Table No. 4 Turning of Wind at 4000-5000 m level and Weather during the following 24 hours

	Anticlockwise cases	%	Clockwise cases	%	Steady cases	%	Variable cases	%	Total
Rain	6	17	8	42	5	22	0	0	19
Clear	8	22	5	26	6	26	2	40	21
Cloudy	22	61	6	32	12	52	3	60	43
Total	36		19		23		5		83

For the Second International Polar Year, our Institute has established two mountain stations, one at the summit of the sacred Tai-shan, Lat. 36° 16', Long. 117° 12', Alt. 1,307 m and the other at the top of famous O-mei-shan, Lat. 29° 28', Long 103° 41', Alt 3,383 m Hourly observations of meteorological elements are made since August 1 of this year. At Peiping (formerly Peking) kites are flown on the international dates, and at Nanking arrangements have been made for aeroplanes to carry "Flugmeteorograph" to the height of 5-6 Kms twice a month.—*Cocking Chu*, Institute of Meteorology, Republic of China, Nanking, Nov 30, 1932

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MANILA OBSERVATORY

It was in 1865 after a very destructive typhoon passed over Manila that the founder of the future Manila Observatory, namely Fr Frederick Faura, S.J, began to study the nature of these storms in order to forecast them. He supplied the various Jesuit missions throughout the Islands with instruments and it was not long before he had extensive material to study He was not able, however, to make any dependable forecast until 1879, when he was able to give the people of Manila a warning that in three days a typhoon would pass close to the city. Only the port authorities believed him and they forbade the shipping to leave the harbor. Consequently, when the typhoon arrived there was no loss of life and only little loss of property. The result of this meant that Fr. Faura's work became a government department and the Observatory, of which he was director, became the central office of the government weather bureau. So, from 1881, Fr Faura was a government employee with the responsibility of warning the public of approaching typhoons. As far as the writer can find out, Fr. Faura made these forecasts without daily reports from a network of stations and their accuracy is a tribute to his skill in analyzing the data collected under his direction

The second stage of the growth of the Manila Observatory began when it became a government institution When the telegraph service was installed and men were trained to take charge of the stations, thus relieving the Jesuits who had heretofore collected the information needed, Fr Faura was able to give more certain reports and give them more promptly When cable communication with the neighboring countries became a reality, and Fr. Faura could obtain data from a larger territory, he found his services in great demand And so the Observatory expanded in organization and influence. Other departments were added in the course of time so that when Fr Faura died in 1897, he left a flourishing institution giving the public accurate and timely warnings