sonal opinions and no new calculations. Moreover, there is now direct observational evidence on this question available in the measures of the Moon's diameter made (at Professor Poor's own suggestion) by the Sproul Observatory Expedition at the eclipse of 1926. These observations show no measurable refraction effect "that could be interpreted as accounting even in part for the deflection of light from stars apparently near the limb of the Sun observed at the time of total solar eclipse." To illustrate the unreliability of Professor Poor's statements, we need only cite his claim that "as far as can be ascertained from the paper no other law was tested" (except Einstein's law that the light deflections are inversely proportional to the angular distance from the Sun's center). Could Professor Poor really have overlooked the whole chapter 10 (p. 155) and the large Fig. 5 (p. 157) which are given to a comparison of the observations with Courvoisier's formula?

The whole review has so many mistakes and misstatements that it is not possible to take all of them up individually. It looks as if Professor Poor either did not read the Bulletin with any care and understanding or that he wrote the review mainly to vent his personal feelings and prejudices against anything connected with Einstein's Theory.

Mt. Hamilton, May 16, 1929.

ROBERT J. TRUMPLER.


An Astronomical Cartoon.

For some years it has been customary in the course in general astronomy at
Northwestern University to require the students to make a map of the sky from the north pole to 30° or 40° south declination. The hour circles appear as straight lines radiating from the pole; the declination circles are equally spaced. The diameter of the whole is about eighteen inches. Of course the distortion is enormous at great polar distances but something may be learned by the exercise and some problems neatly solved by means of such a map.

But this note is not concerned with the map but with the embellishments and ornaments that occasionally are found on them. The unoccupied corners naturally tempt the artist. Makers of maps both terrestrial and celestial for ages past, having accomplished a sober task, have given reign to fancy on the margins. Here we find ornamental legends, gallant ships, rolling billows of fire, or monsters from the deep. Jayhawkers are willing to maintain that the maps of Kansas found on the continental maps of the Century Atlas are placed there for ornamental as well as utilitarian purpose.

Modern college students seem to follow the age-old lure. Some of the efforts are grotesque, some highly fanciful, some give conventional figures, and occasionally there are decorations very beautiful, of pure artistry. This year has been no exception and to illustrate the point I am presenting a pair of corner ornaments on a map by Mr. Robert Mourad, Northwestern '31.

The telescope is directed across the sky to a marvellous Saturnian system. Mr. Mourad has found the astronomer in the very moment of discovery. Note how truly he has caught the spirit of exhilaration, the fine frenzy of Urania's devotee, the swift motion, the sure, keen glance, the ever ready ledger for notations. "Then felt I like some watcher of the sky." The Chinese have a proverb that a picture is worth a thousand words. Surely no verbal description could so