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REMARKS ON THE METEORIC PROCESSION OF 1913 FEBRUARY 9.

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The "meteoric procession" of 1913 February 9 has been discussed by Chant,[1] Denning,[2] Davidson,[3] Monck,[4] and W. H. Pickering.[5] This was one of the most extraordinary meteoric phenomena ever observed, both in itself and for the extent of the region over which it was observed. It consisted of a succession of groups of large and small meteors which followed apparently the same track and were several minutes in passing. Observations, agreeing in time pretty well, and fairly well with a great circle path, were reported from Saskatchewan to the equatorial Atlantic, a distance of over 5200 miles.

The accompanying figure, reduced from a plot on a great circle chart of the North Atlantic, shows the more important of the stations, except that in Saskatchewan, which is not in the range of the chart.

The collection of the data was mostly carried out by Prof. C. A. Chant, without whose initiative and energy this remarkable event would have been immediately forgotten. All of the reports from North America and Bermuda were collated by him, and he expressed the hope that ships at sea might be heard from. By an appeal in the *Nautical Magazine* Mr. W. F. Denning secured reports from the steamships *Bellusia* and *Newlands*, in the tropical Atlantic. Prof. W. H. Pickering got a statement from the United States Weather Bureau about conditions of cloudiness in the northeastern United States, and procured from the files of the U. S. Hydrographic Office reports from the steamships *Tennyson, Manuel Calvo,* and *Custodian,* nearer the American coast. All of these vessels except the *Calvo* were probably British tramps.

The total number of reports thus secured was 144; of these, 5 came from ships at sea, 2 from Bermuda, 135 from Canada, (2 from Saskatchewan, the rest from Ontario, mostly lower Ontario), and 2 from the United States. One of the last came from Marshall, Mich., in the lower peninsula, and was a local newspaper item, from which it could be deduced only that fireballs had been seen; the other came from Watchung, New Jersey, and was definite.

As the path of the meteors certainly lay over northern Minnesota, the

1a. C. A. Chant, *Jour. R. Astr. Soc. Can.*, **7**, p. 145-215, 1913.
1b. Same, **7**, p. 412-413, 1913. 1c. Same, **7**, p. 438-441, 443-447, 1913.
2a. W. F. Denning, *Jour. R. Astr. Soc. Can.*, **7**, p. 404-412, 1913.
2b. Same, **9**, p. 287-289, 1915. 2c. Same, **10**, p. 294-296, 1916.
3a. M. Davidson, *Jour. R. Astr. Soc. Can.*, **7**, p. 441-443, 1913.
3b. Same, *Jour. B. A. A.*, **24**, p. 101-108, 1913.
4. W. H. S. Monck, *Jour. R. Astr. Soc. Can.*, **8**, p. 112-116, 1914.
5a. W. H. Pickering, *Pop. Astr.*, **30**, p. 632-637, 1922.
5b. Same, **31**, p. 96-104, 443-449, 501-505. 1923.