allow the telescope to equalize to outdoor temperatures and the mirror to catch up to the falling night temperatures of the surrounding air. It is always a good idea to make careful checks of optical alignment at reasonably frequent intervals. If all adjustments have been made tight and secure, it will probably not be necessary to adjust the telescope except infrequently; but it is a very wise idea to become familiar with these adjustments as soon as possible--after your telescope arrives. When adjustments have been properly made and everything is firm, it will only be necessary to make adjustments every six months to a year.

Do not be disappointed with the first observation with your ASTROLA as quite often the "seeing" conditions will be disappointingly bad with high power. You, the observer, will have to become acquainted with the state of atmospheric "seeing" once your telescope is in use. There should be a good percentage of the nights during the year when the atmosphere is steady enough to allow the use of the highest power provided with the telescope, but it is folly to over pass magnifications where it is unnecessary. For general views of the moon, planets, rich star fields of the sky, star clusters, open star clusters, and nebulae, you will find the lowest power giving you very satisfactory and pleasing views. For the moon, planets, globular star clusters, planetary nebulae, and double stars--to approximately 2 degrees of arc--the medium-high power will be very satisfactory on many nights of moderately good seeing. When "seeing" conditions are very favorable, the highest power provided with the telescope will be advantageous on the stars from 2 degrees of arc down to the Dawe's Limit of your telescope which is .75 of arc in a 6" and .6 of arc in an 8". You will need to learn your telescope just as you would need to learn the handling of a new automobile and after a reasonable number of nights, you will realize the telescope's full potentialities, and remember, that a great deal of research observational programs are within the grasp of a 6" or 8" reflector. There are many things in the heavens to interest each individual. Some amateurs, after a "tour of the heavens" and looking at everything within the reach of a given size telescope, will decide their interest lies mainly in observations of the moon or planets; some prefer variable stars to be the most fascinating, and a select few may find the study of close double-stars to be of interest. Your Astrola will open up the entire universe for your study and enjoyment.

TEMPERATURES AND TUBE CURRENTS: Convection air currents are very troublesome and cause much difficulty with the highly magnified image. When the instrument is first removed from a warm house into the cold night air, these convection currents creeping along the tube and rising from the objective lens are most prominent; once the instrument has adjusted itself to the polar temperatures,--the trouble is then lessened. Sometimes tube currents will persist, especially on the reflector, and additional experiments are needed as an attempt to set things right. The mirror end of the reflector tube should, in most cases, be open for ventilation. However, with certain conditions, a cover placed over this end of the tube may improve things. If the ground or cement under the telescope is a great deal cooler or warmer than the night air, the convection currents will start to work again. A blanket may be spread under the telescope to insulate the ground or cement and sometimes an improvement will be noticed. These latter procedures are not usually required, however, but can represent rather severe conditions.