

The Effect of Catholic Rays upon the Solar Halo.

It was remarked that on 16th July and 3rd and 19th August 1915 notable solar halos were coincident with vast Sun-spots. The same coincidence has again been remarked on the 21st and 23rd of June 1916. Great solar halos were observed when the Sun was remarkably active, there being immense groups of Sun-spots along the solar equator, whilst gigantic metallic protuberances were projected into space. On the 21st of June 1916 the Sun was surrounded by a great circle of luminosity as much as 120° in diameter. It was observed that the terrestrial atmosphere was greatly affected in several ways during this remarkable display of solar activity. These coincidences may perhaps point to the influence of catholic rays (emanating from the Sun) in the formation of these halos.

Note on "A New Apparatus for Measuring the Heat of the Stars."

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A VERY sensitive thermo-electric battery has lately been installed at the Lich Observatory, in order to measure stellar temperature. It is sufficiently sensitive to be able to note a difference of one million of a degree Centigrade. As an example of results obtained, it has been found that, whereas the rays of the Sun will raise the temperature of a gramme of water one degree in a little less than one minute, the rays of the Pole star could not accomplish this in less than a million years.