

cupied more space than the full Moon, was definitely dark, surrounded by incandescent light very much like the corona of the Sun in eclipse. . . . There were 5 or 6 following meteors, about half the size of the leader, and in perfect alinement; they seemed to revolve as tho geared together; there was only a slight darkening toward their centers. They flared and flamed, belching back exploding sparks and fire; . . . then came another array, about twice as many, of half the size; . . . soon the sky was filled with exploding sparks; . . . 20 minutes later there were still streaks of sparks across the heavens." A sound was heard, but Mr. Keller considers that it may have been caused by a distant train rather than by the meteors. **This fantastic spectacle, a "procession" in its fullest glory, was seen directly on the Chant trace, but some 5 hours later than expected.**

A confirmatory witness was found in Mr. George Lee, who remembers seeing a comet-like object with a long tail, low on the northern horizon and visible for many minutes, from the glassworks in Clarion, Pennsylvania, 125 miles southwest of the Chant trace; the date is not certain, except for the year, but the time was 2:30 AM.

The existence of this later procession on the same trajectory is verifiable by a consultation of Chant's data, p. 215: observer A. W. Brown, near Thamesville, saw "a series of meteors at 2:20 AM, apparently following the same course as the one at 9 PM, but visible somewhat longer; the whole display lasted about 20 minutes, and the meteors seemed to travel right down to the Earth in the distance. All seemed to have a stream behind them like a rocket." This important evidence seems to have been missed previously, because Mr. Brown, like so many observers, misreported his directions; comparison with other observers' reports in his vicinity leaves no doubt that what he saw at 9 PM was, of course, "the great procession," or one of its members.

The observations of the 2:30 AM procession have been mentioned here in concluding this account of observations obtained in the last 18 months, but no explanation can be offered for the repetition of the phenomenon over the same route after the Earth had turned thru a 75° angle. It will be recalled, in this connection, that, on the afternoon of February 10th, 3 groups of dark objects passed from west to east over Toronto; Chant suggested the obvious, tho inexplicable, conclusion that these were "something of a meteoric nature," repeating the procession once more on precisely the same course as before.

III. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The filling in of the gaps in the Chant observation leaves much to be desired, but there can be no doubt that over much of the

Chant trace in the character was certain proposed appear to first is Fort's suppos (flying saucers). The enigmatic repetition tures of the process, but it is ruled out b sion at close range. The only definite as observers at Marsh both cases at the e placed observers un meteorites. The ap characteristic of pr of course, be interpr

The other hypot due simply to a "in duced by the atmos fied as a "meteor sh this way, but they nology!) It is clear small, unconnected meteor radiant, but fragments originati larger bodies. Wyl nitely contradicted by the later observa

On the other h picture of complete procession seen in the body seen at Ho near the zenith; ar swarm of sparks se 2 large fireballs obs procession across Alpe procession (the 2 la and since both of t be suspected that C single line. On the York observations fireballs, whereas relate to a different

The question c accommodated in