

the air, or rather, gently falling through it. The reflexions of the image of the moon off their faces all combined together gave the halo, which, speaking literally and truthfully, was an enormous halo around the observer's own head, and like the similar case of the rainbow where everyone sees his own rainbow, each observer, in a strangely human way, would see this vast evidence of his own canonization and not the other person's.

The white cross-bars through the moon, made by such external surface reflexion, was a common form of halo the same winter, the snow particles forming it always appearing to be in the lower air; whether they actually were or not, I cannot say.

"Mock-suns," made by refraction through crystals in the vertical position, as Bravais pointed out, and "sun-pillars," i.e., the upright white solar shafts of light made by reflexions of the sun's image off the surfaces of crystals that are in the horizontal position, visible after as well as before sunrise or sunset, were also both common forms during the same winter of 1890.

Some years later, when reading the Narrative of the polar expedition of Capt. (afterward Sir) Francis Leopold M'Clintock, who solved the fate of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions, and who received the reward offered for the desired information, I found a description of a halo similar to the one I am describing, and I can commend his account of it for brevity and for pointed description, to anyone seeking to increase our knowledge of these phenomena.

From "In the Arctic Seas," by Capt. M'Clintock, R.N., p. 68:

"One of those strange lunar phenomena which are but seldom seen even here (Baffin Bay, N. Lat. $74\frac{1}{2}$ deg., Long. 70 deg. W., i.e., off the N. end of Baffin Land), a complete *halo encircling the moon*, through which passed a *horizontal band of pale light that encompassed the heavens*; above the moon appeared the segments of two other halos, and there were also mock moons or paraselenæ to the number of six. The *misty atmosphere* lent a very ghastly hue to this singular display, which lasted for rather more than an hour."

In the halo I observed on March 3, 1890, I noted especially