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but it is a perfectly definite one and goes on from year to year just the same. The proposed arrangement is objectionable because of the inconstancy of the definition of the time under it and because of the change it demands arbitrarily in personal and business habits twice a year.

It has been argued in favor of the change that working people would have more hours of daylight for recreation in the evening. We fancy that most working people would prefer the extra hour of rest in the morning. In fact, our own experience with the hot spell through which we are just now passing, leads us to argue that it would be *criminally cruel* to force the poorer people, who must go to their work *by the clock* in the morning, to go to bed an hour earlier on the sweltering hot nights in July and August, in rooms that have little ventilation, and deprive them of an hour in the cool of the morning, the only time on many summer nights when restful sleep is possible.

**Annals of the Dearborn Observatory.**—Volume I of the Annals of the Dearborn Observatory of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, has just come to hand. It is a quarto volume of 229 pages, giving a general account of the Dearborn Observatory, a study of the quality and the color curve of the 18½-inch objective of the telescope and a large number of measures of double stars by the director, Philip Fox. We congratulate Professor Fox on the publication of the first volume and hope it may be succeeded by many others in the years to come.

**Observation of Sun Spots at Boston University.**—Between September 23, 1915 and May 11, 1916, observations of sunspots were made at the Boston University Observatory on 53 dates. Spots were visible on all the days. The method of observation was the same as that described in POPULAR ASTRONOMY 229.

The weather conditions interfered with the work to a considerable extent. The resulting incompleteness of the record makes definite conclusions impossible. It may be of interest, however, to note certain results and make some comparisons with the observations of last year.

Sixty-six groups containing 361 spots were seen. The average number of groups for each observation increased from 0.67 last year to 1.24 this year, while the average number of spots increased from 3 to 6.8.

Between longitudes 140° and 210°, which includes the region where no spots were seen last year, 23 groups were seen, representing more than one third of all those observed. Between 0° and 90° there were 15 groups with 55 spots; from 90° to 180° 27 groups with 118 spots; from 180° to 270° 18 groups with 102 spots; and from 270° to 360° 9 groups with 86 spots.

Thirty-three groups with 203 spots were observed north of the equator; 33 groups with 158 spots, south. Four spots were seen within ten degrees of the equator; two north and two south. Between 10° and 20° north and south there were 22 and 19 groups respectively; between 20° and 30°, 6 north and 11 south. Three groups were seen having a latitude of more than 30° north.

Last year in the region from 120° to 210° no spots were seen in north latitude, and but one in south. This year that region contained an abundance of spots which were about equally distributed between north and south. The only sections this year without spots were in the north from 15° to 65° and from 218° to 260°. These same areas in the south, however, showed large groups.

The average latitude this year showed a drift since last year of about five degrees toward the equator, slightly more pronounced in north latitude. Four groups were seen within 10° of the equator, while none were seen in that region last year. There was a slight display of spots in latitudes higher than any observed last year.

In regard to the character of the groups, the most decided change was an increase in the number of groups containing a large number of nuclei.

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