The American S. S. Eldridge, Capt. F. W. Brooks, Observer R. B. Devenpeck, Taku, China, toward Seattle, was involved on the 8th to 11th in a cyclone which, on the 7th, was leaving the Japanese coast. On the 11th the wind, which was of irregular strength, attained its maximum observed force, 11 from the west-northwest, in 49° 55' N., 178° 15' W. From the 11th to the 13th the Great Storm Center, American S. S. President Jefferson, Capt. F. R. Nichols, Observer C. H. Moen, Orient toward Seattle, encountered rough weather, the highest wind force of which, SSE. 10, occurred in 52° N., 145° W., on the 11th. The Japanese S. S. Fukuyo Maru., Capt. A. Tokagi, Observer S. Terasaki, experienced a whole gale from the west-southwest in 39° 41' N., 155° 34' W., on the 13th, lowest pressure 28.66 inches.

On the 16th the Aleutian low reached its maximum activity, and no gales were that day reported from northern waters. On the 17th the great storm center began to deepen and gales again set in to the southward over northern Japan, occasioning gales over a considerable area. On the 18th pressure dropped below 29.00 inches at Dutch Harbor, and in latitude 47° 28' N., longitude 172° 13' E., the Japanese S. S. Africa Maru fell in with fresh to strong gales which culminated in a force of 11 from the west-by-north, lowest pressure 28.66 inches.

On both the 20th and 25th storms entered the ocean over northern Japan, occasioning gales over a considerable area to the eastward. Through the latter of these storms particularly, moderate to strong gales occurred from the 26th to the 28th over a stretch of sea embraced between the 35th and 45th parallels, 150th and 170th meridians of east longitude. On the 27th to the 30th the gale area extended between the 35th parallel and the Aleutians, as far eastward as 170° W.

Gales also occurred off the American coast to the northward of California on the 23rd to the 24th, owing to the cyclone which, appearing to the westward of British Columbia on the 22nd, moved inland on the 23rd and 24th. But the highest wind velocities, force 10 from a north-westerly direction, noted over the main traversed routes during the last decade of November occurred on the 28th near 45° N., between 160° and 170° E., and were reported by the American S. S. Devoy and the British S. S. Empress of Canada.

FOUR TYPHOONS IN THE FAR EAST DURING OCTOBER, 1923.

By Rev. José Coronas, S. J.

Four typhoons were shown by our weather maps of the Far East during the first half of the month of October, although only one of them influenced the weather in the Philippines, the other three being rather typhoons of the Ladrone or Caroline Islands. There was not a single typhoon noticed after the 12th.

The first typhoon appeared on the 3d to the south of Guam in about 10° latitude N. and 145° longitude E. It moved northwestward between Guam and Yap on the 3d; it inclined to NW., on the 4th, and it probably filled up on the 7th not far from 134° or 135° latitude E., 23° or 24° latitude N.

The second typhoon was simultaneous with the preceding one and was quite clearly shown by the observations of Guam on the 3d and 4th. We have no means to decide whether it was a well-developed typhoon or only a depression. Its center was about 150 miles to the NNW. of Guam on the 3d, moving NW. It probably recurved northeastward on the 4th near 144° longitude E. and 18° latitude N. It was impossible to follow it after the 5th.

The third and most important typhoon of the month was shown by our weather maps on the 5th to the E. of central Luzon in about 130° longitude E. and near 10° latitude N. After moving slowly W. by N. for about two days, it took on the 7th a decided northerly direction, thus dispersing the danger for the Philippines; the center was then about 250 miles east of Luzon not far from 126° longitude E. The typhoon moved NNE. on the 8th and NE. on the 9th and the following days. When the center was passing close to the Loochoos on the 9th, our weather maps showed that it was a very well developed and intense typhoon. The center passed close to the southeastern coast of Japan on the 11th.

The approximate positions of the center at 6 a. m. of 8th to 11th are as follows:

October 8th, 6 a. m. 20° 30' latitude N., 129° 20' longitude E. October 9th, 6 a. m. 24° 35' latitude N., 127° 35' longitude E. October 10th, 6 a. m. 28° 20' latitude N., 122° 15' longitude E. October 11th, 6 a. m. 33° 50' latitude N., 139° 45' longitude E.

The fourth typhoon was altogether simultaneous with the one of the Loochoos just mentioned. It appeared on the 5th and 6th to the NE. of Guam in about 17° latitude N. and 150° longitude E. It moved NW. and recurved northeastward on the 9th. At 6 a. m. of the 9th the center was situated about 200 miles east of the Bonins.

A DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOOON IN THE PHILIPPINES, NOVEMBER 16 TO 18, 1923.

By Rev. José Coronas, S. J.

This typhoon was clearly shown by our weather map of the 15th, 6 a. m., about 200 or 250 miles to the east of the southern part of Samar near 139° longitude E. and 11° latitude N. It moved at the beginning W. by N., reaching the central part of Samar in the morning of the 18th. The center traversed Samar in a westerly direction, passing close to our stations of Borongan, Cabalogan, and Calbayog, and causing great damage.