quoted above, "The mother of loves imitates the phases of Cynthia."

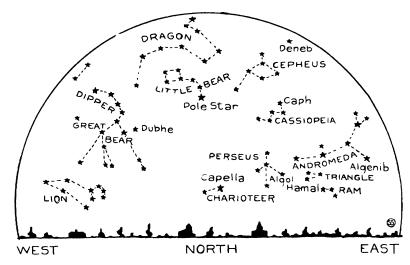
Even this discovery did not lead to the immediate acceptance of the views of Copernicus, so firmly were the older ideas intrenched. In fact, Galileo himself was later forced by the Inquisition to recant, and to say that he did not believe that the earth moved. But his ideas remained, and finally led to a true knowledge of how the solar system is put together.

Saturn Also Visible to Eye

Saturn, the other naked eye planet in the August evening skies, is to be seen in the south. At sunset in the middle of the month it is about 20 to 25 degrees above the southern horizon, in the constellation of Sagittarius, the archer. Its steady yellowish light, brighter than any of the surrounding stars, makes it easy to locate. Mercury, the innermost of the planets, reaches its greatest distance to the east of the sun on the twenty-sixth, and then it sets about an hour after the sun. To the keen eye about this time it may be perceived low in the gathering evening dusk, but it will be rather hard to locate.

The Perseid meteors this month are at their height on the nights of August 10 and 11. They were described in detail in the last issue of the Science News-Letter by Dr. Charles P. Olivier.

Five first magnitude stars are visible these August evenings. Almost directly overhead is Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. A short distance to



How the observer will find the Northern sky in August. Observation will be better during the latter part of the month after the moon begins to wane.

the east, at the head of the familiar Northern Cross, or Cygnus, the swan, is Deneb. To the south is Altair, in Aquila, the eagle. Low in the southwest is Scorpio, the scorpion, with the ruddy Antares. Capella, in Bootes, is almost directly west.

Appropriately enough, the moon is in first quarter on the first and full on the tenth. Therefore, bright moonlight evenings will be the rule during the first half of August. On the seventeenth it is in last quarter, and is new on the twenty-third, so that it has time to come again to first quarter on the thirtieth.

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More Prison Outbreaks Predicted

TURTHER prison outbreaks like the one which occurred recently in the Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus, where 322 prisoners were burned to death, and those at New York State Prison, Auburn, are predicted by Winthrop D. Lane, secretary of the advisory committee on penal institutions, probation and parole of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, in a statement published in the current issue of the Survey Graphic.

Mr. Lane predicts that the next outbreak will occur in one of the following institutions: New York State Prison, Auburn; Ohio Penitentiary, Columbus; State Prison, Folsom, California; State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio; State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas; West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville; Missouri Penitentiary, Jefferson City; New York State Prison, Dannemora; Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla; State House of Correction and Branch Prison, Marquette, Mich.; Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore; and the two United States civil penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth.

"Not only do conditions tending to provoke outbreaks still exist," said Mr. Lane, "but some of these conditions are worse than they were when the outbreaks of the past year occurred."

The causes of prison riots, as ana-

lyzed by Mr. Lane are: Long sentences, especially those imposed by recent legislation; elimination, or reduction, of "good conduct" time; fewer paroles; extraordinary and growing overcrowding; and idleness.

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Artificial Encouragement

I MITATION sunlight, shining through fake windows, aids and encourages belated clerks to turn out better work than they are able to do under the artificial stare of ordinary vacuum or gas-filled lamps, experiments conducted recently by the National Physical Laboratory in London indicate.

Eyes are older than electric lights and hence are more at home under conditions approximating natural daylight than with light supplied from globes, was the theory argued by advocates of the new system. It was first tested in the laboratory and then tried in offices.

A comparison of the hourly work output of clerks working in simulated daylight with their efficiency under ordinary artificial lighting conditions showed a balance in favor of imitation daylight. Coloring of the light to approximate the sun's rays was found to be the most essential condition for efficiency, though the distribution of the light through a window-like aperture was also discovered preferable to illumination from semi-indirect bowls suspended from the ceiling.

Physics
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If it were not for the earth's atmosphere, with its clouds and water vapor, the sun would raise the temperature at the earth's surface about 50 degrees higher than it is.