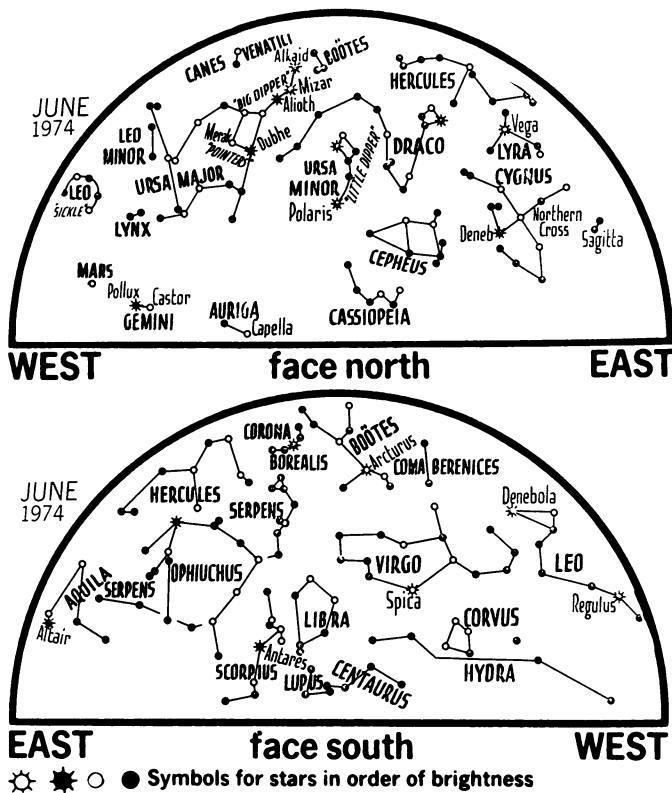


Stars

Vega shines brightly in eastern sky

CELESTIAL TIME TABLE			
June	1	12:00 p.m. EDT	Mercury passes north of Saturn
	4	3:00 a.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun
		6:10 p.m.	Full moon
	9	6:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 251,800 miles
	12	6:00 p.m.	Moon passes north of Jupiter
		9:45 p.m.	Moon in last quarter
	17	11:00 a.m.	Moon passes north of Venus
	20	12:56 a.m.	New moon
	21	10:00 a.m.	Moon nearest, distance 223,770 miles
		2:38 p.m.	Sun farthest north, summer begins in northern hemisphere
	22	8:00 p.m.	Moon passes south of Mars
	26	3:20 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
	30	8:00 a.m.	Saturn behind sun
		4:00 p.m.	Mercury between sun and earth



by James Stokley

With no planets well placed in the June evening skies this is a good month to look at the stars of early summer. We can take advantage of the good weather that generally prevails at this time of year.

The brightest star is Vega, high in the east in the constellation Lyra. Below is the Northern Cross, part of Cygnus, with the bright star called Deneb. To its right (southern sky map) is Altair in Aquila.

Overhead stands Boötes with Arcturus, high in the south. Virgo, below, is the location of Spica. To the right you'll see Leo, with Regulus as its brightest star. And low in the south is Scorpius, with red Antares. This star, like others so near the horizon, is dimmed by increased ab-

sorption of its light in the atmosphere.

Near the northwestern horizon are Pollux, in Gemini, and Capella in Auriga. A little higher than Pollux and to the left is Mars, the only planet shown. Now 206 million miles from earth, five times as far as last October when it shone brilliantly in the evening sky, Mars is now reduced to second magnitude.

Saturn also is visible in the west at dusk but sets before the time for which the maps are prepared.

Other planets will be visible later in the night. Jupiter, easily recognizable by its great brilliance, rises about 2:00 a.m. June 1 and midnight on the 30th. Venus, nearly four times as bright, rises about 4:00 a.m., as dawn begins to brighten the eastern sky.

Another welcome event of June is the

summer solstice, when summer begins in the northern hemisphere. It occurs on the 21st at 2:38 p.m., EDT, when the sun is farthest north in its yearly journey around the sky. At that moment it will stand directly over the Tropic of Cancer at a point in Mexico about 25 miles southwest of Ciudad Victoria. This is the capital of the state of Tamaulipas, in the east central part of the nation.

June also brings two eclipses, neither visible in North America. On June 4 and 5, as seen from Antarctica, Australia and other southerly places, the full moon will partially enter the earth's shadow. On June 20 the moon will pass in front of the sun, producing a total solar eclipse visible along a band crossing the Indian Ocean, including Perth and the southwest corner of Australia.

New Products

Products are selected and listed as an editorial service. The claims are the manufacturers'. For further information circle the appropriate number on the postpaid, self-addressed Reader Service Card in the center of this issue.

Hand-held electronic computer changes U.S. standard weights and measures into metric measurement and vice versa, and doubles as a five-function miniature calculator with memory. It adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, figures percentages; comes with a case and instructional manual.

Summit International Corp.
Circle No. 150 on Reader Service Card

Metric Chart lists metric conversion information on a 28-x-22½-inch, two-color wall chart. The chart defines and illustrates the seven base units of the system: the metre, kilogram, second, ampere, Kelvin,

mole, and candela, supplemented by the radian and steradian. Conversion factors are included, broken down to exponential form for instant use in computers and other electronic data transmission equipment. Also includes common automotive conversions and metric clothing sizes.

Roy G. Scarfo, Inc.
Circle No. 151 on Reader Service Card

Student balance offers automatic built-in preweighing to minimize trial and error dialing of coarse weight, avoids unnecessary wear on delicate knife edges and speeds up weighings, the maker claims, as much as 80%. The balance has a capacity of 160g, all-digital readout to 0.1 mg, 1g optical range and ± 0.05 mg precision. Other features include: oversized pan, large weighing chamber with removable glass floor to facilitate cleaning, a locking system for weights in the "release" position to protect knife edges, and front-mounted controls.

Sartorius Balances
Circle No. 152 on Reader Service Card

Guide to Coronary Care is a teaching tool that gives an estimate (not a medical diagnosis) of a person's chance of suffering a heart attack or stroke. The Guide has ten short poles representing heart attack risk factors. Rings are moved to the tall center pole to give total predicted years of life. Comes complete with a cassette and "mini" texts. Coronary risk factors cited in the guide include: sex, family history, diabetes, weight factors, smoking, exercise, stress, personality, and cholesterol and blood pressure.

Spenco Medical Corp.
Circle No. 153 on Reader Service Card

Electroanalytical rotated cell for controlled potential coulometry on Hg or Pt electrodes permits entire analysis in less than 10 minutes for many elements, with aliquoting, sparging and electrolysis times included. The unit provides extremely fast mass transfer, requires only 2 ml of sample, and accepts a variety of cells.

McKee-Pedersen Instruments
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May 25, 1974

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