THE VERTICAL DECREASE OF TEMPERATURE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Within the last ten years, several stations have been established in hilly and mountainous regions of the archipelago. It is possible now with the data thus far collected to derive the vertical decrease of temperature.

Material. - The material, on which this report is based, is derived from the maximum and minimum temperatures observed every day at the following places: Bontoc, Mountain, 945 meters; Bokod, Mountain, 850 meters; Atok, Mountain, 1570 meters; Mirador, Mountain, 1512 meters; Disdis, Mountain, 600 meters; Silang, Cavite, 325 meters; Indang, Cavite, 315 meters; Alfonso, Cavite, 415 meters; Mendez Nuñez, Cavite, 565 meters; Lipa, Batangas, 315 meters; Lucban, Tayabas, 435 meters; Biaong, Cebu, 160 meters; Camp Keithley, Lanao, 700 meters; Ganassi, Lanao, 680 meters; Sumilao, Bukidnon, 740 meters.

For every town the average of the maximum and minimum was taken as the mean temperature. Whenever available, the observations for the comparison stations were taken from the book of Rev. José Coronas, S. J. entitled The Climate and Weather of the Philippines 1903-1918. There is no reasons to entertain any serious suspicion against the accuracy of the observations. The two weak points are: first, save few instances, the height of the places is only approximately known, by means of aneroid barometers or altimeters; second, the distance between the foot of the vertical of the mountain stations and the foot of the vertical of the low-level station, used as standard, is several miles in many cases.

General value. - The comparison of Atok, Bokod, Santo Tomas,