

RESIGNATION OF FATHER ALGUÉ FROM THE PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU

We have received the following note from Sr. Miguel Selga, Acting Director, under date of December 7, 1925:

I regret to announce the resignation of Rev. José Algué, as Director of the Weather Bureau of the Philippine Islands, effective December 31, 1925. Father Algué left Manila for Spain on September 14, 1924; poor health and failing eyesight prompted his resignation.

The above note indicates the withdrawal from active service of a distinguished meteorologist. Father Algué went to the Manila Observatory some 30 years ago from Habana, and subsequently became its director. In this capacity in 1900 he reorganized the weather service of the Philippines, inaugurating the use of methods and apparatus in accordance with the practice of the U. S. Weather Bureau. From that time, the record of the Philippine Weather Bureau under his guidance has been one of increasingly important service, particularly in the study and forecasting of tropical hurricanes in that part of the world. Father Algué's great contribution to the literature of tropical storms is his well-known "Cyclones of the Far East," published in Manila in 1904.—*B. M. V.*

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

We are in receipt of information from Dr. Anton Réthly, formerly of the Hungarian Meteorological and Magnetic Institute and Secretary of the Hungarian Meteorological Society, indicating that he is in Angora proceeding with the establishment of the new Turkish meteorological service. The following extracts are translated from his letter:

My institute is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture. * * * The first steps are to establish an observatory at Angora and to issue monthly bulletins beginning with that for November; to enter into relations with the Constantinople observatory (which is independent, and, properly speaking, an astronomical institution), and the erection of an observatory in the summer of 1926 at Erzerum. The setting up of 12 stations, 6 of the first order and 6 of the second, together with 50 rainfall stations, is contemplated for the following year, and from then on the establishment of 15 meteorological stations annually, and 50 rain-gage stations in the interest not only of the climatology of the country but of agriculture and hydrography as well.

FOOTNOTES AND CITATIONS IN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW

In order that the REVIEW may comply with a request that the scientific publications of the Department of Agriculture adhere to a uniform procedure in the matter of footnotes and citations, the editor bespeaks the cooperation of contributors in following a somewhat different plan than that in effect heretofore. In the following memorandum, "footnotes" are understood to mean all comments not requiring a reference to literature, and a "citation" is a reference to literature without comment by the contributor.

Hitherto both footnotes and citations have usually been referred to by means of superior numbers (numbers placed above the line) in the text, and have run consecutively from beginning to end of a given contribution. In future, the following practice will be followed:

Footnotes will be indicated as heretofore by superior numbers referring to corresponding superior numbers which stand at the head of footnotes in the body of the manuscript between broken lines to set them off from the body of the text. These footnotes will be numbered consecutively from beginning to end of the contribution. They will form a series quite apart from the citations.

Citations of literature will be made by placing numbers in parentheses in the line of text, the numbers running consecutively from beginning to end of the contribution, and referring to a list at the end of the contribution called "Literature Cited." Each entry in this list will preferably be composed of author's name, year of publication, title of article, and reference to journal in which it may be found, arranged as follows:

LITERATURE CITED

- (1) BLAIR, T. A.
1917. SOME TEMPERATURE CORRELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. *Mo. Wea. Rev.*, 45: 444.
- (2) WALKER, SIR G. T.
1924. CORRELATIONS IN SEASONAL WEATHER. *Memoirs of the Indian Met'l. Dept.*, 24: parts 4 and 9.

A combination of footnote and citation will sometimes be desirable. The citation number should in that case be accompanied by a footnote number, in the text, though the citation number need not appear in the footnote.

The new plan is being followed for the first time in the December, 1925, issue of the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, to which readers are referred for examples.—*B. M. V.*

EDITORIAL REVISION

It is deeply gratifying to the editors of the REVIEW to note the spirit of cooperation shown by the great majority of contributors in discussing editorial changes in their manuscripts. The problem of revision is a delicate one. It requires that the editors shall be constantly vigilant lest in their endeavor to assist the author toward clear and concise expression they shall inject some turn of thought not desired by him. Over 30 years ago the late Prof. Cleveland Abbe expressed so well the point of view we try to maintain, that we reprint his note here in full:

The authors whose papers appear in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW will sometimes observe that changes have been made in their phraseology, sentences have been omitted, textual matter converted into tabular matter, explanatory notes added by the Editor, etc. As these changes have been made in good faith and under the conviction that they avoid introducing problematic questions, make the text of the article clearer, and increase its value to the readers of the REVIEW, therefore the Editor hopes they will not be taken amiss, and that his changes will not be considered as a case of officious meddling. No one can have the interests of the REVIEW more thoroughly at heart than the Editor. His duty is to make it a medium of instruction to all. Whenever practicable, suggested changes in manuscript have been referred back to the respective authors for their approval, but in a few cases this has not been practicable. In all cases the aim has been, not to put new ideas and words into an author's text, but to simply restate clearly the position that each author takes in reference to his own subject.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA, DECEMBER, 1925

[Abstract of report by Señor J. B. Navarrete, El Salto Observatory, Santiago, Chile]

December in general was characterized by atmospheric instability in far southern South America, due to the frequent passage of depressions.

Though anticyclonic conditions held until the 3d, thereafter a succession of LOWS, with but one HIGH on the 10th-11th intervening, gave unsettled weather, rains and winds until the 17th. The situation was then reversed, anticyclonic weather until the 30th being interrupted by only one important depression, on the 22d and 23d.

In general, while the above mentioned cyclonic activity characterized the more southerly area of the South Pacific, central Chile enjoyed prevalingly fine weather, with temperatures reaching 30°C. to 33°C. (86°F. to 91.4°F.) in the shade.—*B. M. V.*