

"WEATHER."

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The mathematician's definition of weather would be differentiated climate, and of climate integrated weather. A boy at school once gave the explanation that weather lasted only for a few days, while climate lasts all the time.

Of all phenomena in nature undoubtedly the varying daily atmospheric conditions were the first to attract the attention of primeval man.

Meteorology is the science which treats of the conditions of the atmosphere, its changes in condition, and the causes which give rise to these conditions and changes. It may be said to be the youngest of the sciences and awaiting much development; but the consciousness of knowing what we do not know, is knowledge too.

The discovery of the law of gravitation has enabled the astronomer to marshal the celestial bodies, but for the meteorologist such a universal law, explaining all the atmospheric movements, must be denied. Prediction is a natural sequence to the discovery of nature's laws, and in this respect astronomy furnishes us with its crowning glory. The conditions presented in meteorology are subject and due to so many modifying influences that the problem becomes highly complex and has taxed the minds of the ablest physicists. The too patent benefit resulting from weather predictions has enlisted public support and stimulated investigators in unraveling the intricacies of atmospheric phenomena. The ultimate result of all science must tend towards the amelioration and benefit of mankind. In this field meteorology already has and will yet have a greater *role*. However, any theory of weather predictions based on other than sound reasonings and accurate study of physics must be considered one of the worst forms of empiricism.