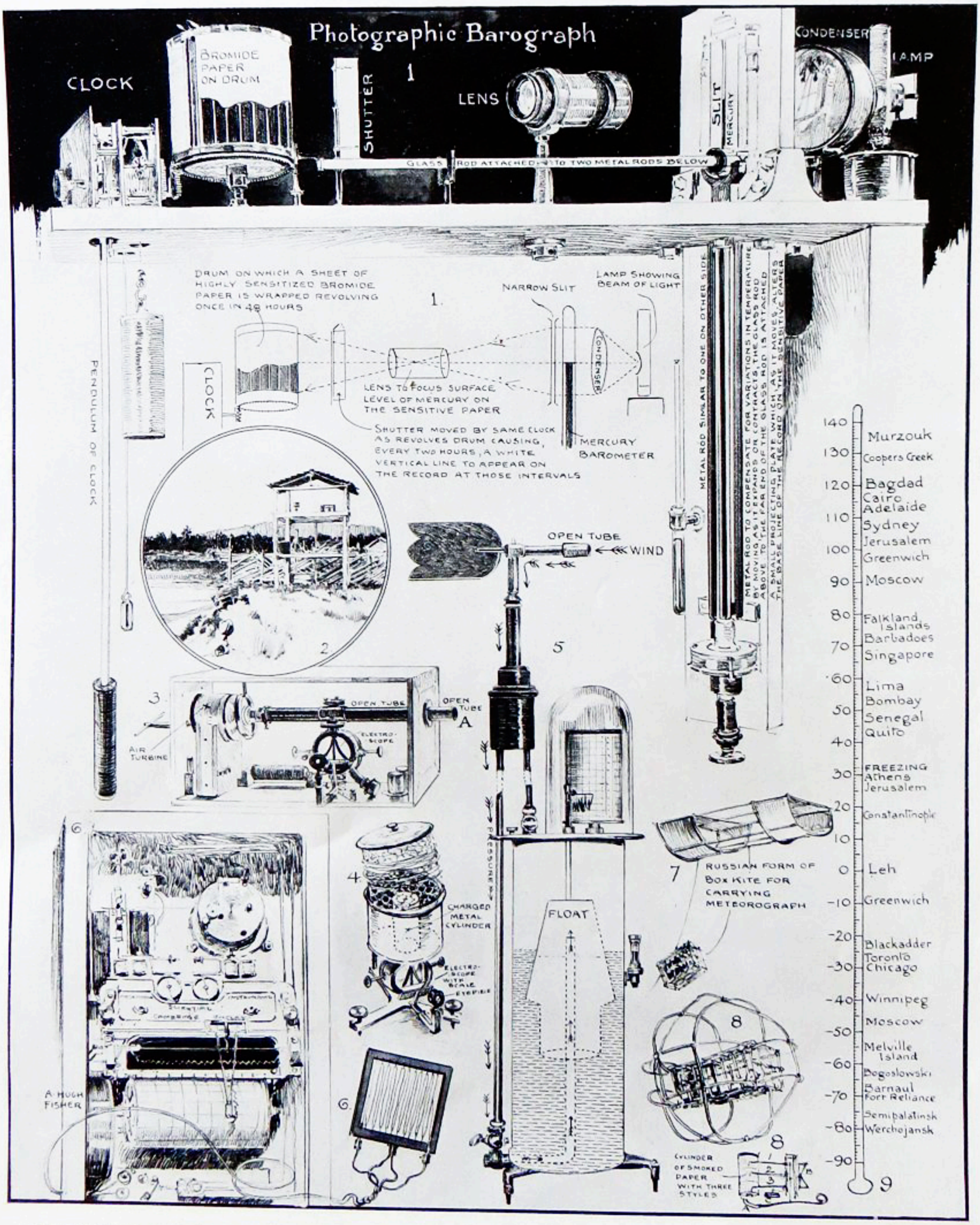
AUTOMATIC WEATHER-PROPHETS: INGENIOUS METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY IN THE HALL OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.



1. PHOTOGRAPHIC BAROGRAPH (KEW PATTERN) FOR REGISTERING BAROMETRIC CHANGES.

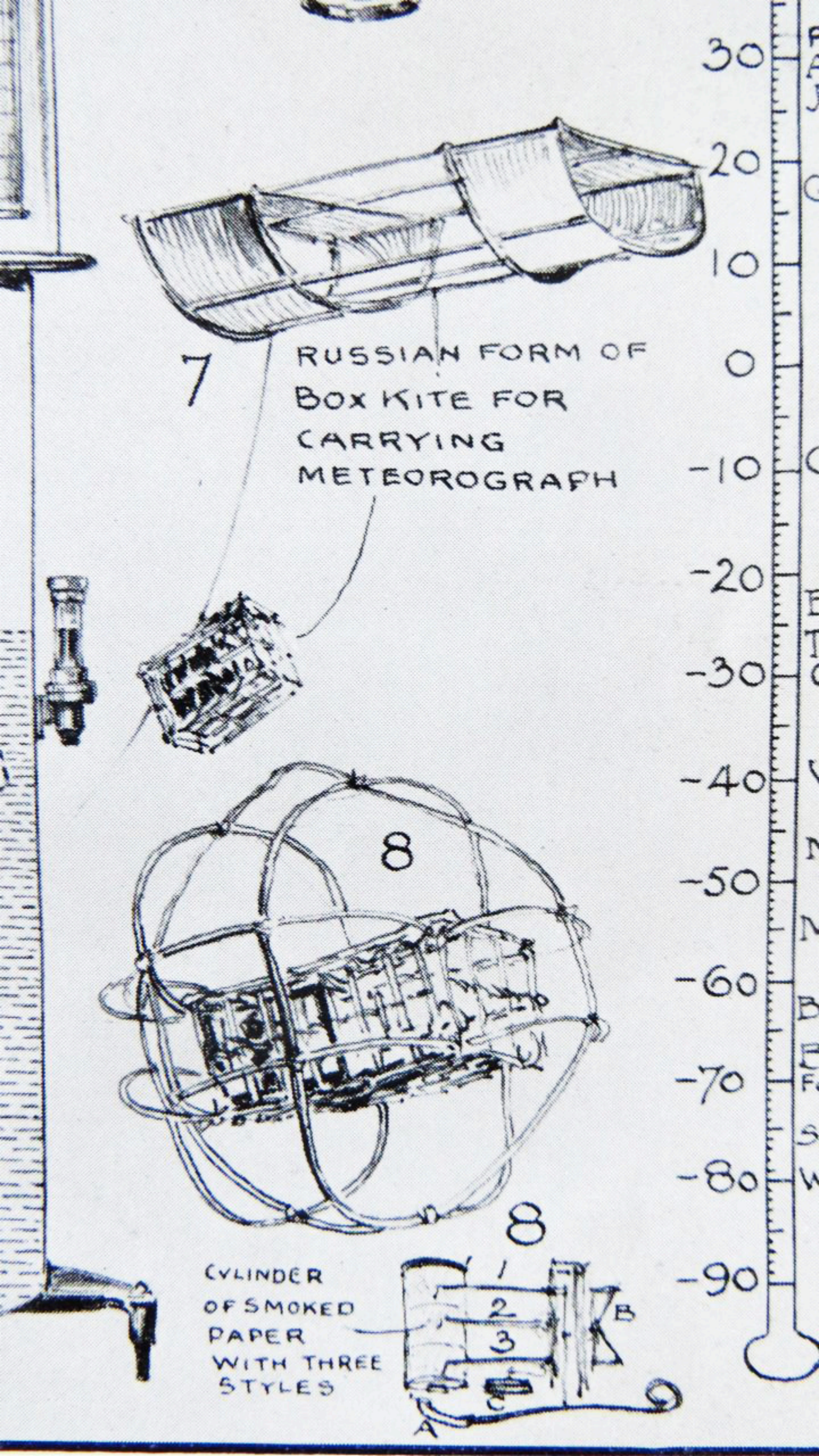
The one shown was in use at the Fort William Observatory till 1904. The essential advantage of the photographic over all mechanical barographs is that the *minutest* movements of the mercury surface can be instantly recorded. To give some idea of the sensibility of this instrument, it may be mentioned that in various Observatories throughout the world instruments of the same type showed that a wave of air went round the world three times after the Krakatoa eruption.

5. DINES'S PRESSURE-TUBE ANEMOMETER FOR REGISTERING WIND-VELOCITY.

As the wind's pressure increases, the float rises, lifting the pen on the recording drum.

6. THE CALENDAR RECORDING RESISTANCE THERMOMETER.

To give some idea of the sensibility of this thermometer, it may be noticed that if one's hand is held within three inches of the


7
RUSSIAN FORM OF
BOX KITE FOR
CARRYING
METEOROGRAPH
8
8
CYLINDER
OF SMOKED
PAPER
WITH THREE
STYLES
1
2
3
A
B
C
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90

7. Russian Form of Box-Kite for Carrying Meteorograph. the Instrument for Recording Temperature, Moisture, and Barometric Pressure.

8. Meteorograph in Wicker Cage to Prevent Destruction on Falling to Earth.

The record is made upon a smoked-paper cylinder by three styles: No. 1 connected with a flattened tube, A, at base to register temperature variations; No. 2 connected with bundles of hair, B, to register variations of humidity; and No. 3 with the aneroid, C, to show alterations of barometric pressure.