



WHEYFERS

Here is the new sort of candy coming from the machine onto the screen tray ready to slide into the drier. Later the strips will be cut up and coated with chocolate and will taste somewhat like the "chips" you get in mixed chocolates.

consume it. It used to be a rather popular beverage in country districts, in an earlier and simpler age—witness Little Miss Muffet and Old Grimes. Then as now, whey was a by-product of dairy operations, and it wasn't thrifty to waste it. However, when butter and cheese were made in small quantities on individual farms, there wasn't so much whey but that little girls and old grandfathers could drink it up and like it. Now, with cheese being made by the trainload in huge factories, whey flows out in rivers, and larger-scale avenues of consumption must be found for it. Hence the research of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, which promises a time soon to come when you can finish a dinner with cheese and bonbons that both came out of the cow.

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RADIO

Conway P. Coe, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, Lawrence Langner, secretary of the National Inventors Council, and Watson Davis, director of Science Service, will discuss the work of the Council of which all three are members on "Adventures in Science," over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Thursday, Feb. 6, 3:45 p.m. EST, 2:45 CST, 1:45 MST, 12:45 PST. Listen in on your local station. Listen in each Thursday.

ASTRONOMY

New Comet Discovery Is Third Made During January

On Same Night That Friend's Comet Was Confirmed, Encke's Return Was Seen; Third Will Be Visible to Eye

WITH three comets discovered during January, one of which will soon be visible to the naked eye in the southwestern sky after sunset, the year 1941 has made a good start, astronomically speaking.

The latest discovery was reported first by Dr. John S. Paraskevopoulos, in charge of Harvard Observatory's Boyden Station, near Bloemfontein, South Africa. He found it on Jan. 23, when it was in the constellation of Ara, the altar, a group not visible from the United States. It was then of magnitude 3.5, bright enough to be seen easily without a telescope, and had a tail about ten times the diameter of the full moon in length. The next night the comet was independently found by three Argentine astronomers, named Dartayet, Bobone and Cecilio.

Within a few days enough observations had been secured to permit Leland E. Cunningham, of Yale University Observatory, to calculate its orbit, and predict its path. His work shows that it was closest the sun on Jan. 27, at a distance of 73,500,000 miles.

The ephemeris, or time table, that he prepared of its motion, indicates that it is moving northeasterly, through the group of Grus, the crane, Sculptor and Cetus, the whale. At the beginning of February, it will reach a position where people in the United States can see it just after sunset. This is shown by the map on this page. The horizon is shown about where it would be at 40° north latitude at 6:00 p.m. The numbers 3, 7 and 11, respectively, show its place on those dates.

By the time the comet appears in these groups, it will already have started to fade so the sooner you look for it the more likely you are to find it. By the eleventh of February, it will be around the fourth magnitude. The moon will then be full, adding further to the difficulty of seeing it.

Within an hour after he had verified the year's first discovery of a new comet, made by an amateur astronomer in California, Dr. George Van Biesbroeck, of the Yerkes Observatory, Williams

Bay, Wis., completed the first observation of Encke's periodic comet on its latest visit. This is the most frequent of these regular visitors, coming around every 3.3 years. It was then in the constellation of Pisces, and of the 17th magnitude. It is never visible to the naked eye. Astronomers have watched it on each of its 35 returns since 1819, when its periodicity was first recognized by Johann Franz Encke, German astronomer after whom it is named.

Clarence L. Friend, amateur of Escondido, California, was the discoverer of the new comet, on Jan. 17. It was the third he has made. Independently discovered the next day by E. J. Reese, of Uniontown, Penna., officially it is the Friend-Reese Comet. When Dr. Van Biesbroeck observed it, on Jan. 18, the object was still in the constellation of Lacerta, the lizard, a tiny group seen in the northwestern evening sky. It is above Cygnus, the swan, in which the "northern cross" appears, and below Cassiopeia. It was then of the tenth magnitude, with a definite nucleus and a short tail. It will not reach naked eye visibility.

Friend's comet was found just as Cunningham's comet, which, to the disappointment of astronomers, did not become as spectacular as they had hoped, was disappearing from view. Cunningham's comet did, however, reach an unusual degree of brightness, and was seen with the naked eye by many observers.

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