

Surigao - Butuan - Mambajao - Cagayan .- These four stations may be considered as representatives of the weather in the northern part of Mindanao. With the exception of Surigao, which is open to the Pacific, the other stations face the sea of Mindanao.

Surigao.- Surigao is the capital of a province that has an area of 2888 square miles and a population of about 130000 inhabitants. The alternate succession of the NE and S winds is mainly responsible for the principal features of the climate of Surigao. The amihan or NE wind blows steadily, at times furiously, from October to March, bringing with it blinding rains, heavy seas and gloomy skies. From April to the end of June the prevailing winds over the eastern coast of Mindanao are from the E during the day and from the W and WN throughout the night well up until about 10 a.m.; under these conditions the weather is good and the sea is smooth. The true dry season is from July to the beginning of October, when the NW and SW wind prevails, rendering the strait of Surigao very rough, but leaving the sea very smooth, south of Tugas Point. Both in December and January, the mean monthly rainfall of Surigao is over half a meter. The rainfall of the six months, October to March is more than double the precipitation collected during the other six months. Out of the seven days of the week, it rains on four of them, during the period October to March. Further south of Surigao, the annual rainfall of Cateel in 1926 was 5061.4 mm. From 1920 to 1929, monthly rainfalls equal to or higher than 1000 have been recorded at Cateel, four times in January, and once both in December and February. In the