

just before the sun reappears there will be a second 'flash', then Bailey's beads, and finally normal sunlight.

(3) General Position of McGill Physics Department with Respect to the Eclipse Photographs. Owing to our past interest in feeble sources of light which require a good analysis, we have at hand optical apparatus singularly well suited to eclipse problems. Such modifications as are needed for the most efficient use of this apparatus are being made with the aid of a grant from the National Research Council, Washington. The apparatus consists of:

(i). A 30 foot concave grating in new mounting with five heliostats. This will be arranged to photograph the flash spectrum and the corona. No slit.

(ii). A six-prism glass spectrograph with lenses F 15, focal length forty-five inches. This will be used with slit to examine a portion of the flash spectrum and the corona.

(iii). A concave speculum mirror, focal length ten feet six inches to be used to photograph the corona.

(iv). A telescope, focal length five feet two inches, with camera attachment for corona photograph.

(v). A two-prism glass spectrograph with Zeiss F 4.5 lenses; focal length of camera lens, fifteen inches. Used with slit for corona and flash.

(vi). Motion picture camera fitted with Zeiss lens, focal length 22 inches. This will be used to provide a general survey of the prominences and the corona.

(vii) Condensing lenses and other accessories.

In the best interests of science, we believe we should use the above apparatus and work independently. Not only is the apparatus of good quality, but all the observers are thoroughly familiar ~~with~~ with the instruments. The modified motion picture camera will be