

and extending from the state of Washington through parts of Oregon, Wyoming, and Idaho, across Colorado and Kansas, and finally reaching Florida about sunset. The duration of totality will be two minutes and two seconds at the coast of Washington, and less than half that time in Florida.

Director Edwin Brant Frost, of the Yerkes Observatory, and his colleague, Professor Edward Emerson Barnard, astronomer at the observatory, recently spent a week in Denver, where the authorities of the University of Denver have placed their facilities at the disposal of the party from the University of Chicago, through the courtesy of Professor Herbert A. Howe, who is himself a graduate of the Old University of Chicago. Among the various pieces of equipment at the Yerkes Observatory is apparatus which could be suitably adapted to the excellent 20-inch equatorial of the Denver University. It was necessary to know whether this equatorial could be successfully used as a photographic instrument, and Professors Frost and Barnard were finally successful in demonstrating that it could be. It will accordingly probably be used with a spectroscope from the Yerkes Observatory for photographing the spectrum of the corona, and, if possible, for measuring its speed of rotation.

From a considerable study of the weather observations and from estimates of cloudiness in June made for several years by volunteers along the path of the shadow, it appeared that certain regions in the mountains of Colorado were likely to be cloudy in the afternoon. This applies also to Denver. Accordingly a side trip was made by Director Frost to Green River, Wyoming, a point on the Union Pacific Railway, lying between Cheyenne and Ogden. This station is situated in the so-called Red Desert, with a rainfall of about ten inches per year and at an elevation of 6,000 feet. A suitable station near the town was readily selected and the transparency of the air was extraordinary on the day spent there. This station seems one of the most promising of any along the line of totality.

However, a small cloud may spoil the preparations of many months, and therefore another site was selected about sixty miles southeast of Denver on the Rock Island Railway, near Matheson, Colorado, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The trip was made by Director Frost from Colorado Springs with several members of the faculty of Colorado College. This site is a very favorable one and quite likely to be free from clouds in the afternoon. It is not the present plan to have members of the party from the Yerkes Observatory at this point, although minor instruments may be sent there for use by others. The station at Green River, Wyoming, will be the principal station for the party from the University of Chicago, if, as is hoped, the university is able to supply the funds for observing the eclipse in an adequate way.

The only previous expedition from the Yerkes Observatory for observing a solar eclipse was in 1900, to Wadesboro, North Carolina, where the total eclipse on May 28 was observed with very satisfactory results by a considerable party from the observatory.

#### THE MARIA MITCHELL MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP OF THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY

THE Maria Mitchell Memorial Fellowship of the Harvard Observatory, of the value of \$500, is offered to a woman for the year beginning September 15, 1918. A competitive examination will not be held. The candidate must present evidence of qualifications under the following heads:

1. A letter from the candidate addressed to the secretary of the committee, giving an account of previous educational opportunities and training, and of plans for future work.
2. College diploma or a certificate from the registrar of her college, and if she has already held a position as instructor or teacher in any college or other institution, a clear statement of the work done, together with a certificate as to the quality of work.
3. Examples of work already accomplished.
4. Testimonials as to ability and character.
5. Satisfactory evidence of thoroughly good health.

The fellowship at all times must be used for purposes of serious study, and the fellow should be as free as possible from other responsibilities.

Applications for the year beginning September 15, 1918, should be made under the above heads, and must be in the hands of the secretary of the committee, Mrs. Charles S. Hinchman, 3635 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before April 1, 1918.

PROFESSOR MARY W. WHITNEY,  
director emeritus of Vassar College  
Observatory, *honorary chairman*,  
ANNIE J. CANNON, A.M.,  
curator of astronomical photographs,  
Harvard College Observatory,  
*chairman*,

PROFESSOR EDWARD C. PICKERING, Sc.D.,  
director of Harvard College Ob-  
servatory,

PROFESSOR ANNE S. YOUNG, Ph.D.,  
director of Mt. Holyoke Observatory,  
PROFESSOR JOHN C. DUNCAN, Ph.D.,  
director of Whittin Observatory, Wel-  
lesley, Mass,

ELIZABETH R. COFFIN, A.B.,  
Vassar College, 1870 Nantucket,  
Mass.,

FLORENCE M. CUSHING, A.B.,  
Vassar College, 1874, Boston,

LYDIA S. HINCHMAN,  
*secretary*, 3635 Chestnut Street, Phil-  
adelphia,

*Committee*

AN AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON

THE United States Ambassador, who was accompanied by Mrs. Page, recently opened St. Katherine's Lodge, Regent's Park, as a hospital for American and British officers.

The house, in the Outer Circle, Regent's Park, with grounds of about four acres, has been equipped for about 40 patients by Mr. and Mrs. William Salomon, of New York, owners of the lease, who will maintain it for the duration of the war. It is controlled by the London Chapter of the American Red Cross, and is the first American Red Cross Hospital established in Europe. It is fitted

to accommodate orthopædic cases. The United States War Department recruited 20 of the most prominent orthopædic surgeons in the United States and sent them to England under the command of Major Goldthwait, of Boston. Two of these surgeons, who are attached to the Shepherd's Bush Military Orthopædic Hospital, Captain F. Kidner, of Detroit, and Captain de Forrest Willard, of Philadelphia, have been chosen as the nucleus of the medical unit at St. Katherine's Lodge, under the general supervision of Colonel Sir Robert Jones. It is hoped that both British and American officers will be treated at the hospital throughout the war. The nursing staff will be American.

For work other than orthopædic the following London physicians and surgeons have offered their services on the staff.

Colonel Donald Armour, Dr. A. P. Beddard, Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, Dr. H. J. Banks Davis, Dr. Guy Leroy Gillett, Captain Charles T. W. Hirsch, Mr. Herbert Parsons, Mr. F. J. Pearce, Dr. George Pernet, Dr. Hugh R. Phillips, Surgeon-General Sir G. H. Makins and Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh M. Rigby.

The following are members of a committee of control:

Viscountess Harcourt, Mrs. Walter Hines Page, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. L. P. Sheldon, Mrs. William Salomon, Mrs. L. P. Sheldon, Mr. William Salomon, Colonel Sir Walter Lawrence (representing the British War Office) and Mr. L. P. Sheldon (chairman).

Among others present yesterday were Sir A. Keogh, Surgeon-General Sir G. H. Makins, General Nassiter, and Commander Badcock (representing Admiral Sims).

Mr. Page said he had to acknowledge the great generosity of the donors and the successful work of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon and the American Red Cross. It was gratifying to find the work well started in London, and the organization already making itself useful. The hospital differed from others in that it would give orthopædic treatment to officers. He was told that 70 per cent. of cases yielded to the treatment which had been developed under the leadership of Sir Robert Jones.