

Toronto at that time was 24 miles per hour, which presumably is sufficient to crack ice.

The reports indicate, as we have said, that the first detonations reached Toronto about two minutes before 9:12. This means that they arrived at about 9:10. We now have the discrepancy in the Toronto times removed, for from the fall of the detonating meteor, 9:06½, to the arrival of the first detonations, 9:10, is 3½ minutes, agreeing with the calculated travel time of 3^m 28^s.

For a considerable number of communities we are told whether the detonations arrived during, or after, the display of shooting stars which followed the fall of the detonating meteor. The following are some of these communities, together with the travel time for the detonations computed from the path of the meteor as drawn.

Place	Travel Time	Detonations Heard
	^m ^s	
Sheridan	2 50	During display
Georgetown	3 01	Few seconds after
Springbrooke	3 04	During display
Brampton	3 15	After display
Hespeler	3 19	After display
Mt. Charles	3 22	After display
Toronto	3 28	After display

The Springbrooke and Georgetown reports indicate that the noticeable display continued for about three minutes after the fall of the detonating meteor. There was a small discrepancy in that the Georgetown report indicates the display was ended 3^m 01^s after the fall of the detonating meteor, while the Springbrooke report indicates it was continuing 3^m 04^s after the fall of the detonating meteor. As one observer can watch only a small part of the sky, it is quite possible that the last meteor (or group) seen by the Springbrooke observer was missed by the Georgetown observer. However, our data on the detonating meteor, on air conditions, and on the location of observers are not accurate enough to justify any concern over such a small discrepancy.

There was a real discrepancy, however, in the reports from Cayuga, Dunnville, and St. Davids. The thunder was heard after the close of the display at all of these places while, according to our preliminary path, it should have reached Dunnville 2^m 03^s after the fall of the detonating meteor, or well before the close. This indicated that our preliminary path was carried too far to the south and east.

To remove this discrepancy, the adopted bursting point was moved back along the path to a height of 25 miles over a point about eight miles east of Hamilton. This gives a travel time for the detonations of 3^m 26^s for Dunnville, of 3^m 8^s for Cayuga, and of 3^m 52^s for St. Davids. This adopted endpoint agrees better than the preliminary with the directions reported for the detonations,—from the north for Cayuga, the direction of Hamilton for Canfield, and from the west for St. Davids. It also agrees better than the preliminary with the reports on the point of dis-