCyg201437a3.56.0B1qkIrr.Nova1600BlaeuSSCyg2138438.112.0Pec.Irr.SSCyg1896WellsXXCyg20015811.412.1A0.13486Clus1904L. Ceraski χ Gem0658203.74.1cG110.15353Cep1847Schmidt η Gem0668223.34.2M2235.58LPV1865SchmidtRGem070122a6.514.3Se370.1LPV1848HindUGem0749228.813.8Pec.Irr.SSCyg1855HindRHer1710143.13.9M5Irr.SmiR1795W. HerschelRHya1324223.510.1M7e414.7LPV1848HindRLeo0942115.010.5M7e310.3LPV1782Koch g Lyr1846333.44.3B5e12.92504Ecl1784GoodrickeRLyr1922427.28.0A50.56685	Ŭ									
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	Cet ¹	021403	2.0	10.1	M5e	331.8	LPV	1596	Fabricius
RCrB1544285.813.8cG0eIrr.RCrB1795Pigott χ Cyg1946324.214.0M7e412.9LPV1686KirchPCyg201437a3.56.0B1qkIrr.Nova1600BlaeuSSCyg2138438.112.0Pec.Irr.SSCyg1896WellsXXCyg20015811.412.1A0.13486Clus1904L. Ceraski χ Gem0658203.74.1cG110.15353Cep1847Schmidt η Gem0608223.34.2M2235.58LPV1865SchmidtRGem070122a6.514.3Se370.1LPV1845HindUGem0749228.813.8Pec.Irr.SSCyg1855HindRLeo0942115.010.5M7e414.7LPV1845Goodricke β Lyr1846333.44.3B5e12.92504Ecl1784Goodricke α Ori²0549070.21.2M22070.1rr.SemiR1840J. Herschel α Ori²0549070.21.2M22070.1rr.SemiR1840J. Herschel α Ori²0549070.21.2M7e376.9LPV1855Schmidt β Per³0301402.33.5 </td <td>RR</td> <td>Cet</td> <td>012700</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>FO</td> <td>0.55304</td> <td>Clus</td> <td>1906</td> <td>Oppolzer</td>	RR	Cet	012700	8.4	9.0	FO	0.55304	Clus	1906	Oppolzer
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	R	CrB	154428	5.8	13.8	cG0e	Irr.	RCrB	1795	Pigott
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	x	Cyg	194632	4.2	14.0	M7e	412.9	LPV	1686	Kirch
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	P		201437a	3.5	6.0	B1qk		Nova	1600	Blaeu
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SS	Cyg	213843	8.1	12.0	Pec.		SSCyg		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}$	Cyg								
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ζ	Gem	065820							
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	η	Gem	060822	3.3	4.2	M2	235.58			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ŕ		070122a	6.5	14.3	Se	370.1	LPV	1848	Hind
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	U	Gem	074922	8.8	13.8	Pec.		SSCyg	1855	Hind
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a	Her	171014		3.9	M5	Irr.	SemiR		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	R	Hya	1324 <i>22</i>							
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Leo	094211		10.5					
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	β	Lyr	184633	3.4	4.3	B5e	12.92504	Ecl	1784	Goodricke
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	RR									
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				2.3						
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ρ	Per	025838	3.3	4.1	M4	Irr.	Irr.	1854	Schmidt
λ Tau 035512 3.8 4.1 B3 3.95294 Ecl 1848 Baxendell RV Tau 044126 9.4 12.5 K0 78.60 SemiR 1905 L. Ceraski SU Tau 054319 9.5 15.4 G0e Irr. RCrB 1908 Cannon a UMi ⁴ 012288 2.3 2.4 cF7 3.96858 Cep 1911 Hertzsprung	R	Sge								
RV Tau 044126 9.4 12.5 K0 78.60 SemiR 1905 L. Ceraski SU Tau 054319 9.5 15.4 G0e Irr. RCrB 1908 Cannon a UMi ⁴ 012288 2.3 2.4 cF7 3.96858 Cep 1911 Hertzsprung										
SU Tau 054319 9.5 15.4 G0e Irr. RCrB 1908 Cannon a UMi ⁴ 012288 2.3 2.4 cF7 3.96858 Cep 1911 Hertzsprung										
a UMi ⁴ 012288 2.3 2.4 cF7 3.96858 Cep 1911 Hertzsprung		Tau								
	SU	Tau	054319	9.5	15.4	G0e	Irr.	RCrB	1908	Cannon
	a							Cep		
N Lac $ 221255 2 2 - 0 $ Irr $ Nova 1036 Paltier$					14.0	Q				
11 Dat #11200 4.2 - 12 111. 110va 1500 1 etter	N	Lac	221255	2.2		Q	Irr.	Nova	1936	Peltier

¹oCet (Mira); ²aOri (Betelgeuse); ³βPer (Algol); ⁴aUMi (Polaris).

 $*\epsilon$ Aurigae is predicted to enter eclipse on June 6, 1955; the eclipse will last about two years.

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

DOUBLE AND MULTIPLE STARS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPRESENTATIVE DOUBLE STARS

	Star	α 1950 δ	Mag. and Spect.	d	D	Remarks
π η α γ α	And Cas UMi Ari Pis	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.6F8; 7.2M0 var. F8; 8.8 4.8A0; 4.8A0	" 36 8 19 8.3 2.4		526y; 66AU Polaris
$egin{array}{c} \gamma \\ 6 \\ \eta \\ 32 \\ \beta \end{array}$	And Tri Per Eri Ori	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.9K0; 8.5 5.0G5; 6.3A	$10, 0.7 \\ 3.6 \\ 28 \\ 6.7 \\ 9$	410 330 540 300 540	
θ β 12 α δ	Ori Mon Lyn CMa Gem	$06\ 26.4 - 07\ 00$		$13, 17 \\7, 25 \\1.7, 8 \\11 \\6.8$	470 180	† 50y; 20AU
מיך לידי י	Gem Cnc Leo UMa Leo		4.4G0; 4.9G0	$4,70 \\ 1,5 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$	78 160	340y; 79AU 60y; 21AU 400y ††60y; 20AU
γαζπε	Vir CVn UMa Boo Boo	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52.9A0; 5.4A0 2.4A2; 4.0A2 34.9A0; 5.1A0	6 20 14 6 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 140 \\ 78 \\ 360 \\ 220 \\ \end{array} $	
よのよるの	Boo Ser Sco Her Her	17 12.4 +14 27	24.2F0; 5.2F0 5.1F3; 4.8; 7G7	$3 \\ 4 \\ 1, 7 \\ 5 \\ 11$	$ 170 \\ 84 \\ 540$	151y; 31AU 44.7y; 19AU † † Optical
ε β α γ 61	Lyr Cyg Cap Del Cyg	$\begin{array}{c} 18 & 42.7 \\ 19 & 28.7 \\ 20 & 14.9 \\ 20 & 44.3 \\ 21 & 04.6 \\ +38 & 36 \end{array}$	3.8G5; 4.6G0 4.5G5; 5.5F8	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 2 \\ 34 \\ 376 \\ 10 \\ 23 \end{array}$	200 410 110 11	Pairs 207" † Optical
B20086	Cep Aqr Cep Lac Cas	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.4F2; 4.6F1 var.G0; 7.5A0 5.8B3; 6.5B5	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 3 \\ 41 \\ 22 \\ 3 \end{array} $	$540 \\ 140 \\ 650 \\ 1100 \\ 820$	t t

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 43 thus indicated there are 12 others on the list with faint companions but for these it is not thought that there is any physical connection. In the case of the 20 stars variable in light this fourth column shows their maximum and minimum magnitudes. The 19 first magnitude stars are set up in bold face type.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
a Andrβ Cassγ Pegs β Hydi a Phoe δ Andr a Cass β Ceti γ Cass	h m 0 6 11 23 24 37 38 41 54	$\begin{array}{c} \circ & ' \\ +28 & 49 \\ +58 & 52 \\ +14 & 54 \\ -77 & 32 \\ -42 & 35 \\ +30 & 35 \\ +56 & 16 \\ -18 & 16 \\ +60 & 27 \end{array}$	2.2 2.4 2.9 2.9 2.4 3.5 2.2-2.8 2.2 2.2	A1 F2 G0 G5 K3 G8 G7 B0e	" .217 .561 .015 2.243 .448 .167 .062 .233 .031	" .034 .080 .005 .162 .040 .026 .018 .052 .035	96 41 652 21 81 125 181 63 93	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } -0.1 \\ 1.9 \\ -3.6 \\ 4.0 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ -1.5 \\ 0.8 \\ -0.1 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km./sec.} \\ -13.0^* \\ +11.4 \\ +5.0^* \\ +22.8 \\ +74.6^* \\ -7.1^* \\ -3.8 \\ +13.1 \\ -6.8 \end{array}$
β Phoeβ Λndrβ Δcass γ Phoe a Erid a U Min ϵ Cass β Arie a Hydi	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 41	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.3 \\ -2.1 \\ -1.1 \\ -3.4 \\ -1.4 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.5 \\ \end{array} $	-1.2 + 0.1 + 6.8 + 25.7* + 19 17.4* - 8.1 - 0.6* + 7.0*
γ Andr a Arie β Tria ιo Ceti θ Erid	2 01 04 07 17 56	+42 05 +23 14 +34 45 - 3 12 -40 30	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	3 00 01 02 05 21 39 45 48 51 54 56 58 4 14	$\begin{array}{r} + 3 54 \\ + 53 19 \\ + 38 39 \\ + 40 46 \\ + 49 41 \\ + 47 38 \\ + 23 57 \\ - 74 24 \\ + 31 44 \\ + 39 52 \\ - 13 39 \\ + 12 21 \\ - 62 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8\\ 3.1\\ 3.3-4.1\\ 2.1-3.2\\ 1.9\\ 3.1\\ 3.0\\ 3.2\\ 2.9\\ 3.0\\ 3.2\\ 3.8-4.2\\ 3.4\end{array}$	M1 F9 M6 B8 F4 B5 B5p M3 B1 B2 M0 B3 G5	.080 .012 .176 .011 .041 .047 .053 .124 .023 .041 .133 .015 .070	.018 .017 .024 .033 .017 .012 .014 .008 .008 .006 .012 .008 .016	181 192 136 99 192 272 233 407 407 543 272 407 204	$ \begin{vmatrix} -0.9 \\ -0.7 \\ 0.3 \\ -2.0 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.3 \\ -2.6 \\ -3.1 \\ -1.6 \\ -2.2 \\ -0.6 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{r} -25.7 \\ +1.0^{*} \\ +28.2 \\ +5.7^{*} \\ -2.4 \\ -10.^{*} \\ +10.3 \\ +16.0 \\ +20.9 \\ -6^{*} \\ +61.7 \\ +13.0^{*} \\ +35.6 \end{array}$

a U Min, Polaris: R.A. 1h 52.5m; Dec. + 89° 03' (1955)

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		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./sec. +54.1 +25.6 +24.6 +17.6 -4.1 *
 η Auri ϵ Leps β Erid μ Leps β Orio g Auri 	5 03 03 05 11 12	+41 10 -22 26 -5 09 -16 16 -8 15 +45 57	3.3 3.3 2.9 3.3 0.3	B3 K5 A1 A0p B8p	.082 .074 .117 .053 .005	013 .016 .055 .020 .006	251 204 59 163 543	-1.1 -0.7 1.6 -0.2 -5.8	+7.8 +1.0 -7 +27.7 +23.6*
a Auri η Orio γ Orio β Taur β Leps δ Orio	13 22 22 23 26 29	$ \begin{array}{r} +45 57 \\ - 2 26 \\ + 6 18 \\ +28 34 \\ -20 48 \\ - 0 20 \end{array} $	0.2 3.4 1.7 1.8 3.0 2.4-2.5	G1 B0 B2 B8 G2 B0	.439 .009 .019 .180 .095 .006	.078 .006 .015 .028 .018 .007	42 543 217 116 181 466	-0.3 -2.7 -2.4 -1.0 -0.7 -3.4	+30.2 +19.5* +18.0 + 8.0 -13.5 +19.9*
a Leps ↓ Orio ↓ Orio ↓ Orio ↓ Orio a Colm	31 33 34 35 38 38	$ \begin{array}{r} -17 51 \\ -5 56 \\ -1 14 \\ +21 07 \\ -1 58 \\ -34 06 \\ \end{array} $	2.7 2.9 1.8 3.0 1.8 2.8	F6 O8 B0 B3e B0 B8	.006 .007 .004 .028 .012 .036	.012 .021 .008 .010 .011 .022	272 155 407 326 296 148	-2.1-0.5-3.7-2.0-3.0-0.6	+24.7 +21.5* +25.8 +16.4* +18.8 +34.6
 κ Orio β Colm α Orio β Auri θ Auri 	45 49 52 56 56	$ \begin{array}{r} - 9 \ 41 \\ -35 \ 47 \\ + 7 \ 24 \\ +44 \ 57 \\ +37 \ 13 \\ \end{array} $	2.23.20.5-1.12.1-2.22.7	B0 K0 M2 A0p A1	.009 .397 .032 .046 .106	.006 .026 .012 .052 .029	543 125 272 63 112	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.9 \\ 0.3 \\ -4.1 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.0 \\ \end{array} $	+20.1 +89.4 +21.0* -18.1* +28.6
η Gemi ζ C Maj μ Gemi β C Maj α Cari γ Gemi	6 12 18 20 20 23 35	$\begin{array}{r} +22 & 31 \\ -30 & 02 \\ +22 & 32 \\ -17 & 56 \\ -52 & 40 \\ +16 & 27 \end{array}$	3.2-4.23.13.22.0-0.91.9	M2 B3 M3 B1 F0 A2	.062 .012 .129 .003 .022 .066	.014 .013 .016 .014 .005 .050	233 251 204 233 652 65	$-1.1 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.8 \\ -2.3 \\ -7.4 \\ 0.4$	+21.4* +33.1* +54.8 +34.4* +20.5 -11.3*
 Pupp Gemi Gemi C Maj a Pict 	36 41 42 43 48	$\begin{array}{r} -43 & 09 \\ +25 & 12 \\ +12 & 57 \\ -16 & 39 \\ -61 & 53 \end{array}$	3.2 3.2 3.4 -1.6 3.3	B8 G9 F5 A2 A5	.021 .020 .230 1.315 .271	.023 .009 .054 .386 	148 362 60 8	$0.0 \\ -2.0 \\ 2.1 \\ 1.3 \\ \dots \dots$	$+28.2^{*}$ + 9.9 +25.1 - 7.5^{*} +20.6

	<u></u>								
Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
		1				1 //	1		
τ Pupp ε C Maj	h m 6 49 57	$^{\circ}$, -50 33 -28 54	$\begin{array}{c} 2.8 \\ 1.6 \end{array}$	G8 B1	.091 .005	.025 .010	130 326	-0.2 -3.4	km./sec. +36 4* +27 4
ζ Gemi σ ² C Maj δ C Maj μ ² Pupp η C Maj β C Min σ Pupp a ₁ Gemi β Gemi ξ Pupp ξ Pupp	7 01 01 12 15 22 24 28 31 31 37 42 47	$\begin{array}{r} +20 & 39 \\ -23 & 45 \\ -26 & 19 \\ -44 & 33 \\ -37 & 00 \\ -29 & 12 \\ +8 & 23 \\ -43 & 12 \\ +32 & 00 \\ +32 & 00 \\ +5 & 21 \\ +28 & 09 \\ -24 & 44 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.7 - 4.3 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.0 \\ 3.4 - 6.2 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.3 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.8 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.2 \\ 3.5 \end{array}$	G0p B5p G4p M5e K5 B5p B8 M0 A2 A0 F5 G9 K1	.007 .006 .003 .332 .004 .007 .063 .191 .201 .209 1.242 .623 .004	.005 .007 .006 .018 .018 .012 .022 .016 .074 .074 .316 .105 .006	652 466 543 181 181 272 148 204 44 44 10 31 543	$\begin{array}{c} -2.8\\ -2.7\\ -4.1\\ -0.3\\ -1.0\\ -2.2\\ -0.2\\ -0.7\\ 1.4\\ 2.2\\ 3.0\\ 1.3\\ -2.6\end{array}$	+ 6.7* +48.6 +34.3* +53.0 +15.8 +40.4 +23 * +88.1* + 6.0* - 1.2* - 3.0* + 3.3 + 3.7*
\$ Pupp ρ Pupp γVelr ο U Maj δ Velr ε Hyda \$ Hyda ι U Maj	8 02 05 08 21 26 43 44 53 56	$\begin{array}{r} -39 52 \\ -24 10 \\ -47 12 \\ -59 21 \\ +60 53 \\ -54 32 \\ + 6 36 \\ + 6 08 \\ +48 14 \end{array}$	2.3 2.9 2.2 1.7 3.5 2.0 3.5 3.3 3.1	08 F6 OW9 K0 G2 A0 F9 G7 A4	.032 .097 .002 .030 .166 .093 .193 .101 .500	.004 .025 .010 .014 .030 .012 .026 .060	815 130 326 233 109 272 125 54	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.7 \\ -0.1 \\ \\ -3.3 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 2.0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} -24. \\ +46.6 \\ + 3.5 \\ +11.5 \\ +19.8 \\ + 2.2 \\ +36.8^* \\ +22.6 \\ +12.6 \end{array}$
λ Velr β Cari ι Cari α Lync κ Velr θ U Maj Ν Velr ε Leon υ Cari	9 06 13 16 18 21 25 30 30 43 46	$\begin{array}{c} -43 & 14 \\ -69 & 31 \\ -59 & 04 \\ +34 & 36 \\ -54 & 48 \\ -8 & 26 \\ +51 & 54 \\ -56 & 49 \\ +24 & 00 \\ -64 & 50 \end{array}$	$2.2 \\ 1.8 \\ 2.2 \\ 3.3 \\ 2.6 \\ 2.2 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.4-4.2 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.1$	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 Leon q Cari	10 06 15	$+12 13 \\ -61 05$	1.3 3.4	B6 K5	.244 .043	.046 .014	71 233	-0.4 -0.9	+ 2.6 + 8.6

Star	R.A. 1950	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Ann. Proper Motion	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs. Mag.	Rad. Vel.
$ \begin{aligned} & \gamma \text{ Leo.} \\ \mu \text{ U Maj} \\ \theta \text{ Cari.} \\ \eta \text{ Cari.} \\ \ \mu \text{ Velr.} \\ \nu \text{ Hyda.} \\ \beta \text{ U Maj} \end{aligned} $	h m 10 17 19 41 43 45 47 59	$^{\circ}$ / +20 06 +41 45 -64 08 -59 25 -49 09 -15 56 +56 39	2.3 3.2 3.0 1.0-7.4 2.8 3.3 2.4	G8 K4 B0 Pec G5 K3 A3	.347 .082 .022 .007 .079 .218 .089	".024 .031 .007 .033 .020 .045	" 136 105 466 99 163 72	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ -2.8 \\ 0.4 \\ -0.2 \\ 0.7 \end{array} $	km./sec. -36.8 -20.3* +24. * -25.0 + 6.9 - 1.0 -12.1*
a U Maj ψ U Maj δ Leon θ Leon λ Cent β Leon γ U Maj	11 01 07 11 12 33 47 51	$\begin{array}{r} +62 & 01 \\ +44 & 46 \\ +20 & 47 \\ +15 & 42 \\ -62 & 45 \\ +14 & 51 \\ +53 & 58 \end{array}$	$2.0 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.3 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.5$	G5 K0 A2 A2 B9 A2 A0	.137 .067 208 .103 .045 .507 .095	.036 .035 .058 .025 .031 .084 .035	91 93 56 130 105 39 93	-0.2 0.9 1.4 0.4 0.8 1.8 0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.6^{*} \\ - 3.6 \\ - 23.2 \\ + 7.8 \\ + 7.9 \\ - 2.3 \\ - 11.1 \\ \end{array} $
 ε Corv δ Cruc δ U Maj γ Corv a¹ Cruc a⁹ Cruc 	12 06 08 12 13 13 24 24 24	$\begin{array}{r} -50 \ 27 \\ -22 \ 30 \\ -58 \ 28 \\ +57 \ 19 \\ -17 \ 16 \\ -62 \ 49 \\ -62 \ 49 \end{array}$	2.9 3.2 3.1 3.4 2.8 1.6 2.1	B3e K2 B3 A0 B8 B1 B3	.040 .063 .045 .113 .159 .048 .048	.015 .024 .017 .050 .024 .022 .022	217 136 192 65 136 148 148	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.2 \\ 0.1 \\ -0.7 \\ 1.9 \\ -0.3 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.2 \end{array} $	+ 9. + 4.9 +26.4 -12. - 4.2* -12.2* + 0.3*
$\begin{array}{l} \delta \text{Corv.} \\ \gamma \text{Cruc.} \\ \beta \text{Corv.} \\ a \text{Musc.} \\ \gamma \text{Cent.} \\ \gamma \text{Virg.} \\ \beta \text{Musc.} \\ \beta \text{Cruc.} \end{array}$	27 28 32 34 39 39 43 45		$3.1 \\ 1.5 \\ 2.8 \\ 2.9 \\ 2.4 \\ 2.9 \\ 3.3 \\ 1.5$	A0 M4 G5 B5 A0 F0 B3 B1	.249 .270 .059 .040 .200 .561 .039 .054	.026 .027 .015 .032 .080 .011 .007	125 121 217 102 41 296 466	$0.2 \\ 0.0 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.1 \\ 2.4 \\ -1.5 \\ -4.3$	+ 8.7 +21.3 - 7.7 +18. - 7.5 -19.6 +42. * -20. *
 ϵ U Maj a³ C. Ven ϵ Virg γ Hyda γ Cent γ U Maj α Virg ζ Virg 	52 54 13 00 16 18 22 23 32	$\begin{array}{r} +56 \ 14 \\ +38 \ 35 \\ +11 \ 14 \\ -22 \ 54 \\ -36 \ 27 \\ +55 \ 11 \\ -10 \ 54 \\ - 0 \ 20 \end{array}$	1.7 2.8 3.0 3.3 2.9 2.4 1.2 3.4	A2 A1 G6 G7 A2 A2p B2 A2	.117 .233 .270 .085 .351 .131 .051 .285	.067 .030 .037 .028 .049 .042 .018 .038	49 109 88 116 67 78 181 86	$\begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.4 \\ 0.5 \\ -2.5 \\ 1.3 \end{array}$	-11.9^{*} -3.5 -14.0 -5.4 +0.1 -9.9^{*} $+1.6^{*}$ -13.1

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		0			Ann. Proper Motion		in su		
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	R.A.	Decl. 1950	Mag.	Type	Lot n	Parallax	Distance in Light Years	Abs.	Rad.
	R I		2	H			L D	A	L R
	hm	• /			11	"	1		km./sec
e Cent	13 37	-53 13	2.6	B2	.039	.012	272	-2.0	- 5.6
η U. Maj	46	+49 34	1.9	B3	.116	.015	217	-2.2	-10.9
μ Cent	47	-42 13	3.3	B3e	.026	.009	362	-1.9	+12.6
ζ Cent	52	-47 02	3.1	B3	.080	.013	251	-1.3	+
η Boot	52	+18 39	2.8	G1	.370	. 100	33	2.8	- 0.2*
β Cent	14 00	-60 08	0.9	B3	.039	.026	125	-2.0	-12. *
π Hyda	04	-26 26	3.5	K3	.164	.020	88	1.3	+27.2
θ Cent	04	-20 20 -36 07	2.3	G8	.745	.056	58	1.0	+1.3
a Boot	13	+19 26	2.3 0.2	K0	2.287	.102	32	0.2	-5.1
	30		3.0	A3	.182	. 063	52		-35.5
γ Boot η Cent	30	+38 32 -41 56	3.0 2.6	B3	.182	.003	272	2.0 -2.0	- 0.2*
	1	-6038	2.0 0.1	G0	3.682	.768	4	4.5	-22.2*
a Cent	36 38	-64 46	3.4	F0	.308	.063	52	2.4	+7.4
a Circ				-					
a Lupi	39	$-46\ 10$	2.9	B2	.033	.009	362	-2.3	+ 7.3*
e Boot	43	+27 17	2.7	G8	.045	.019	172	-0.9	-16.4
a [*] Libr	48	-15 47	2.9	F1	.128	.056	58	1.6	-10. *
β U. Min	51	+74 22	2.2	K4	.028	.030	109	-0.4	+16.9
β Lupi	55	-4256	2.8	B3	.067	.012	272	-1.8	- 0.3*
K Cent	56	-41 54	3.4	B2	.034	.011	296	-1.4	+ 9.1*
σ Libr	15 01	-25 05	3.4	M4	.091	.020	163	-0.1	- 4.3
ζ Lupi	09	-51 55	3.5	G5	.125	.027	121	0.7	- 9.7
γ Tr. Au	14	$-68\ 30$	3.1	A0	.064				0.
β Libr	14	- 9 12	2.7	B8	.100	.015	217	-1.4	-37. *
δ Lupi	18	-4028	3.4	B3	.031	.012	272	-1.2	+ 1.6
γ U. Min	21	+7201	3.1	A2	.016	.022	148	-0.2	- 3.9*
• Drac	24	+5908	3.5	K3	.010	.030	109	0.9	-11.1
γ Lupi	32	-41 00	3.0	B3	.038	.013	251	-1.4	+ 6.
a Cor. B	33	+2653	2.3	A0	.160	.054	60	1.0	+ 1.0*
a Serp	1	+ 6 35	2.8	K3	.142	.043	76	1.0	+ 3.0
β Tr. Au		-63 17	3.0	FO	.436	.096	34	2.9	- 0.3
π Scor		-2558	3.0	B3	.037	.012	272	-1.6	- 3.0*
δ Scor	57	-22 29	2.5	B1	.039	.011	296	-2.3	-16. *
β Scor	16 02	-19 40	2.8	B3	.029	.016	204	-1.2	- 9.3*
δ Ophi		-1940 -334	3.3	K8	.159	.030	109	0.7	-19.8
			1			1			
• Ophi		- 4 34	3.3	G9	.088	.031	105	0.8	-10.3
$\ \sigma$ Scor	18	$-25\ 28$	3.1	B1	.033	.009	362	-2.1	- 0.4*
η Drac	23	+61 38	2.9	G5	.062	.038	86	0.8	-14.3

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a Tr. Au 43 -68 56 1.9 K5 .031 .025 130 -1.1 -3.7 e Scor 47 -34 12 2.4 G9 .665 .038 86 0.3 -2.5 μ 'Scor 48 -37 58 3.1 B3p .030 .011 296 -1.7 7 ζ Arae 54 -55 55 3.1 K5 .046 .028 116 0.3 -6.0 κ Ophi 55 +9 27 3.1-4.0 K2 .095 .047 69 1.0 -1.0 γ Scor 08 -43 11 3.4 A7 .294 .066 49 2.5 -28.4 ζ Drac 09 +65 47 3.2 B8 .023 .028 116 0.4 -14.1 1 $ a$ Herc 13 +24 54 3.2 A2 .016 .036 023 142 -0.4 -0.4 σ Scor 27	• •		1		-					
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$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				1 1			.024	136	-1.1	+ 1.4
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1				.028	.009	362	-2.7	-10. *
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				2.9		.157	.030	109	0.3	-11.9
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										-27.6*
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $									3.8	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				1						•
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•					.118	.022		0.2	+12.4
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	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 $	γ Setr.	18 03	-30 26	31	K0	202	030	109	0.5	+22 3*
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	n Sgtr.									
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	δ Setr.			1 1						•
ε Sgtr 21 -34 25 2.0 A0 .139 .020 163 -1.5 -10.8				1 1						
λ Setter 25 95 97 9 0 10 100 100 -1.0 100 -1.0				1 1	1	1				
	λ Sgtr	21	-25 27	2.0	K1	.196	.020	103 91	0.7	-43.3
a Lyra 35 $+38$ 44 0.1 $A1$ $.348$ $.140$ 23 0.8 -13.8	-				1		1		1	
		00	100 11	0.1	***	.010	.110	20	0.0	10.0

		0			Ann. Proper Motion		nce in Years	l si	
C .	1950	1950				×	Distance in Light Years	Mag.	Vel.
Star			ai l	é	I.I	alla	an	4	
	R.A.	Decl.	Mag.	Type	Ann. P ₁ Motion	Parallax	Distan Light	Abs.	Rad.
					4 4				
	h m			DO				0.0	km./sec.
	18 43	-27 03	3.3	B8	.150	.015	217	-0.8	+21.5*
$\ \beta$ Lyra	48	+33 18	3.4 - 4.1	B2p	.011	.006	543	-2.7	-19.0*
σ Sgtr	52	$-26\ 22$	2.1	B3	.067	.021	155	-1.3	-10.7
γ Lyra	57	+32 37	3.3	B9p	.008	.016	204	-0.7	-21.5*
ζ Sgtr	59	-29 57	2.7	A2	.019	.035	93	0.4	+22.1
ζ Aqil	19 03	+13 47	3.0	A0	. 103	.038	86	0.9	-25. *
τ Sgtr	04	-27 45	3.4	KO	.268	.036	91	1.2	+45.4*
π Sgtr	07	-2106	3.0	F2	.041	.017	192	-0.8	- 9.8
δ Drac	13	+67 34	3.2	G8	.135	.028	116	0.4	+24.8
δ Aqil	23	+ 3 01	3.4	A3	.267	.052	63	2.0	-32.3*
$ \beta^i Cygn$	29	+2751	3.2	KO	.010	.010	326	-1.8	-23.9*
δ Cygn	43	+45 00	3.0	A1	.067	.023	116	0.2	-20.
γ Aqil	44	+1029	2.8	K3	.018	.018	181	-0.9	- 2.0
a Aqil	48	+ 8 44	0.9	A2	.659	.184	18	2.2	-26.1
-									
θ Aqil	20 09	- 0 58	3.4	A0	.035	.018	181	-0.3	-28.6*
β Capr	18	-14 56	3.2	F8	.042	.022	148	-0.1	-19.0*
γ Cygn	20	+4006	2.3	F8	.006	.008	407	-3.2	- 7.6
a Pavo	22	-56 54	2.1	B3	.087	.014	233	-2.2	$+ 1.8^{*}$
a Indi	34	-47 28	3.2	G2	.072	.034	96	0.9	- 1.1
a Cygn	40	+45 06	1.3	A2p	.004	.002	1630	-7.2	- 6.3*
€ Cygn	44	+33 47	2.6	G7	.485	.040	81	0.6	-10.5*
۲. C	01 11	1 20 01	24	G6	0.61	010	101	-0.3	1 10 0*
ζ Cygn	17	+30 01 +62 22	3.4 2.6	A2	.061	.018	181 43	2.0	$+16.9^{*}$ - 8.
α Ceph β Ceph	28	+02 22 +70 20	2.0	1	.103	.076	543	-2.8	-7.2
β Aqar	-	-548	3.1	G1	.013	.000	407	-2.8 -2.4	+ 6.7
ε Pegs	42	+ 9 39	2.5	K2	.020	.003	233	-1.8	+ 5.2
δ Capr	44	$-16\ 21$	3.0	A3	.395	.014	53	2.0	$- 6.4^*$
γ Grus	51	-37 36	3.2	B8	.114	.002	163	-0.3	-2.1
7 0143	01	01 00	0.2	00		.020	100	0.0	2.1
a Aqar	$22 \ 03$	- 0 34	3.2	G0	.019	.006	543	-2.9	+ 7.6
a Grus		-47 12	2.2	B5	. 202	.036	91	0.0	+11.8
a Tucn	15	-60 31	2.9	K5	.088	.019	172	-0.7	+42.2*
β Grus	40	-47 09	2.2	M6	.131	.010	326	-2.8	+ 1.6
η Pegs	41	+29 58	3.1	G1	.039	.016	204	-0.9	+ 4.4*
a Psc. A	55	-29 53	1.3	A3	.367	.118	28	1.7	+ 6.5
A D	02 01	107.40	0.0	140	007	000	100		
β Pegs		+27 49	2.6	M3	.235	.020	163	-0.9	+ 8.6
a Pegs	02	+1456	2.6	A0 K1	.077	0.033	99 52	0.2	- 4. *
γ Ceph	3/	+77 21	3.4	K1	.167	.062	53	2.4	-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; o 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 down to the limiting magnitudes of the photographs on which the particular clusters; and Dist, the distance in light years.

N.G.C.	М	Con.	a 19	50 δ	Cl.	Diam.	Mag.	No.	Int.	Dist
			h m	• •		'	B.S.		mag.	l.y.
869		h Per	02 15.5	+5655	Op	30	7			4,300
884		χPer	02 18.9	+5653	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	2 50		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
2099	37	Aur	05 49.0	+32 33	Op	24	9.7	150		2,700
2168	35	Gem	06 05.7	+24 21	Op	29	9.0	120		2,700
2287	41	C Ma	06 44.9	-20 42	Op	32	9	50		1,300
2632	44	Cnc	08 37.2	+20 10	Op	90	6.5	350		490
5139		ωCen	13 23.7	-47 03	G1	23	12.9		3	22,000
5272	3	C Vn	13 39.9	+28 38	Gl	10	14.2		4.5	40,000
5904	5	Ser	15 15.9	+02 16	GI	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	Gl	10	13.8		4.0	34,000
6218	12	Oph	16 44.6	-01 51	G1	9	14.0		6.0	36,000
6254	10	Oph	16 54.5	-04 02	G1	8	14.1		5.4	36,000
6341	92	Her	17 15.6	+43 12	Gl	8	13.9		5.1	36,000
6494	23	Sgr	17 54.0	-19 01	Op	27	10.2	120		2,200
6611	16	Ser	18 16.0	-13 48	Op	8	10.6	55		6,700
6656	22	Sgr	18 33.3	-23 57	GI	17	12.9		3 .6	22,000
7078	15	Peg	21 27.6	+11 57	Gl	7	14.3		5.2	43,000
7089	2	Aqr	21 30.9	-01 04	Gl	8	14.6		5.0	45,000
7092	39	Cyg	21 30.5	+48 13	Op	32	6.5	25		1,000
7654	52	Cas	23 22.0	+61 19	Op	13	11.0	120		4,400

GALACTIC NEBULAE

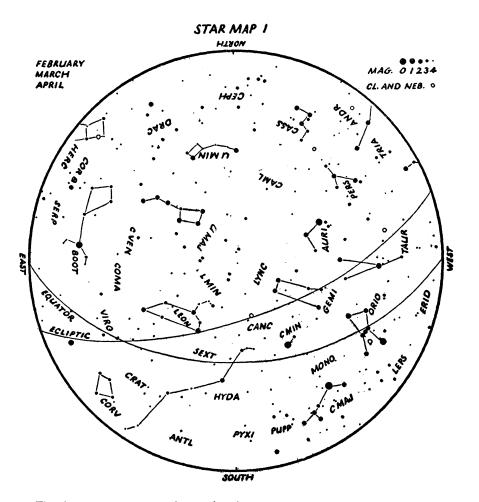
The galactic nebulae here listed have been selected to include the most readily observable representatives of planetary nebulae such as the Ring Nebula in Lyra, diffuse bright nebulae like the Orion nebula and dark absorbing nebulosities such as the Coal Sack. These objects are all located in our own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

N.G.C.	М	Con	с h	19 m	50 δ	,	Cl	Size '	m n	m *	Dist. 1.y.	Name
650	76	Per	-	38.3	+51	20	Pl	1.5	11	17	15,000	
1952	1	Tau		31.5	+21	59	Pl	6	11	16	4,100	Crab
1976	42	Ori		32.5	-05		Dif	30			1,800	Orion
B33		Ori		38.0	-02		Drk	4			300	Horsehead
2261		Mon	06	36.4	+08	47	Dif	2				Hubble's var
2392		Gem	07	26.2	+21	02	Pl	0.3	8	10	2,800	
2440		Pup	07	39.6	-18	05	Pl	0.9	11	16	8,600	
3587	97	UMa	11	11.8	+55	17	Pl	3.3	11	14	12,000	Owl
		Cru	12	48	-63		Drk	300			300	Coalsack
6 210		Her	16	42.4	+23	54	Pl	0.3	10	12	5,600	
B72		Oph	17	20.5	-23	36	Drk	20			400	S nebula
6514	20	Sgr	17	59.3	-23	02	Dif	24			3,200	Trifid
B86		Sgr	17	59.9	-27	52	Drk	5				
6523	8	Sgr	18	00.6	-24	23	Dif	50			3,600	Lagoon
6543		Dra	17	58.6	<u>+</u> ა6	38	Pl	0.4	9	11	3,500	
6572		Oph	18	10.2	+06	50	Pl	0.2	9	12	4,000	
B92		Sgr	18	12.7	-18	15	Drk	15				
6618	17	Sgr	18	18.0	-16	12	Dif	26			3,000	Horseshoe
6720	57	Lyr	18	52.0	+32	58	Pl	1.4	9	14	5,400	Ring
6826		Cyg	19	43.5	+50	2 4	Pl	0.4	9	11	3,400	
6853	27	Vul	19	57.4	+22	35	Pl	8	8	13	3,400	Dumb-bell
6960		Cyg	20	43.6	+30			60				Network
7000		Cyg	20	57.0	+44	07	Dif	100				N. America
7009		Aqr	21	01.4	-11	34	Pl	0.5	8	12	3,000	
7662		And	23	23.4	+42	12	Pl	0.3	9	13	3,900	

EXTRA-GALACTIC NEBULAE

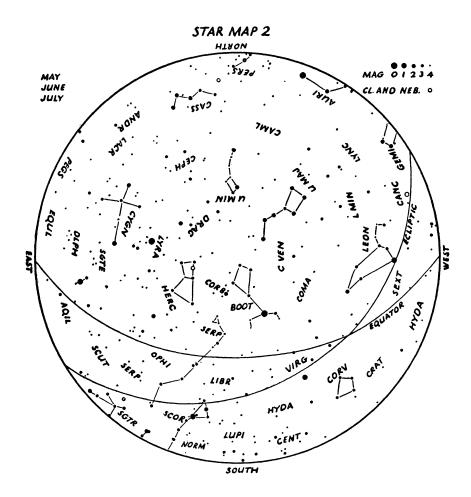
Among the hundreds of thousands of systems far beyond our own galaxy relatively few are readily seen in small telescopes. The following list contains a selection of the closer brighter objects of this kind. The first five columns give the catalogue numbers, constellation and position on the celestial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

N.G.C.	М	Con	a 19 hm	950 δ	Cl	Dimens.	Mag.	Distance millions of l.y.	Vel. km / sec
221	32	And	00 39.9	+40 36	Е	3×3	8.8	1.6	- 185
224	31	And	00 40.0	+41 00	Sb	160×40	5.0	1.6	- 220
SMC		Tuc	00 53	-72 38	Ι	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	Ι	430×530	0.5	0.1 7	+ 280
3031	81	UMa	09 51.5	+69 18	Sb	16×10	8.3	4.8	- 30
3034	82	UMa	09 51.8	+6958	Ι	7×2	9.0	5.2	+ 290
3368	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	+1309	E	3×2	9.9	12.0	+1050
4382	85	Com	12 22.9	+18 28	E	4×2	10.0	7.4	+ 500
4472	49	Vir	12 27.2	$+08\ 16$	E	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	E	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	-14 53	Ι	20×10	11	2.0	- 150
7331		Peg	22 34.8	+33 59	Sb	9× 2	10.4	10.4	+ 500



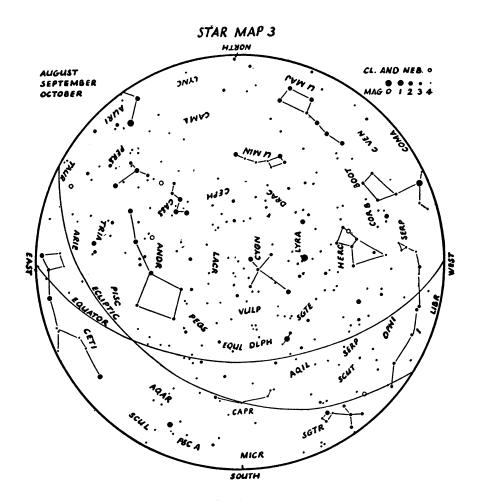
The above map represents the evening sky at

Mi	idnig	ht	• • •		.Feb.	6
11	p.m.			• • • • •		21
10	66		• • •		. Mar.	7
9	"		• • •			22
8	**				.Apr.	6
7	**				. "	21



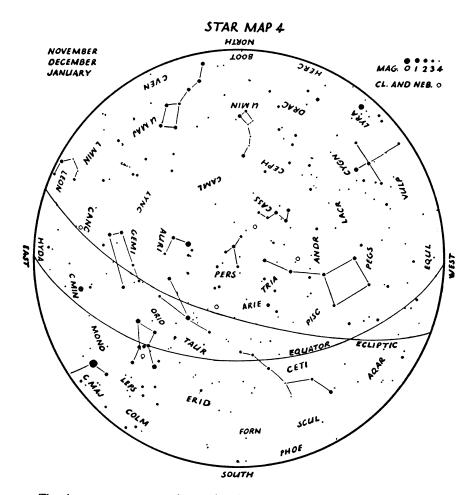
The above map represents the evening sky at

Mi	id ni gl	ht	••	•	 ••	••	• •	May	8
11	p.m.			•	 			"	24
10	"			•	 • •	••		June	7
9	""			•	 			"	22
8	"			•••	 •••	•••	••	July	6



The above map represents the evening sky at

Mi	idnig	ht	• • •		• • •	Aug.	5
11	p.m.			• • •		44	21
						Sept.	
9	66 -			• • •		**	23
8	"					Oct.	10
7	""					"	26
6	"					Nov.	6
5	. 44	• • •	•••	• • •		**	21



The above map represents the evening sky at

M	idnig	ht.	• • •	• •		Nov.	6
11	p.m.					**	21
			•••			Dec.	6
9	**		•••			44	21
8	64		•••			Jan.	5
7	**	• • •				••	20
6	"	• • •	••		•••	Feb.	6

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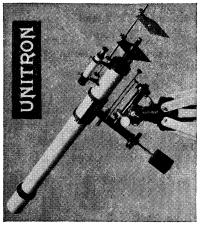
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- 75. Spiral Nebula (Ursa Major) N.G.C. 2681*
- 76. Spiral Nebula (Canes Venatici) N.G.C. 4736
- 77. Spiral Nebula (Ursa Major) N.G.C. 2976
- 78. Spiral Nebula (Leo) N.G.C. 2903
- 79. Spiral Nebula (Ursa Major) N.G.C. 2841
- 80. Spiral Nebula (Ursa Major) N.G.C. 3031*
- 81. Spiral Nebula (Virgo) N.G.C. 5364*
- 82. Spiral Nebula (Pisces) N.G.C. 628
- 83. Spiral Nebula (Ursa Major) N.G.C. 5457
- 84. Spiral Nebula (Virgo) N.G.C. 4595 —edge on*
- 85. Barred Spiral Nebula (Coma Berenices) N.G.C. 4314
- 86. Barred Spiral Nebula (Ursa Major) N.G.C. 2685
- 87. Satellite Nebula (Andromeda) N.G.C. 205
- 88. Planetary Nebula (Hydra) N.G.C. 3242
- 89. Globular Star Cluster (Serpens) N.G.C. 5904
- 90. Whirlpool Nebula (Canes Venatici) N.G.C. 5194-5195
- 91. Trifid Nebula (Sagittarius) N.G.C. 6514*

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- 92. Ring (planetary) nebula (Lyra) N.G.C. 6720*
- 93. Crab Nebula (Taurus) N.G.C. 1952* 94. Horsehead Nebula (Orion) Barnard
- 33* 95. Faint Dwarf Nebula and Stellar
- System (Sextans)
- 96. Expanding Nebulosity around Nova Persei (in 1901)

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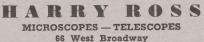
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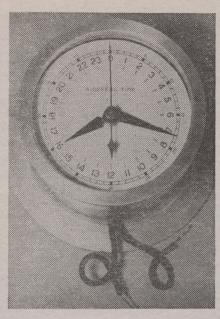
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