

rected for curvature of the earth, will be about 32° , and taking 131 miles as the distance of the trace the height deduced is 81 miles.

In view of the discussion which has arisen regarding the height, I have recently examined my data again, and the accompanying table embodies the results reached.

HEIGHT OF THE METEORS

Place	Dist. from Trace	Altitude			Height	Altitude			Height	
		Given	Red. 1/2	Cor. for Curv.		Red. 1/3	Cor. for Curv.			
	miles				miles			miles		
Aylmer	62	65	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	23	41	43	43	53	60
Barrie	66	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	27	28	30	30	57	39
Barrie	66	50	25	25	57	32	33	33	57	44
Brighton	97	30	15	16	23	28	20	21	23	38
Campbellford	111	<30	15	16	35	33	19	20	35	42
Campbellford	111	low	down							
Colosconk	106	20	10	11	31	21	13	14	31	28
Cobourg	81	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	39	36	30	31	9	49
Coldwater	86	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	44	38	30	31	14	52
Dresden	102	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	59	45	30	31	29	62
Dutton	78	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	37	34	30	31	7	47
Edgar	72	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	32	16	15	16	2	21
Elmvale	72	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	32	32	30	31	2	43
Fencelon Falls	102	<45	21	22	27	42	28	29	27	57
Fullarton	30	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	34	26	21	45	45	26	31
Georgetown	17	60	30	30	15	10	40	40	15	14
London	57	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	19	45	50	50	49	70
Magnetawan	143	20	10	12	3	30	13	15	3	39
Milliken	42	50	25	25	30	20	33	33	30	28
Muncey	71	60	30	31	1	42	40	41	1	62
Painiswick	64	30	15	15	55	19	20	20	55	24
Perry Sound	115	35	18	19	39	41	24	25	39	55
Peterlaw	72	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	32	57	50	51	2	89
Peterborough	97	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	53	24	17	18	23	32
Port Sidney	108	low	down							
Richard's Ldg.	82	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	35	10	57	45	46	10	85
Rodney	93	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	50	41	30	31	20	57
Sheridan	17	75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	45	13	50	50	15	20
Toronto	30	65	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	56	20	43	43	26	29
Toronto	30	55	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	56	16	37	37	26	23
Toronto	30	60	30	30	26	18	40	40	26	26
Trenton	104	30	15	16	29	31	20	21	29	41
Trout Creek	167	low	down							
Udora	73	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	33	32	30	31	3	44
Warsaw	106	low	down							
Average					31.1 miles				43.6 miles	

When preparing my original paper the estimates of the altitude of the bodies seemed to be so discordant that I thought it better to depend on three particular observations which appeared to be especially worthy of confidence and which agreed closely with each other. These led to a height of 26 miles. Two or three other observers who reported to me personally and whom I questioned closely gave results a little higher but appearing to me to corroborate strongly my deduced result.

In dealing with the estimates of altitude made in the ordinary way, that is, without some definite method of measuring the angle, I reduced them, for reasons given in my paper, by about one-half. Mr. Denning states that he has found it more accurate to deduct one-third.

In the table I give all these ordinary estimates sent in with the exception of two, one of which was evidently too high and the other too low, and neither of which was made by the person who reported to me. In the first column is the name of the observer's station; in the second, its distance from the trace on the earth; in the third, the observer's estimate of the altitude; in the fourth, this estimate reduced by one-half; in the fifth, this reduced value corrected for the curvature of the earth; in the sixth, the height deduced from this corrected altitude; in the seventh, the original altitude reduced by one-third; in the eighth, this value corrected for curvature; and in the ninth, the height deduced from it. It will be seen that the heights vary between wide limits, the average of the 31 values being 31.1 miles in the first case and 43.6 miles in the second.

Both Mr. Denning and Mr. Davidson think my former estimate of 26 miles considerably too low, and though I have much hesitation in differing from their views I am inclined not to go far above this value. I would take the mean of 26, 31.1 and 43.6, or 34 miles, as a probable value.

It is true that this height is exceptionally low, but there are other exceptional features, too, — the general appearances, the length of path and the velocity. In the case of the great fireball of September 5, 1868, the length of the path was 1200 miles.