



**Celestial Time Table for March**

March EST

3	9:44 a.m.	Moon passes Saturn
4	6:53 a.m.	Moon in last quarter
6	12:11 a.m.	Moon passes Mars
	8:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 251,500 miles
10	2:07 a.m.	Algol, variable star in Perseus, at minimum brightness
12	8:36 a.m.	New moon
	10:56 p.m.	Algol at minimum
15	7:46 p.m.	Algol at minimum
	10:41 p.m.	Moon passes Venus
19	12:13 p.m.	Moon in first quarter
20	10:21 a.m.	Vernal equinox (beginning of spring in Northern Hemisphere)
21	7:00 p.m.	Moon nearest, distance 229,200 miles
23	9:41 a.m.	Moon passes Jupiter
26	8:11 a.m.	Full moon
30	5:55 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn

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

Science News Letter, February 25, 1956

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Oilmen and Miners Agree To Respect Each Other**

➤ OIL OPERATORS are not going to drill on top of potash miners and potash miners are not going to mine under the drillers any more in southeast New Mexico.

In the past, in Eddy and Lea counties of New Mexico where oil and potash reserves are found together, both miners and drillers have thought the others' operations presented a danger to them.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has now reported that both parties working with the U. S. Geological Survey and other agencies have agreed that no mining would be conducted where it would endanger oil operations and no drilling would take place where it would endanger mining operations.

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as well as his friends. There are so many craters on the moon that he could not see all of them with his early telescope, and he missed some that were large enough for him to observe.

Since then, other astronomers have published books on the moon and accompanying maps. With better optical equipment, they have been able to observe more objects, and to designate them more names have been added.

Following the example of the Italian pioneer, these have generally been named after astronomers, explorers and other scientists.

Benjamin Franklin has a crater, so does Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago millionaire who gave the money for the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. This institution, which opened in 1895, has the largest refracting telescope in the world, with a 40-inch lens.

James Lick, who established the Lick Observatory of the University of California, also has a crater.

Nansen, Shackleton, Peary, Amundsen and Scott are now on the moon. Appropriately, they have craters near the lunar poles.

Frederick E. Wright, who made observations of the moon from the Mt. Wilson Observatory, gets a crater. So does Russell W. Porter, an amateur astronomer of Vermont, who aided thousands of other amateurs in making their own telescopes. Later he helped plan and build the 200-inch Hale telescope on Mt. Palomar. Albert G. Ingalls, former editor of *Scientific American*, now retired, who spread knowledge of Porter's work in books, also has a crater.

Both Wilkins and Moore themselves are on the map, but they got on the moon prior to the publication of this new book.

There are still many features on the moon that have no special name, so perhaps there is still hope for others to be added to this distinguished list.

However, the big ones are all taken, and future people who want lunar craters will have to be content with small ones perhaps only a few miles in diameter.

**Large, New Moon Map**

One of the important events in astronomical circles in the past year has been the publication of a new book on the moon, by two English astronomers, H. P. Wilkins and Patrick Moore, who have observed the moon through several of the world's great telescopes. (See SNL, Dec. 17, 1955, p. 396.)

Their map, 300 inches in diameter, and printed in sections in the book, is perhaps the most complete yet issued, and their descriptions of the features make the work one that should remain authoritative for a long time to come.

Like their predecessors, they have taken advantage of their opportunity to add some new names, 99 in all. One is Fisher, after Clyde Fisher, first director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York, who died in 1949.

Another is after Bernard Lyot, a French astronomer who developed a method of photographing the sun to show its outer layer, the corona, without waiting for a total eclipse.

Several Arctic and Antarctic explorers,

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