



Legal Authority for the Time Zones.—Most of the regulations made in Canada concerning standard time have been passed by the provincial legislatures and the Northwest Territories Council. Legislation, besides determining the boundaries of zones, regulates such matters as the times of coming into effect or expiration of Acts, ordinances, contracts and agreements, times of opening and closing registration offices, law courts, post offices and other public offices, times of open or close seasons for hunting and fishing, and times of opening and closing business houses and places of amusement.

Daylight Saving Time.—For some years before World War I there was active propaganda, particularly in the cities, for the use during the summer months of an earlier time usually referred to as 'daylight saving time', one hour ahead of standard time. It was considered from the economic as well as from the health point of view that people in industrial towns and cities would gain by having longer periods of sunlight at their disposal for recreation. Canada adopted daylight saving time in 1918 but the Canadian Act lapsed at the end of that year. Since that date, however, most cities and towns have adopted daylight saving for varying periods in the summer months. Several provinces have recently placed legislation on their statute books making daylight saving time mandatory, either throughout the province or in certain areas.

PART IV.—GEOPHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

Section 1.—Geophysics*

Geophysics is the study of the earth, including the oceans and atmosphere, by the methods of physics. Because it extends over such a very wide range of topics, it is generally divided into seven fields, each a well developed science in itself. Of these, one of the oldest is geodesy, the study of the earth's shape, and of variations in the gravitational attraction of the earth, which are related to the shape. Seismology originally was the

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