



been able to learn a considerable amount of data about the two bodies. The brighter member of the pair is 3.12 times the diameter of the sun, which makes it some 2,670,000 miles. The fainter star is a little larger, 3.68 solar diameters, or 3,180,000 miles. Their centers are 6,520,000 miles apart. The brighter is 160 times the luminosity of the sun, while the fainter is only 13 times the sun's brilliance. But even this is not the whole story, for there is a third star in the system, around which the eclipsing pair revolves every 1.9 years.

Time Table for November

Nov.	EST	
1	12:00 noon	Mercury on far side of sun
2	8:00 p. m.	Moon in last quarter
6	1:38 p. m.	Moon passes Saturn
9	6:25 p. m.	New moon
10	8:00 a. m.	Moon nearest, distance 222,000 miles
12	10:34 p. m.	Moon passes Mars
13	12:39 a. m.	Algol at minimum
	6:00 p. m.	Venus on far side of sun
15	9:28 p. m.	Algol at minimum
16	early a. m.	Meteors visible radiating from constellation of Leo
	10:06 a. m.	Moon in first quarter
	6:03 p. m.	Moon passes Jupiter
18	6:17 p. m.	Algol at minimum
24	10:14 a. m.	Full moon
	7:00 p. m.	Moon farthest, distance 252,600 miles

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three for PST.

Science News Letter, October 28, 1950

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used to track down the primary cosmic ray particles continuously bombarding the earth from somewhere in space. Instruments must go beyond the heavy atmospheric blanket surrounding the earth to catch these primary rays. Below this blanket, only secondary particles are recorded.

Science News Letter, October 28, 1950

MEDICINE

Streptomycin Chief One Of 38 Anti-TB Chemicals

➤ SCIENTISTS have discovered 38 chemicals produced by molds, bacteria and fungi which are active against the tuberculosis germ, Dr. Selman A. Waksman of Rutgers University declared at the third annual meeting of the Detroit Institute for Cancer Research.

Streptomycin, however, is the only one of the 38 which is extensively used in the treatment of tuberculosis. The others are either too weakly active against the TB germs or too toxic to the human body or too new to be used in treatment of the disease.

Streptomycin is not always curative, especially in the more common types of tuberculosis of the lungs. Its value as a remedy is also limited by development of resistance to it on the part of disease germs and by the fact that it sometimes causes disturbances in the hearing mechanism.

The most significant contribution of streptomycin, Dr. Waksman said, is that it opened a way to the treatment of tuberculosis by chemicals and showed that chemical treatment of this disease, as in the case of most other germ-caused diseases, is possible.

Science News Letter, October 28, 1950

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