

others followed in quick succession, some singly, others in clusters, like a straggling flock of birds. The rate of motion was apparently about like that of a skyrocket, which they all much resembled. The apparent direction was from about West 10° North. Some of the smaller ones burned out, but the larger ones were lost in the distance in the northeast."

The altitude indications deducible from this report will be taken up in the discussion.

The remaining observation from Michigan is that from Marshall, which was the only one known to Chant in 1913; it is anomalous, since stones are said to have fallen, altho Marshall (near Battle Creek) is a good 200 miles southwest of Chant's plotted path. This point seems to have been cleared up by the finding that the Marshall item was in large part "cribbed" from the account printed at Saginaw. I quote both:

Saginaw News: "Two enormous meteors, with tails many rods in length, passed over the skies here at about 8:30 Sunday night. The heavens were brilliantly illuminated, and with the passage of the meteors a shower of stars was seen to fall. It lasted for many seconds."

Marshall Chronicle: "Miss Vera Murray and Carl Schnaitman, . . . when returning to the city last evening, saw two enormous meteors, with tails many miles in length. This happened shortly after 8 o'clock. They reported that they had seen an airship going east. The heavens were brilliantly illuminated, and with the passage of the meteors a shower of stones was seen to fall. The display lasted for many minutes."

It is obvious that most of this is the *Saginaw News* item as rewritten by an editor who knew that meteors are large and that "falling stars" are really meteoritic stones. Subtracting this, we find that what remains is the statement that the observers thought that they had seen an airship going east, and that the display was visible for minutes rather than merely seconds. The incongruous "shower of stones" is only the Marshall editor's misleading contribution!

All of the Ontario observations have been given by Chant. According to his plotted trajectory, the meteors continued onward, passing directly over Buffalo and eventually leaving the continent only a few miles south of New York City. It was expected that it would be easy to check this prediction, because, by the time they reached the neighborhood of Hamilton, Ontario, loud rumbling sounds were being given off by the low-flying meteors. Since in Wylie's picture of the event all sounds were attributable to a single bolide that exploded over Hamilton, a clear-cut test of the correctness of this reconstruction would be furnished by an inquiry about sounds heard farther along the Chant trajectory. It turned out that

the characteristic sounds were 150 miles, and probably 200, was fortunate, since the sky in v on the night of the procession. tions were secured in the state.

According to the Buffalo tional brilliancy were seen in t ance of batteries of skyrockets, across the heavens to the south and some say that they heard the last flight of the meteors. was reprinted in a number of In Batavia, 35 miles to the Batavians had seen the meteo posed it was thunder; in Lin men owning horses rushed to kicking." This particular ev Ontario. In Gainesville, 38 e on the supposed track, "there noise heard Sunday evening in the heavens"; an eyewitness that "A shower of burning r leaving a trail of fire and su utes. Immediately after their followed." People in 4 other have heard the sounds, witho few miles east of Gainesville storm; many people though barns and started out to lo the second report came. It traveling northeast [sic] (I report from the same newsp thing like balls of fire pas seemed to burst and separate (i.e., no immediate noise; the the rumbling sounds, tho th

Ten (10) miles farther al it, near Nunda, "the atmoz man to the barn to see wh Mrs. John Colton were for phenomenon, which occur stars shot upward from the explode when near the zen ings that disturbed so man