

CIRRO-CUMULUS.—*Cirro-Cumulus* is another modification of the cirrus and is somewhat closely related to the last. It consists of separate masses or balls of clouds. When these are close together they form the mackerel clouds which overspread the sky with the appearance of a mosaic. They are also seen in isolated forms when they represent small storms in the upper air.

There is the authority of both science and verse for the adage that "a mackerel sky seldom leaves the meadows dry," and also for the sailor's saying that "Mare's tails and mackerel scales make lofty ships carry low sails."

CUMULO STRATUS.—The flattened or extended cumulus clouds are called *cumulo-stratus*. They are somewhat extensive clouds and are chiefly seen in fair windy weather. In the latest terminology this class is divided into two sub-classes, (a) Strato-cumulus embracing the extended cumulus; (b) Cumulus which is bordered by cirro-stratus tops, and called cumulo-nimbus.

NIMBUS.—*Nimbus* is the name given to any cloud from which rain or snow is falling. It therefore represents a state of the weather rather than a form or elevation of cloud and hence it is not a truly scientific term. Accordingly, the term "overcast" is often employed in its stead to denote a sky evenly obscured by a cloud having no definite form. . . .

Did time permit, we could here study the phenomena of storms. The nature of the *cyclone* and the *tornado*, the laws by which they are governed and how these laws were discovered, as well as the great value of scientific weather predictions, all of which are most interesting topics of study.

The beauty of the clouds, however, is more than sufficient for our present consideration.

Whether we look at the towering cumulus or the graceful and wavy cirrus, we must acknowledge their beauty. Nor is there less to admire in the mottled cirro-cumulus or the delicate streaks of the cirro-stratus.