ZEPHYR

DECEMBER 1975 DECEMBRE

Environment Canada
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Atmospheric Environment
Environnement atmosphérique

ZEPHYR

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WIND CHILL FACTOR

A better way of describing how cold it feels outside is now available to Canadians with the adoption by the Atmospheric Environment Service of a new method of calculating wind chill.

The new wind chill factor is expressed numerically and represents watts of heat lost per square meter of surface area exposed.

Serious and often dangerous cooling effects can occur in most parts of Canada at other than extreme temperatures when combined with wind. A factor of 700 indicates comfortable conditions when dressed for skiing, whereas 1400 indicates that even on a sunny day one would feel uncomfortable. At 1600 exposed skin begins to freeze depending on the degree of activity and the amount of sunshine. A factor 2500 indicates extreme conditions under which exposed flesh would freeze in about half a minute.

A factor of 1600 could occur at minus 14°C with a wind speed of 15 mph or at a temperature of minus 6°C and a wind speed of 40 mph. In the past, wind chill information given in the form of an equivalent temperature has been misleading and unrealistic because few Canadians have had the experience to interpret the potential effects of such a severe temperature as minus 50° Celsius. As well, there has been a misconception that objects will cool down to the equivalent temperature if exposed outside (e.g. car engines).

The new method will improve understanding of the effects of uncomfortable or unsafe weather conditions for construction work, outdoor sports, etc. It will also help parents decide how warmly children should be dressed.

Wind Chill Factor is based on work done by the Saskatchewan Research Council on how fast water will cool with various combinations of wind speed and low temperatures. It was tested in a pilot project by the Saskatoon Weather Office with the cooperation of local media. The concept was found to be a useful and reliable indicator of "coldness".

The new wind chill factors can be determined easily using wind speed and temperature readings on a graph.

An explanatory pamphlet on the new wind chill factor may be obtained from local weather offices of the Atmospheric Environment Service.

CANADA – DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT – ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

WIND CHILL FACTOR

WIND CHILL FACTOR

Nearly everyone is aware of how much colder it feels outdoors on a windy day as compared to when there is no wind, particularly in the winter. This apparent 'coldness' is due to the more rapid cooling effect produced by the wind to make it feel colder than it really is. The combined effect of wind and low temperatures is experienced by most Canadians in just about every part of Canada. The effect can produce serious and often dangerous conditions.

Wind Chill Factor as described in this pamphlet is a measure of the combined chilling effect of wind and temperature. Although the actual calculation of the factor is based upon how fast water will cool with the combination of low temperature and wind, it has been found to be equally applicable to the cooling effect experienced by the human body and by an inanimate object.

The advantage of *Wind Chill Factor* over other measurements methods is that it represents a real rate of cooling, in other words how fast an object cools. For example, the combination of a specific temperature and wind speed can be related to how fast exposed flesh will freeze. On the average the value of 1625 watts per square meter represents the condition where exposed flesh will freeze. It also gives an indication of how difficult it is to maintain an object, for example a house, at a given temperature.

In the past it has been common practice to use an equivalent temperature (wind chill temperature) to relate wind and temperature. Unfortunately the values obtained by this method often have been beyond the experience of most people. For example, $-50^{\circ}C$ occurs in relatively unpopulated areas of Canada. More importantly the equivalent temperature still does not relate to the combined effect of wind and temperature on the human body. It also is too easily confused with the actual temperature.

EXAMPLES OF THE EFFECT OF WIND CHILL FACTOR

1. Water will freeze more quickly at high wind chill factors than at low.

2. The ability of an engine block heater to keep a car engine warm decreases with increasing wind chill factor.

3. The length of time a car can be left turned off before reaching the surrounding air temperature decreases with increasing wind chill factor.

4. With increasing wind chill factor there is an increase in the fuel needed to heat buildings, particularly when the building is poorly insulated.

5. Exposed flesh freezes more rapidly with higher wind chill factors.

EXAMPLES OF WIND CHILL FACTOR

Wind Chill Factor	*Comments*
700	Conditions considered comfortable when dressed for skiing.
1200	Conditions no longer pleasant for outdoor activities on overcast days.
1400	Conditions no longer pleasant for outdoor activities on sunny days.
1600	Freezing of exposed skin begins for most people depending on the degree of activity and the amount of sunshine.
2300	Conditions for outdoor travel such as walking become dangerous. Exposed areas of the face freeze in less than 1 minute for the average person.
2700	Exposed flesh will freeze within half a minute for the average person.

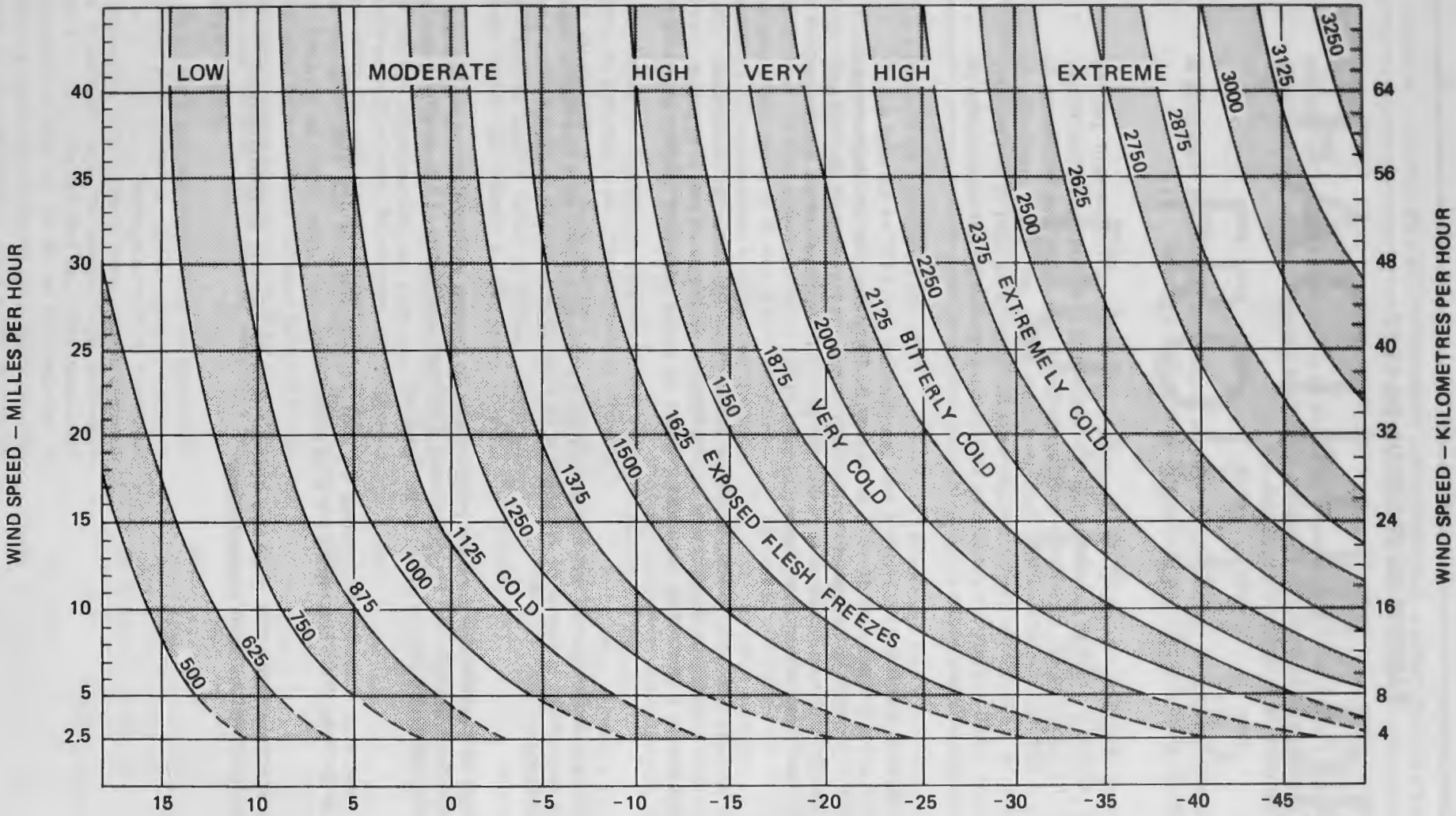
The units of *Wind Chill Factor* used in this pamphlet are watts per square meter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Saskatchewan Research Council has assisted in in providing information contained in this pamphlet.

Refer to diagram on opposite page for graph to calculate *Wind Chill Factor.*

WIND CHILL COOLING RATES
(Watts Per Square Meter)



To determine the *wind chill factor* follow the temperature across and the wind speed up until the two lines intersect. The value of the wind chill factor can be interpolated using the labeled wind chill factor curves.

For example, at −10°C with a wind speed of 20 miles per hour the point of intersection lies between 1500 and 1625, or approximately 1570.

It is not recommended that wind chill factors be calculated for wind speeds below 5 miles an hour, since it is difficult to determine wind chill factors at these wind speeds and because other factors such as relative humidity become important.

FACTEUR DE FROIDEUR DU VENT

Grâce à l'adoption d'une nouvelle méthode de calcul de la froideur du vent par le Service de l'environnement atmosphérique, les Canadiens pourront maintenant évaluer le taux de refroidissement de la température extérieure.

Le nouveau facteur de froideur du vent est exprimé en nombres et représente le nombre de watts de chaleur perdus par mètre carré de la surface exposée.

Lorsqu'il vente, de graves et dangereux effets de refroidissement peuvent survenir dans la plupart des régions canadiennes à des températures inférieures aux extrêmes. Un facteur 700 indique que les conditions sont agréables si l'on porte des vêtements de ski, tandis qu'à 1 400, les conditions sont insupportables même par temps ensoleillé. A 1 600, la peau exposée commence à geler, compte tenu de l'activité du sujet et de l'ensoleillement. Un facteur 2 500 indique des conditions extrêmes auxquelles les parties exposées de la peau gèlent en moins d'une minute.

Un facteur 1 600 peut survenir à une température de -14°C et un vent de 15 milles à l'heure ou à une température de -6°C et un vent de 40 milles à l'heure. Auparavant, les renseignements concernant la froideur du vent étaient donnés en température équivalente, mais ils étaient trompeurs et contraires à la réalité car peu de Canadiens ont eu à subir les effets potentiels d'une température aussi rigoureuse que -50°C.

La nouvelle méthode aidera à mieux comprendre les effets de conditions atmosphériques inconfortables ou dangereuses sur les travaux de construction, la pratique de sports extérieurs, etc. Il permettra aussi aux parents de savoir comment habiller leurs enfants.

Le facteur de froideur du vent est basé sur les travaux du Conseil de la recherche de Saskatchewan concernant la vitesse de congélation de l'eau en fonction de la vitesse du vent et de la température.

On en fit l'expérience dans un projet-pilote du bureau météorologique de la Saskatchewan en collaboration avec les organismes d'information locaux. Cette nouvelle mesure se révéla un indicateur utile et précis de la "froidure".

Les nouveaux facteurs de froideur du vent peuvent être calculés facilement par les lectures de la vitesse et de la température d'un graphique.

Une brochure explicative peut être obtenue dans les bureaux météorologiques locaux du Service de l'environnement atmosphérique.

CANADA – SERVICE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ATMOSPHERIQUE – MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

FACTEUR DE FROIDEUR DU VENT

FACTEUR DE FROIDEUR DU VENT

Pratiquement chacun de nous sait qu'il semble faire beaucoup plus froid, à l'extérieur, une journée où il vente comparativement à une journée où il ne vente pas, surtout en hiver. Ce froid apparent provient d'un refroidissement plus rapide causé par le vent. Il nous semble donc plus froid qu'il ne l'est réellement. La plupart des Canadiens, ont déjà ressenti l'effet conjugué du vent et des basses températures. Cet effet peut être la cause de conditions graves qui sont souvent dangereuses.

Le facteur de froideur du vent décrit dans cette brochure est une mesure de l'effet combiné de refroidissement dû au vent et à la température. Le calcul de cet indice est basé sur la vitesse de congélation de l'eau en fonction de la température et de la vitesse du vent; ce calcul s'applique aussi à l'effet de froideur ressenti par le corps humain ou opérant sur les objets inanimés.

L'avantage de ce facteur comparativement aux autres méthodes de mesure réside dans le fait qu'il donne le vrai taux de refroidissement, ou, si on veut, la vitesse à laquelle un objet refroidit. Par exemple, une température et une vitesse du vent données peuvent être reliées au temps nécessaire pour que la peau exposée gèle. La valeur moyenne de 1625 watts par mètre carré est représentative de la condition nécessaire pour que la peau exposée gèle. Il donne aussi une indication sur la difficulté de maintenir un objet, une maison par exemple, à une température donnée.

Autrefois, il était habituel d'utiliser une température équivalente pour donner la relation entre la vitesse du vent et la température. Malheureusement les valeurs que l'on obtenait par cette méthode étaient souvent inconnues de la plupart des gens. Par exemple, une température de -50°C ne se retrouve que dans des régions relativement peu peuplées du pays. Et, ce qui est plus important, la température équivalente ne fournit pas d'indice sur l'effet conjugué de la température et de la vitesse du vent sur le corps humain. Elle est aussi facilement confondue avec la température réelle.

EXEMPLES DES EFFETS ASSOCIÉS AU FACTEUR DE FROIDEUR DU VENT

1. L'eau gèle plus rapidement quand le facteur de froideur du vent est élevé.
2. La capacité d'un élément chauffant d'automobile de conserver le moteur chaud décroit à mesure que le facteur de refroidissement du vent augmente.
3. Le temps nécessaire à une auto arrêtée pour atteindre la température de l'air ambiant décroît à mesure que le facteur augmente.
4. Plus l'indice de froideur est élevé, plus il faut de combustible pour chauffer les édifices, surtout si ceux-ci sont mal isolés.
5. La peau exposée à l'air gèle plus rapidement quand le facteur de froideur est élevé.

DES FACTEURS DE FROIDEUR DU VENT

Facteurs	*Remarques*
700	Conditions confortables pour une personne vêtue pour faire du ski.
1200	Conditions désagréables pour s'adonner à des activités extérieures par temps couvert.
1400	Conditions désagréables pour s'adonner à des activités extérieures par temps ensoleillé.
1600	Conditions auxquelles la peau exposée commence à geler, compte tenu de l'activité du sujet et de l'ensoleillement.
2300	Conditions dangereuses pour se déplacer (à pied par ex.). Les parties exposées de la figure gèlent en moins de 1 minute, en moyenne.
2700	Les parties exposées de la peau gèlent en moins de 1/2 minute, en moyenne.

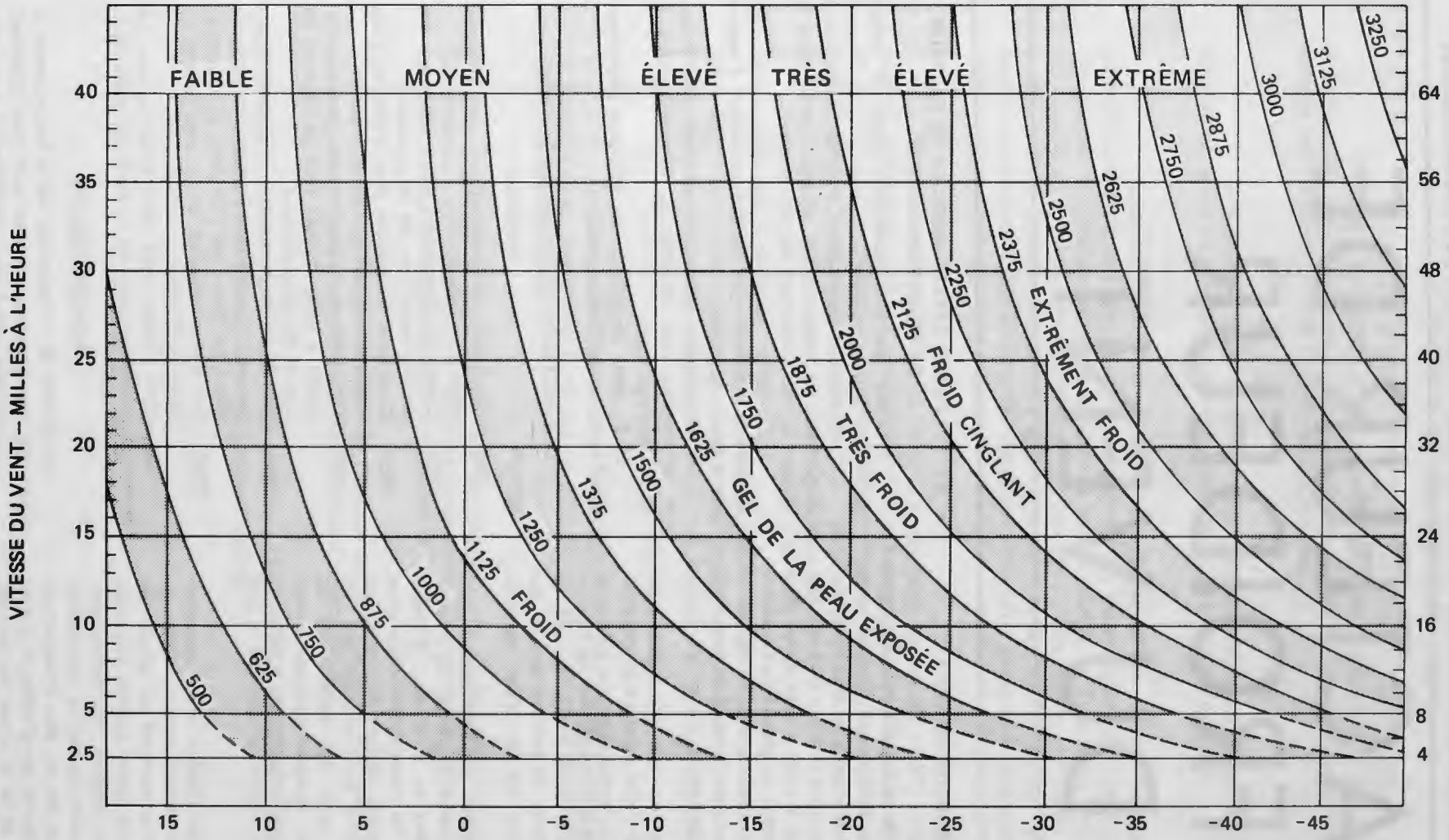
Les unités utilisées dans cette brochure pour *Le facteur de froideur du vent sont* les watts par mètre carré.

REMERCIEMENTS

Le Conseil de la recherche de la Saskatchewan a fourni les renseignements contenus dans cette brochure.

Le graphique utilisé pour déterminer le facteur de froideur du vent est donné au diagramme de la page opposée.

FACTEUR DE FROIDEUR DU VENT
(Watts par mètre carré)



Le facteur de froideur du vent est donné à l'intersection des lignes de température et de vitesse du vent. La valeur du facteur peut être interpolée au moyen des courbes portant une mention.

Par exemple, quand la température est de $-10^{\circ}C$ et la vitesse du vent de 20 milles à l'heure, le point d'intersection des deux lignes se situe entre 1500 et 1625, soit à environ 1570.

Il n'est pas recommandé de calculer les facteurs pour des vitesses inférieures à 5 milles à l'heure, car ils sont très difficiles à déterminer à ces vitesses, et que d'autres facteurs, comme l'humidité relative, deviennent importants.

RETIREMENT OF A.G. MACVICAR

An informal luncheon was held on November 26, 1975 to honour the retirement of Alex on December 30, 1975 after 35 years as a meteorologist. The luncheon was attended by Mr. Noble, members of his staff and Alex's co-workers in the Program Development and Evaluation Branch. A small presentation was made to Alex by Mr. H. Cameron.

Friends of Alex in other Directorates held a coffee party in his honour on December 18, 1975 in the area adjacent to Alex's office in AES Headquarters. It was well attended by recent and long time friends and associates. Mr. R. Dodds made a brief farewell speech to Alex prior to presentation of a gift by Miss Nancy Waller.

A.G. MacVicar.

Presentation of book to Alex MacVicar by Nancy Waller.

Photos Courtesy Bill Kiely

R.C. (BOB) GRAHAM RETIRES

A light fall of snow, some minus Celsius readings, and warm wishes from over 90 friends and colleagues formed the background to a luncheon held in Toronto on December 17 to honour the retiring Regional Director of the Ontario Region – Bob Graham.

Guests from many far-flung outposts of the Ontario Region including Mount Forest and London were in attendance at the luncheon as were many of Bob's former associates from the "Head Office", on Dufferin Street, the M.O.T. and D.O.E.

In his opening remarks, Don Ross, Master of Ceremonies indicated the wages and speech guidelines and the AICB in Ottawa had effectively ruled out long speeches for this occasion. Despite this restriction, words of congratulations were offered to Bob from the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Noble, who expressed a mild degree of surprise that Bob had chosen to retire in mid-winter with his sailboat laid-up.

Bob Dodds of Field Services Directorate, a long-time colleague of the retiring Regional Director, summarized some highlights of Bob's career including his tours as O.I.C. of Goose Bay and Dorval and his later work at Headquarters where he was for many years involved with formulating policies with respect to meteorological services for international aviation. A gift of a painting by Les Tibbles depicting a Canadian landscape was graciously accepted by the guest of honour.

Irene and "Bob" Graham.

In his brief remarks, Bob said he was taken aback by seeing so many people gather to celebrate his retirement. He had enjoyed many years of co-operation from all A.E.S. personnel. As his recipe for success he offered some advice, – "be lucky and be at the right place at the right time" – giving as an example his initial introduction to meteorology in the early war years when he was offered training in observing and plotting at no expense to himself.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, Bob and his wife, Irene, were extended personal best wishes by those in attendance for a long and rewarding retirement.

RETIREMENT PARTY FOR JOHN KNOX

John Knox retired from the position of Regional Director, Pacific Region, Atmospheric Environment Service, in December 1975 after more than 34 years of service. John had served at Weather Offices in Quebec, Newfoundland, and Ontario before assuming the position of Regional Director, Pacific Region, in 1965. These offices included St. Jean, Quebec; Gaspe, Quebec; Gander and Goose; Malton, as well as assignments at AES Headquarters. Mary (the former Mary Martin) and John will continue to live in Vancouver.

A reception was held in the Richmond Inn on December 9, 1975 in honour of Mary and John Knox with more than 60 friends and colleagues attending. Mr. J.R.H. Noble, Assistant Deputy Minister of AES, outlined John's career and thanked him for his long service. Earlier, the D.O.E. Regional Board had held a luncheon in John's honour. Mr. Knox was a charter member of the Board and had served as Chairman.

Left-Right: J.R.H. Noble, Mary and John Knox.

Photo Courtesy of
Allan F. McQuarrie

C.M. PENNER RETIRES

After 36 years, 30 of which were spent in training activities, Mr. C.M. Penner has retired from Government Service.

Mr. Penner was born and raised in Saskatchewan, where he completed his early education and graduated with a Master's Degree at the University of Saskatchewan in 1938. Following additional studies at McGill, he joined Government service as a student Meteorologist in the summer of 1939, and received his Master of Arts degree in Meteorology at the University of Toronto a year later. During the Second World War, Mr. Penner served as a forecaster at St. Hubert, working with Ferry Command, and briefly at Winnipeg during 1941. Following the war, he returned to Toronto and joined the staff of Research and Training at the Meteorological Headquarters, where he became Supervisor of Training in 1955, and later Director of Training Branch. He served in this position until retirement.

During his career, Mr. Penner gained recognition for authoring a number of technical and scientific papers. Perhaps his most well known articles are those dealing with the Three Front Model and with operational methods for determining vertical velocities in the atmosphere. Mr. Penner served on the Committee of Judges for Undergraduate Awards of the American Meteorological Society, as a visiting Professor during the spring session of 1962 at the University of Chicago, and as an Associate Professor of Physics in Meteorology at the University of Toronto.

Along with his wife Helen, Mr. Penner was honoured at a noontime luncheon at the Triumph Hotel in Downsview, on December 19, 1975. Mr. Penner had requested a modest observance of the occasion, otherwise much larger facilities would have been needed to accommodate all those wishing to attend. A social hour was followed by an appetizing hot buffet, and the presentation of a number of gifts from associates and friends. Words of appreciation were expressed by Mr. L.T. Campbell, Director General of Central Services Directorate, and by Mr. G.A. McPherson, Mrs. G. Rawlings, and Mr. D.G. Tesch, all of Training Branch.

F.T. (FRANK) UPTON RETIRES

Francis T. Upton retired on December 29, 1975 after over 44 years of continuous service in the field of meteorology.

F.T. Upton.

Presentation to Frank Upton by George Pincock.

Photos – ab Photographic

Frank started, as an office boy, on November 28, 1931 at 315 Bloor Street West and progressed, by considerable personal effort, through positions such as Typist Gr. I, Met. Asst. Gr. I, Met. Asst. Gr. II to Meteorological Officer on completion of the short course in February 1944. Over the next two years he served in temporary capacity at Moncton, Kapuskasing, Greenwood and Malton and from 1946 to 1962 on assignment to DND (RCAF) at various locations including SOMET positions at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg.

In October 1962, through successful competition, Frank reported to Basic Weather Division, Met Headquarters, and at the time of his retirement held the position of Head, Basic & Aerological Systems Unit in the Observational Systems Division, FSD.

On December 17, colleagues and friends presented Frank with tokens of their esteem and best wishes. Of special significance was a long service plaque acknowledging Frank's 44 years of dedication, signed by the Prime Minister and presented by Mr. George Pincock, Acting AFDG.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF CANADA

TORONTO 5, ONT.

November 30, 1931.

Sir;

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th of November, 1931, file 91-5-34, regarding the appointment of a temporary office boy in this service, and to advise that Mr. Francis T. Upton, 90 Wiltshire Ave., Toronto, commenced duty in this capacity on Saturday, November, 28th, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(W.E.W. Jackson)
Asst. Director.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Marine,
OTTAWA, Ont.

BARDRUM AWARD

The entertainment world has its Oscar, Toni and Grammy for special achievements. In the field of military bravery the highest award is the Victoria Cross which is made from the bronze cannons used in the Crimean War.

This award, the BARDRUM, depicts BAR, the spirit of barometry, and his wife MILLI who is tapping a drum barometer with her right hand while reaching out to her husband for moral support with her left hand (MILLI is not liberated).

The BARDRUM is awarded for outstanding longsuffering in the field of barometric endeavour and is specially created from components of barometers, which, like the recipient, have given noteworthy service in the cause of Canadian Meteorology.

"BARDRUM AWARD"

Instrument Branch – Presentation to F.T. Upton

In appreciation of Frank Upton's efforts in the field of national barometric standards over the past decade, Instruments Branch presented a special award to Frank on December 10, 1975. This unique award, "Bardrum" was created and built by the Electronic & Electrical Section under the leadership of F.C. Hunt.

RETIREMENT OF GRAHAM POTTER

J. Graham Potter, Chief of the Network Standards Division, Meteorological Applications Branch, Central Services Directorate at AES Headquarters, retired on December 29, 1975. A lunch to honour Graham and his wife Marjorie on December 10, was attended by about 70 office friends and colleagues. In accordance with Graham's request, no speeches were allowed but Clarence Boughner reported on the joys of retirement, Larry Campbell gave a report from senior management, and Morley Thomas' report told of Graham's thirty-four and a half years as a meteorologist. Graham was presented with a digital watch and a much-needed new pipe.

Graham joined the Meteorological Service after six years of teaching during which time, he reported, he lost his hair. He had the remarkable achievement of being able to attain his BA degree from Queen's in 1941, and his MA degree from Toronto in 1945 after only a total of two years university attendance, but many extension and summer courses. He took the Meteorologist Short Course number 3 in 1941 and Advanced Course number 2 in 1942. During the war, Graham was a forecaster at Brantford, Trenton, Toronto and Rockcliffe. Following the war, the Potters spent three and a half years in the wilds of Goose. On returning to Toronto, Graham forecast at Malton for two years before joining Climatology at Head Office in October, 1952.

L.-R. L.T. Campbell, Mrs. Potter, Graham Potter, M.K. Thomas.

The name of Potter is known, both in Canada and internationally, through his climatological reports and papers, especially publications on snow, the quality control of data, and the administration of climatological networks. Following the re-organization of the AES in 1972, Graham organized and developed the present Network Standards Division. He has represented AES on many national and international committees, including the WMO Commission for Basic Systems meetings in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in April 1974.

RETIREMENT DINNER – DONALD STORR

Don Storr, a Research Scientist with Alberta Watershed Research Project, retired on December 29, 1975, after a long and illustrious career with Atmospheric Environment Service.

Don grew up in Saskatoon and after graduating from the University of Saskatchewan, he taught school for two years. Joining the Meteorological Service in 1942, he began his forecasting career with postings at several R.C.A.F. Stations across the country. After the War he took part in the famous "Musk OX" expedition in the Arctic, and then spent several years as a Meteorologist at the Edmonton Weather Office. When the Alberta Watershed research program was developed, Don became the projects Hydrometeorologist.

The list of scientific papers that Don has published is lengthy indeed. His more recent publications on hydrometeorology have gained him an international reputation in the field of Watershed basin studies.

To honour Don and Vivian, a Retirement Dinner was held at the Stampeder Motor Hotel on November 15, 1975. Among the over 60 friends and colleagues who attended, was a large contingent from the Edmonton area.

A number of presentations were made during the evening, accompanied by anecdotes of Don's forecasting and hunting exploits. Several messages of best wishes were received from the Storr's many friends scattered throughout the country.

We wish the Storr's a long and happy retirement at their new house and home on Vancouver Island.

Fred Burbidge presenting Don Storr with Retirement Certificate.

CENTRAL REGION RETIREMENTS

On December 11 approximately 120 members of the staff of the Central Region and the Winnipeg Weather Office gathered at the Marlborough Hotel to say farewell to three Meteorologists who were retiring; R.W. (Ray) Walkden, F.R. (Bud) Mahaffy and H.G. (Henry) Capelle. The combined service of these three men represented one hundred years. In his address to the gathering and the presentation of scrolls, the Regional Director commented upon the effect of the loss of this combined experience and in a lighter vein used his handy pocket calculator to determine how many midnight shifts this represented, the number of Christmas dinners and New Year's Eve parties that were missed, how many aviation forecasts this represented, the number of analyzed charts, and other sundry important trivia.

Congratulatory messages were received from across Canada. There was also one of regret from the airport "Coffee Shop" on the loss of its three best customers.

Ray and Bud who have a penchant for the golf links, received appropriate gifts to further this vocation. Henry was given a handsome home barometer (without conversion tables) and a travelling bag which will get immediate use. All three retirees plan to remain in Manitoba. This decision was made prior to the B.C. election results which were announced later the same evening.

D.H. Parkinson, right, Base Meteorological Officer at CFB Trenton, presents a retirement gift to J.R. Freeman Warr, on behalf of his meteorologist friends and associates. Mr. Warr, an Atmospheric Environment Service Meteorologist seconded to the military, has been on staff of the Trenton Weather Office for the past 13 years. The presentation was made at a special retirement dinner held in the Officers Mess. On his retirement Mr. and Mrs. Warr will continue to reside in the local area. – CFB Photo.

A retired meteorologist

HERE COMES (SANTA CLAUSE) THE ICE OBSERVERS !

As a result of the two draws held in Headquarters by ice-related staff prior to the holiday season, a total of $100.00 was sent to the Ice Observer – Frobisher Bay Hospital Children's Fund. The Fund had previously been established in 1974 at a Grey Cup party in Frobisher by the five assigned Ice Observers at the time, and local associates.

This money was used to purchase three swings, one walker, and gifts for twelve children and five adults who were patients in the hospital over Christmas.

The remainder of the money will be used to purchase a playpen.

Five-month old Jamasee is pictured in one of the swings. He is an old pro on the swings as this is his sixth time in hospital.

Jamasee

Courtesy
Carolyn Beatty
Health & Welfare Canada

F.B.G.H.
Frobisher Bay
29/12/75

Dear Ron

This year, I'm actually sending some pictures as promised.

Jamasee is in one of the swings that was purchased with your money. We actually bought three of the swings & Jamie is well used to them since he has been in the hospital six times and is only five months old.

Apeoosie is climbing into the walker that was also purchased from your fund.

The other picture is of a little cutie named Geua.

I'm sorry that the picture under the tree is so dark but I was just learning how to operate the camera. These are some of the kiddies who were in hospital on Christmas eve. We gave gifts to twelve kids and five adults so your money was well used. We hope to buy a playpen with the remainder.

Please share these pictures with your buddies and convey the sincere thanks of all the nursing staff for your generosity.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely

Carolyn Beatty.

Medical Services
Baffin Zone
Northwest Territories Region
Frobisher Bay General Hospital
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

December 19, 1975

Mr. T.B. Kilpatrick
Atmospheric Environment Service
4905 Dufferin Street
Downsview, Ontario
M3H 5T4

Attention: (Ice Branch)

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the patients of the Frobisher Bay General Hospital please accept thanks to both you and the members of the Atmospheric Environment Service for their very generous gifts – both this year and last year.

You will be pleased to hear that last years' gift purchased a child's walker and three swing sets, which we are happy to say have been used extensively.

This year your gift will go toward the purchase of Christmas presents for Inuit patients spending the holiday in hospital.

Once again the patients and staff of the hospital appreciate you bringing cheer to the North during this holiday season.

A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

B.H. Funston
Assistant Zone Director

BHF/mm

ANDREW THOMSON MEMORIAL LECTURES

Mrs. Ellen Spears and the faculty members who were in close touch with the late Dr. Andrew Thomson have drawn attention to the close relation which clearly existed between the Atmospheric Environment Service and Dr. Thomson. They have suggested that the AES might wish to be associated with the Memorial Lectures which will be funded from the Memorial Trust Fund which had been established in 1969.

It is planned that the first lecture will be at 4:10 p.m. on January 15 in the Department of Physics. It will be given by Dr. J.T. Houghton, F.R.S., Head of the Department of Atmospheric Physics, Oxford University, who will speak on the subject of the remote sensing of upper air temperature from a satellite. The work of his group is well-known; valuable data is being obtained and special contributions to the GARP programme are expected. The lecture will be followed by an informal "wine and cheese" reception.

The University of Toronto invites Mr. J.R.H. Noble to participate in this programme and in particular to co-sponsor Dr. Houghton's lecture.

A similar invitation was sent to the Canadian Meteorological Society with whom Dr. Thomson was also closely associated.

NOTRE HÉRITAGE CULTUREL DES AMÉRINDIENS

par Hélène Gignac

Habitués à un temps plus clément, les premiers colons européens furent saisis par les rigueurs de l'hiver canadien. Les eaux étaient gelées, les communications des plus restreintes; leur survie dépendait de leur adaptation au nouveau pays.

On troqua les fins lainages pour de chaudes pelisses. Mocassins, tuques, vêtements de fourrure furent adoptés sur-le-champ. Le canot devint rapidement l'embarcation idéale pour circuler sur l'eau. Les Amérindiens leur enseignèrent aussi à trapper, à s'orienter en forêt, à pêcher, à chasser; à vivre d'un rien, en somme.

Parallèlement à l'implantation d'un nouveau mode de vie, de nouvelles entités linguistiques venaient enrichir notre vocabulaire. La langue française y gagna une centaine de mots d'origine amérindienne. Fortement imprégnés dans notre mode de vie, ces mots sont tout aussi présents dans notre vocabulaire qu'ils l'étaient à cette époque. Les bannir, ce serait reléguer aux oubliettes une partie de notre héritage culturel.

– Canot: n.m. (1603) amérindianisme
Embarcation possédant les caractéristiques réunies de très grande légèreté, de longueur et d'étroitesse que l'on manoeuvre à la pagaie.(1)

– Achigan: n.m. (1683) amérindianisme
Nom vulgaire de la perche noire, connue encore sous le nom de black-bass. (2)

– Atoca: n.m. (1632) amérindianisme
Nom vulgaire de l'airelle canneberge
1657 – Un petit fruict sauvage qu'on nomme icy Atoka.
P. Le Jeune, JR (Thwaites) XLIII, p. 146.

– Cacaoui: n.m. (1697) amérindianisme
Nom vulgaire de l'harelde du Nord.
1916 – . . . le cacaouit: petit canard sauvage.
P. Poirier, Des vocables algonquins . . . dans MSRC, t. x, Série III, pp. 339-364.

– Maskinongé: n.m. (1709) amérindianisme
Poisson d'eau douce apparenté au brochet.
1754— Il se pêche en hiver par des trous faits sur la glace, comme il est cy-devant dit, des poissons d'une beauté sans pareille, pour leur grosseur, comme brochets, depuis deux pieds jusqu'à trois ou quatre pieds de long, des maskinongés, nommés ainsy en sauvage, à peu près ressemblants au brochet.
Boucault, Etat présent du Canada, pp. 14-15, cité dans RAPQ, 1920-21, pp. 1 à 50.

– Ouananiche: n.f. (1897) amérindianisme
Saumon d'eau douce que l'on retrouve dans les lacs et rivières du Nord du Québec.
1897 – Aujourd'hui, l'appellation indigène de ce poisson tend à se généraliser . . . Le huananiche, lui, reste dans ses lacs, sur le grand plateau qui se déverse par cent dalles diluviennes dans les abîmes de la mer et dans la coupe à la fois gracieuse et tumultueuse du lac St-Jean.
A.-N. Montpetit, Les poissons d'eau douce, pp. 498 et 501.

– Ouaouaron: n.m. (1632) amérindianisme
Grenouille géante de l'Amérique du Nord, qui peut atteindre huit pouces de long et dont le coassement ressemble à un meuglement.
1632 – Ces Ouarons, ou grosses grenouilles, sont verdes, et deux ou trois fois plus grosses comme les communes; mais elles ont une voix si grosse et si puissante, qu'on les entend de plus d'un quart de lieue.
G. Sagard, Le Grand Voyage. . . . , p. 325.

– Savane: n.f. (1701) amérindianisme
Terrain bas, parfois marécageux, caractérisé par l'abondance des mousses et la rareté des arbres.
1701 – Des savanes tremblantes où l'on enfonce dans la mousse et dans l'eau par dessus le genouil.
Correspondance générale Acadie, Série C11D, IV, p. 86, cité dans G. Massignon, Les parlers français d'Acadie, p. 112.

Toboggan: n.m. (1691: tabagane) amérindianisme
Ce mot venu de l'algonquin par l'intermédiaire de l'anglais est entré dans la langue française à la fin du siècle dernier. C'est un véhicule dépourvu de patins métalliques sur lequel on glisse.

(1) On appelle canot au Québec ce que les Français nomment canoë canadien.

(2) Le black-bass, connu encore sous les noms de perche noire, perche truitée, achigan, vit dans les cours d'eau lents, les lacs et les étangs.
Grand Larousse Encyclopédique, 1960, t. 2, p. 160.

VISITING SCIENTIST: DR. P.A. TAYLOR

Dr. P.A. Taylor, University of Southampton, England, arrived in Toronto in January 1976 to spend 9 months as an AES Senior Visiting Scientist. Dr. Taylor is well-known for his work in the field of numerical modelling, particularly of the surface boundary layer. One of his former doctoral students is Dr. Yves Delage of the AES Dynamic Prediction Research Division, Dorval.

Dr. Taylor's program of research is as follows:

1. Survey the literature on numerical modelling of mesoscale flows (e.g., urban, coastal, valley);
2. Develop a numerical model for a selected area that is subject to mesoscale flows;
3. Using real or simulated air pollution source inventories for the selected area, develop multiple-source air pollution models for three or four different meteorological situations (e.g., clear-sky daytime; clear-sky night-time; cloudy windy conditions) and for two different assumptions concerning the wind-flow:
   (a) assuming a steady-state horizontally homogeneous wind field;
   (b) assuming a mesoscale wind field.
4. Compare the resulting predictions with each other.

This kind of study has never been undertaken before and will be of value not only to AES but also to scientists around the world.

Dr. Taylor is to be found in Room 4S812, telephone Ext. 4885.

INTERESTING WEATHER

'And we thought Canada had the most interesting "Weather".'

Courtesy of Edward M. Hudson
CFPO 5056

A TRIP TO THE LIGHTHOUSES IN THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND THE GULF

* (Extract from an old handwritten Diary, author unknown)

The Government supply steamer the "Napoleon III" left Quebec on the morning of July 13, 1889, on her annual summer tour of the Lighthouses in the St. Lawrence and as far as the Straits of Belle Isle. Besides her ordinary crew she carried as passengers, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Superintendent of Gov't. telegraph lines, an Inspector of the Meteorological Service, together with three French gentlemen from St. Hyacinthe, the latter on pleasure went. There were also several Lighthouse employees returning from wintering among their friends. The Napoleon presented a decidedly unique appearance, every portion of the deck being covered with a most promiscuous assortment of supplies, the bow was occupied by pig pens, the odours from which were not of the most pleasant kind, four little fellows in a pen were labelled from Col. Rhodes fruit farm. What connection exists between fruit farms and pigs is hard to understand? Amidship was principally devoted to bundles of pressed hay for the use of the cattle at those bleak Lighthouse points where grass does not mature, then again there were carts, waggons, cranes, spars, barrels of coal oil etc. On the lower deck forward, there were six cows, numerous sheep, fowls and ducks, together with endless barrels of pork and coal. In the magazine were two hundred and forty barrels of gunpowder, and when the last load of this dangerous article was ultimately landed

at its destination, a much easier feeling seemed to have taken hold of all on board. The run down the river does not require description as this great waterway is so well known with its rapid succession of French towns and villages with their accompanying magnificent churches, the tin roofs and spires of which blaze and sparkle in the sunlight. "River du Loup" and "Cacouna" were passed about sundown and at 1 a.m. Sunday morning the 14th inst. the first stop was made at Father Pt. Lighthouse where we found the genial keeper Mr. McWilliams awaiting our arrival. Father Pt. is a well known place, chiefly owing to its being the point where all ocean steamers first take their Pilots on board bound up to Quebec and where they last leave them on the homeward journey. Each steamship line has its own pilots, and all told there must be between thirty and forty of these men; they are as a rule good natured fellows and full of fun, and speak both French and English fluently. They occupy two houses at Father Pt. (or homes as they are called) and I understand form a sort of a club between themselves; the gross earnings are divided equally between each member. These men are necessarily required to pass a pretty rigid examination on the duties required of pilots, it is also essential that they make a certain number of ocean voyages before they can offer themselves as candidates for pilots. Father Pt. is a weather beaten spot, and at times during the autumn it blows so hard that the steamers cannot land their pilots. When this happens the pilot has to be provided for as well as receive two dollars daily until landed on the return journey. These forced European trips are considered rather a slice of good luck by the pilots, more so no doubt by the bachelors than the married men. "Pt. des Monts" was reached the same morning at eight o'clock, at first its proximity was only known by the dismal notes of the fog-horn a dense fog prevailing shortly. However, this lifted and found us close to a substantial looking Lighthouse on a rocky and desolate looking shore. A Frenchman together with his two sons is in charge here, one of the sons is known as a "trader" and on going aboard his boat (or yacht) the cabin was found to be fitted up as a regular general store and contained all manner of wearing apparel, boots, hats etc., groceries, provisions, musical instruments, toys etc. etc., and last but by no means least a fearful concoction of high wines, sold as whiskey and at a fabulous price. These traders call at the fishing posts and villages along the shore, and barter their goods for fish and furs, their ideas of what their profits should be on the transactions being marvellous for their greatness. In other words they are usurers of the worst kind. The celebrated Godbo salmon river is close to Pt. des Monts, owned for many years by Col. Gilmour of Ottawa. Leaving Pt. des Monts we were treated to the first exhibition of the Napoleans well known capabilities as a roller. Our youngest French tourist, a decidedly fresh young man now totally collapsed and was terribly ill, a little later I noticed another young fellow bound to Anticosti looking very pale. Asking what was wrong, he replied "I managed to get along somehow until I saw that chap there pointing to the fresh youth, but he has finished me off. "Egg Island" was reached late Sunday evening. This spot claims a historical record owing to the fact that as early as Aug. 22, 1711, eight vessels sailed among the reefs here in a dense fog and were wrecked. At the same time 884 British troops were drowned together with about sixty women. These troops comprised a portion of the army under command of General Hill sent from England to conquer Quebec. This calamity (which we are told resulted from gross carelessness) so overawed the General that he at once turned tail and returned home, notwithstanding that by far the greater number of his fleet and his force still remained to him and were of great strength. The next day we anchored off the "Seven Islands" Lighthouse. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in landing supplies at this spot, but on this occasion not a ripple disturbed the then placid waters of this beautiful and picturesque bay. Seven islands are here clustered together, only a few scrubby trees grow on them and their surfaces are covered chiefly with a kind of lichen. Each island contains its quota of fisherman's huts, as well as large numbers of seabirds. On rowing to the end of the first island, we suddenly found ourselves in a beautiful little cove, which a fisherman had made his home. Surrounding his cabin were large quantities of overgrown looking chickens picking about, which on closer examination proved to be young seagulls. It seems that the young gulls are taken from the

nests and their wings are cut as they grow older. By this means they become domesticated, and the birds are said to make a very palatable article of food. Large numbers of seabirds eggs must also be consumed on these islands judging from the great heaps of egg-shells scattered about. After a short delay at Pentecost which has a grand trout river running through it, some of the finny tribe were soon transferred to our table. Our next stop was at the Mingar Islands, our anchor being dropped just off the (for that part of the world) important looking village of Pt. Esquimause. About two hundred cottages are the composition of this village together with a moderate sized Roman Catholic Church. There is also a Reformatory for children. Here the R.C. Bishop Bossé has his headquarters. It is hardly necessary to say that all the inhabitants embrace the Roman Catholic religion. We were re-received very kindly at the Rectory or Palace, and conducted over the church and reformatory. The only two places of interest, the former was very plain but contained many sacred paintings which although customary in these edifices, were hardly expected to be met with here, much less was such an institution as a reformatory. This latter was entirely for young girls and for the size of the population it certainly contained a great many. It was sad to see these little things detained here, apparently for every kind of offence, but great kindness is apparently shown towards them by the Sisters in charge, and no doubt a good work is being done. Bishop Bossé who is an unusually fine looking man, about six feet six in height and built in proportion, subsequently dined with us and gave many interesting anecdotes of his daily life. He has to cover a tremendous stretch of country, and does it chiefly in komatiks. He said that the men as a rule were so lazy, that often in winter he will himself chop wood for the poor women rather than see them suffer from the cold, the men refusing even to cut wood. The people are miserably poor and depend almost entirely on fish to sustain themselves. So when the fishing fails they are in a sorry plight. This state of affairs does not however prevent matrimony. No fewer than six weddings had taken place before ten a.m. the morning we arrived the priests undoubtedly encourage all to marry when very young whether rich or poor. A Roman Catholic said to me, how is it people have such small families in Ontario compared with ourselves? If you do not look out we shall soon overrun your country. The french family numbers from about twelve to twenty. In "Chicoutimi" today there is a woman with twenty-nine children. The early morning of the 18th found us anchored off the west Pt. Lighthouse Anticosti. The water is very shallow for a great distance off all portions of this treacherous Island, and at this point after rowing in for a mile or two our boat grounded, and the remainder of the journey to dryland had to be rather ignominiously made in a cart.

To be continued . . .

PARTICIPANTS AT THE SECOND JOINT MEETING OF THE U.S. NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE CANADIAN ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., NOV. 18-19, 1975

Standing Left-Right: Merrit Techter, Harry Saunders, Larry Campbell, Dave Johnson, George Cressman, Roy Lee, Julius Badner, Bob Vockeroth, Dave Holmes.
Seated Left-Right: Warren Godson, Bob Clark, Robert White, Reg Noble, Carl Johannessen, George Pincock.

LE VENT

selon les Anciens

Le vent est le mouvement de l'air par rapport à la surface de la terre. Aristote, dans sa *Météorologie,* rejette avec le plus profond mépris cette idée, exprimée avant lui par différents philosophes et reprise après lui par Sénèque. Pour le prince des philosophes, les vents sont des "exhalaisons sèches de la terre" qui ont une source et qui soufflent suivant des trajectoires déterminées; admettre qu'ils sont de l'air en mouvement revient à soutenir" que toutes les rivières ne sont qu'une seule et même rivière".

Pendant des siècles, la majorité des auteurs adopta la théorie d'Aristote et la minorité, celle de Sénèque. Il fallut attendre la première partie du XVII^{e} siècle pour qu'il soit généralement admis, comme dit Descartes, que "toute agitation d'air qui est sensible se nomme vent".

Dans l'Iliade, l'Odyssée et la Bible, il n'est fait mention que de quatre vents, d'une façon poétique il est vrai, ce qui n'exclut pas que les peuples dont il est question dans ces ouvrages ne distinguaient d'autres vents. C'est d'autant plus plausible que les Babyloniens utilisaient une rose des vents à huit directions, dans laquelle les noms des quatre points cardinaux étaient combinés pour désigner les directions intermédiaires. Quoiqu'il en soit, huit vents avaient acquis des noms spécifiques à l'époque des philosophes. Noms créés par le peuple, et non par les savants, comme l'indique la forme archaïque de certains d'entre eux. Une classification de ce genre est figurée, sur la frise de la tour des Vents, à Athènes, par huit personnages ailés représentant chacun un vent et ses attributs.

A côté de cette classification populaire existait une classification scientifique, due à Aristote, dans laquelle les vents, au nombre de douze, étaient définis par groupes de trois, centrés sur les quatre directions principales. Elle fut employée, du moins théoriquement, tant que durera l'influence du Stagirite, et même après, puisqu'on la mentionne encore à la fin du XVII^{e} siècle. Il est peu probable qu'elle fût utilisée dans la pratique. Les marins, en tout cas, semblent avoir préféré la subdivision en huit vents, adoptée dès l'introduction de la boussole et qui a donné naissance aux trente-deux "rhumbs" de la rose des vents nautique.

Inspiré probablement par un des hommes éclairés dont il s'était entouré, Charlemagne désigna les vents par une combinaison des noms des points cardinaux, procédé qui a finalement prévalu et qui est encore utilisé de nos jours. C'était là une nette amélioration, la plus grande confusion existant dans la dénomination de certains vents, à l'époque où elle fut introduite.

En météorologie populaire, les classifications des vents sont, dans l'ensemble, des classifications en huit vents du moins dans les régions où les effets orographiques ne sont pas prédominants. Il est toutefois rare qu'on distingue les huit vents d'une façon claire: plusieurs manquent généralement à l'appel.

Dans ces classifications, les vents portent des noms particuliers qui varient d'une contrée à l'autre, parfois même d'une localité à l'autre.

ARCTIC REFRESHER/WORKSHOP

November 12 – December 12, 1975

This workshop was the first refresher training program dealing primarily with Arctic meteorological problems. Meteorologists and operations technicians from the Arctic Weather Centre plus guests from Edmonton Weather Office, Northern Weather Offices, CFWO Namao and Cold Lake were divided into two groups.

Each group participated in a Satellite Workshop for a day and a half in the period November 12 to 14. These sessions were held in the MOT boardroom at Edmonton International. In addition the satellite program was attended by all meteorologists from Edmonton Weather Office plus the OIC's from Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Resolute, Frobisher and guests from CFWO Namao, a grand total of 55 technicians and meteorologists.

The Satellite Workshop was followed by a two week training session for 33 meteorologists and 6 technicians divided into two groups. These sessions were held in the Convention Inn South, a new hotel on the southern outskirts of Edmonton, from November 17 to December 12. This excellent accommodation was arranged because no government space suitable to our needs was available. Needless to say there were no complaints from participants especially the first group who enjoyed the introductory noon buffet special – first rate roast beef with all the trimmings for 99¢.

The program placed a high priority on boundary layer weather. Other topics reviewed included diagnosis and prognosis of atmospheric features, climatic probability, statistical forecasting, single station forecasting and real time verification.

A complete training program was presented to our operations technicians although on a number of days they attended general sessions relevant to both meteorologists and technicians.

We were very pleased with the program presented by Training Branch in particular due to Al Davies, ACEC, Oscar Koren, Course Director, and other instructors, Cliff Holtz, Dave Gardiner, Bill Thompson, Wayne Lumsden, Trevor White and Stu Brown. Rick Lee, ODIT Supervisor AWC worked closely with the above group. Len Feldman from CMC, Graeme Morrissey, ARMS, Al Bealby and Clive Jarvis of ARMF, and Peter Hof from the U. of A. Satellite Group also participated.

Mr. George Legg opened each session and we were pleased that Mr. Reg Noble was able to visit Western Region and our workshop on December 10. Another highlight was a session on satellite meteorology presented by Vincent Oliver, Chief, Applications Group, National Environmental Satellite Service, to the Alberta Centre CMS December 4 and to the workshop on December 5. Arrangements were made for him to stop in Edmonton on his recent trip to Alaska. Great progress has been made in production of APT NOAA-4 imagery thanks to our Small Scale Processes Research Division and U. of A. The Edmonton offices are reaping the benefit. Vince Oliver said "Edmonton probably has the best APT imagery in the world". However it is not nearly as useful as very high resolution imagery routinely available in the United States.

A number of our instructors had a "mini towering inferno" experience when a fire destroyed a suite in Edmonton House, their temporary high-rise residence. Fortunately the fire was contained to the one suite on the 14th floor, however thick

smoke filled the stairways and corridors preventing those above this level from getting out of the building and one young resident lost his life. This happened Friday evening, November 21 so our visitors had a memorable first weekend in Edmonton.

Life returned to normal by Monday and the workshop continued to a successful conclusion December 12.

Most of the group who attended the first session at the Convention Inn, November 17-28. Front row, left to right – Roy Woodrow, Art Leganchuk, Harry James, Bill Thompson, Tom Barluk, Pat Dutchak, Wayne Lumsden, Ev Wilson, Francis Bowkett, Ed Grumond, Gary Wells, Mitch Makowsky, Phil DeSouza, Al Davies, Stu Brown; back row – Robbie Robertson, Otto Braun, Rick Lee, Brian Martin, Oscar Koren, Dave Fraser, Nick Fedyna, Trevor White (hidden), John Alexander; those not in photo include Herb Wahl, Ron Catling and Doug Holdham.

Most of the group who attended second session at Convention Inn, December 1-12. Front row left to right – Linda Sortland, Wayne Lumsden, Beryl Cahoon, Dave Forbes, John Linton, Gerard Pellerin, Gary Schram, Alex Fisher, Brian Bowkett; back row – Frank Letchford, Bill Feuerherdt, Andy Serna, Bill Thompson, Oscar Koren, Alf Ingall, Doug Dixon, Don Dueck, Neil Parker, Al Davies; Dave Smith was behind the camera.

George Legg, Regional Director, Western Region opens the workshop.

J.R.H. Noble, Assistant Deputy Minister addressing the group, December 10.

Left to right, Gary Wells, Art Leganchuk, Tom Barluk deep in thought during one of the laboratory projects.

Al Davies has the attention of Ev Wilson, Pat Dutchak (right), Harry James (standing left), John Alexander (bending) and Gerald Hykawy during a laboratory session.

Stu Brown waits while operations technicians Nick Fedyna (left), Brian Martin and Harry James (right) are busy learning new skills.

Trevor White (standing) with operations technicians John Mullock (beard), Ron Melick and Bill Cowan during a slack moment.

L.-R. D.B. Fraser, J.R.H. Noble and G.H. Legg seem pleased with activities observed at the workshop December 10.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

by M. Skinner

. . . was the theme for two days in December when Miss Helen McCuaig of the DOE Library in Ottawa came to AES Headquarters, to demonstrate on-line searching of computerized data banks and to conduct a seminar on the CAN/SDI (Selective Dissemination of Information) current awareness system. The meetings, held under the auspices of the AES Library, attracted an audience of up to 31 persons including, as well as personnel from AES Headquarters and Ontario Region, participants from the Canadian Forces College, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre in Sault Ste. Marie.

The purpose of the meetings was to publicize certain services available from the Departmental Library, and to encourage their use through the facilities offered by the AES Headquarters Library.

A WELCOME CHANGE

"When we are right no one remembers – when we are wrong no one forgets" – This makes a welcome change –

Mr. John Mornan
Officer-in-Charge
Government of Canada
Weather Office
P.O. Box 2367
Walkerville Post Office
Windsor, Ontario

Dear Mr. Mornan:

The postal strike has delayed longer than I would have liked, this letter of appreciation to you, and your associates, for your assistance to me and my crew of "Marauder" in the Canada's Cup Match on Lake St. Clair.

Your daily weather maps and written forecasts were first class. We found them to be remarkably accurate and used them to our advantage on several occasions. For example, you predicted for the middle distance race on Lake St. Clair, a tendency for a clockwise shift of what light air there would be. In the beat from the SE corner of the Lake to the NW. We consistently kept to the north of "Golden Dazy" to benefit from this tendency, and in light air – which she preferred – we outsailed her to the windward mark.

In the last race of the series, you once more predicted a veering wind. On the first leg – which was a beat to windward – we again kept on Dazy's righthand side, and again we were rewarded by beating her decisively to the weather mark.

Will you, Mr. Ted Marsh, Mr. Murray Helferty and Mr. Martin Burnett, please accept my thanks for your splendid contribution to our challenge.

Yours sincerely,

David Howard

PERSONNEL

The following have accepted positions as a result of competitions:
Les personnes suivantes ont accepté ces postes après concours:

75-DOE-WPWA-CC-076	WESTERN REGION Instrumentation Technician – A.O.S.E.R.P. V. Nespliak (EG-ESS 6)
75-DOE-WPWA-CC-076	WESTERN REGION Instrumentation Technician – A.O.S.E.R.P. J. Mullock (EG-ESS 6)
75-DOE-TOR-WC-914-7684	Field Services Directorate, AES HQ, Management Information Officer AS 3 C.W.P. Coade
75-DOE-TOR-CC-201	Ice Forecaster MT 4 Ice Forecasting Central Ottawa W.B. Watson
75-DOE-TOR-CC-225	Operations Supervisor MT 6 Ice Forecasting Central Ottawa T.F. Mullane
75-DOE-TOR-CC-202	Senior Ice Technician EG-ESS 5 Ice Forecasting Central Ottawa B.H. Sproule

The following transfers took place:
Les transferts suivants ont été effectués:

D.M. Short	From: De	Cape St. James SWS
	To: A	Ice Reconnaissance Division, AES HQ
M.H. Prout	From: De	CFB Ottawa
	To: A	CFB Trenton
C.L. Cherney (Miss)	From: De	CFB Portage la Prairie
	To: A	CFB Moose Jaw
E.J. Moroz	From: De	Regina Weather Office
	To: A	Esquimalt METOC Centre
C.S. diCenzo	From: De	Esquimalt METOC Centre
	To: A	CFB Cold Lake
J.G.R. Sauvageau	From: De	Maritimes Weather Office
	To: A	Montreal Weather Office
J.G. Babineau	From: De	Maritimes Weather Office
	To: A	Montreal Weather Office

The following are on temporary duty or special assignment:
Les personnes suivantes occupent temporairement ces emplois ou sont en stages spéciaux:

Dr. P.E. Carlson	From: De	Ontario Environmental Centre
	To: A	AFOP, AES HQ

Separations:
Démissions:

R.E. Currie	Ice Reconnaissance Division, AES HQ
N. Zamolsky	Retired
E. Kushniruk	Retired
W.A. Baillie	Retired

The Pacific Region is pleased to announce the appointment, effective December 29, 1975, of Mr. L. (Laurie) Shepherd as the Regional Financial Officer.

CORRECTION

Photo Credit Zephyr September 1975.

Article on Tornadoes and Flooding at Regina was incorrectly attributed to Mr. L.S. Romaniuk.

The photos were taken by Mr. Brian Ferguson of Regina.

Our sincere apologies.

Editor

TRIVIA

DOCTORING WINE

by Antony Terry

No matter whether you are suffering from a cardiac insufficiency, salmonella poisoning, gout, the menopause, arteriosclerosis, flu, eczema, pneumonia, rheumatism or just plain flatulence, Dr. Emmeric Armand Maury has the cure for you – one bottle of wine a day.

Dr. Maury (73), a general practitioner in Fontainebleau near Paris, acupuncture specialist and homeopathist, has produced a mini-best seller in France with his book "Soignez-Vous Par Le Vin," freely translatable as "Treat Yourself With (or To) a Good Drop of Plonk." He claims to have tried the vintage cure out on his patients "with 100 per cent success."

Dr. Maury says he got the idea for the treatise from this early student days, when French doctors used to put digitalis or dandelion stems into bottles of wine (Dr. Maury calls it "potentising") to produce a home-brewed remedy for heart and kidney complaints.

Basically, he points out, wine contains a varying degree of minerals, like calcium and potassium and sodium, and metals such as magnesium and iron, plus organic matter like sugar, protein, phenol (a disinfectant), tannin (a blood cleanser), ferments and vitamins B and C.

He claims that chemical content of each vintage predestines wines as cures for various ailments, and that this content varies with the soil in which they are grown.

In a later chapter "The Chemistry of Wine," he sets out the medical role of the various components, from plonk to Champagne. He puts it this way: "Potassium feeds the muscles, therefore it is good for heart complaints, for the heart consists largely of muscular tissue. Wine tannin comes partly from the wooden casks and stimulates the gastric juices. It is useful for treating intestinal complaints. Silicon feeds the bone structure.

One should know what wine to drink if one has certain ailments. For instance, sufferers from gallstones should drink wine from the Muscadet region, because it is low in the calcium which causes bladder complaints.

"Lactic acid helps the digestion like yoghurt; tartaric acid and glycerine are good for constipation, as they increase bowel action. I recommend wines from Anjou or Vouvray for sufferers from this complaint, as their low alcohol and sugar content, their richness in tartrates and glycerine – excite the mucus membrane of the intestine. My recommended dose: two glasses during each meal."

Dr. Maury, who considers a bottle a day of his recommended medical vintage is a good average consumption, insists that wine should be drunk only during meals. For more complicated conditions like the menopause, he calls for a regular diet of wines from the Bordeaux and Médoc regions. "They are rich in wine tannins which interact with vitamin P to increase the resistance of the blood capillary walls, whose fragility is one of the characteristics of increasing age." Dosage: two glasses of wine per meal.

Dr. Maury's cure for obesity is a bottle of Rosé wine from Provence "divided between the two main meals." Reason: these wines "have a low alcohol content and possess diuretic characteristics which clear the system of urine and other waste matter, including uric acid; they also stimulate the internal secretion glands whose function is often sluggish in overweight people." On the other hand, his cure for underweight patients is two glasses of "Côtes de Beaune," rich in iron and mineral extracts such as calcium, "the great builder of bone cells."

For flu Dr. Maury has this remedy: "Keep a bottle of red Burgundy from the Côtes du Rhone region, to which has been added half an ounce of cinammon and five lumps of sugar in a bain-marie (double-boiler) to 140 degrees F. Add a few small slices of lemon peel, and drink at the rate of half a bottle a day."

Dr. Maury admits in his preface that his book "has no pretensions to being scientific." He says it is for those "who have to follow a strict diet" in the hope that it will "teach them to appreciate a new *joie de vivre.*"

. . . . . .

Among those things which are so simple that even a child can operate them, are parents.

. . . . . .

To err is human but when the eraser wears out before the pencil, look out!

. . . . . .

The capacity for finding trouble and the ability to get out of it are seldom combined in the same person.

. . . . . .

A friend is a present that each person has made for himself.

. . . . . .

Retirement takes all the fun out of Saturdays.

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LES DICTONS MÉTÉOROLOGIQUES

Huit jours de neige, c'est une mère;
Plus, c'est une belle-mère.

Rosée du soir
Espoir,
Rosée du matin
Pluie en chemin.

Aurore rose
De pluie t'arrose.

What is it moulds the life of man
The weather
What makes some black and others tan
The weather
What makes the Zulu live in trees
And Congo natives dress in leaves
While others go in furs and freeze
The weather

Benjamin Parry

Expressions diverses

Expression	Signification ou équivalent
Avoir l'air gêné	Très grande timidité
Ferme ta gueule	Tais-toi
C'est un beau moineau!	C'est un drôle de type
J'ai fret	J'ai froid
Faire le nono	Etre ridicule
Je suis après lire	Je suis en train de lire
Je suis au coton	Je suis complètement épuisé
Espèce de branleux!	Personne indécise
Je suis cassé comme un clou	Je n'ai pas d'argent

Proverbes québécois

Noroît – Vent du nord-ouest

Arlevée – Relevée (temps de l'après-midi)

Brailleur – Pleureur, plureux, pleureuse

"La table tue plus de monde que l'épée"

– La gourmandise est souvent mortelle.

"La valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années"

– La valeur de quelqu'un n'est pas liée à son âge.

"Donnez de l'avoine à un âne, il vous pètera au nez"

– Aidez quelqu'un pour mériter finalement son ingratitude.

"Dis-moi qui tu hantes, je te dirai qui tu es"

– On est semblable à ceux qu'on fréquente.

"Mieux vaut être tête de souris que queue de lion"

– Vaut mieux être à la tête d'une petite entreprise que subalterne dans une grosse.

"Dieux est parti, les enfants s'amusent"

– Enoncé ayant souvent trait à la météorologie: à propos d'une période de mauvais temps qui se prolonge.