THE "TARLAC" TYPHOON, SEPTEMBER 18 TO 27.

This cyclone deserves an important place in the annals of the Philippine storms. We have called it by the name of "Tarlac," for the reason that it caused the wreck of a ship bearing that name, not far from Borongan on the eastern coast of Samar. It is true that owing to the prompt action of the "Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas" to which the ship belongs, they were able to save the vessel, and, after the necessary repairs are made, she will again ply the waters of these seas; but this will only be accomplished after an expenditure of about ₱90,000.

Origin.—Once more the importance of the station in Yap, Western Carolines, has been demonstrated. The stations on the eastern coasts of Samar and Mindanao did not show certain signs of a typhoon until early on the morning of the 22d; nevertheless, owing entirely to the telegrams received from Yap, the Manila Observatory was able on the morning of the 20th to announce the existence of the storm in a telegram to Japan, Formosa, the China coast and Indo-China:

September 20th, 9 a. m.: Typhoon W of Yap (Western Carolines); direction unknown.

The ordinary weather note of the 20th published in the newspapers of Manila gives the same warning in the following words:

20th, 12.15 p. m.: A new typhoon appeared last night about west of Yap; its actual direction can not yet be ascertained. It will probably influence the weather of the Philippines within one or two days.

Although it was not considered necessary to hoist any storm signal in the Philippines until the morning of the 22d, when there was no longer any doubt that the typhoon threatened to cross the Archipelago, still the fact that on the 20th a cyclonic center existed to the west of the Carolines was sufficient to make everyone alert on the following days and act with greater promptness in hoisting the proper signals as soon as the farthermost eastern stations of the Philippines gave the first signs of the atmospheric disturbance.

For the purpose of showing more clearly the point or place of origin of this typhoon, we publish here a table containing the observations taken at Yap from September 17 to 21:

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT YAP, WESTERN CAROLINES, SEPTEMBER 17 TO 21, 1908.

Date and hour.	Pressure.	Difference in 24 hours.	Wind.		Weather.	Rainfall (daily total).
			Direction.	Force.		
September 17:	*mm.*	*mm.*		*0–12.*		*mm.*
6 a. m	759.47	+0.01	NE	1	c	
2 p. m	57.75	—0.13	NE	3	c	2.5
September 18:						
6 a. m	57.46	—2.01	NE	3	o	
2 p. m	55.88	—1.87	NE	4	o	5.3
September 19:						
6 a. m	55.34	—2.12	ESE	5	o	
2 p. m	55.48	—0.40	NE	4	o	20.3
September 20:						
6 a. m	55.34	0	ESE	4	o	
2 p. m	54.83	—0.65	ESE	5	c	38.9
September 21:						
6 a. m	57.00	+1.66	NE	1	o	
2 p. m	56.06	+1.23	NE	3	o	34.8

According to these data, it seems that the typhoon was forming south of Yap on the 17th and 18th; and since the fall in the barometer, although moderate, was not very pronounced, the formation of the center must have taken place at a considerable distance from that station. On the 20th the winds were steady from ESE, a fact that situated the center to the WSW. Probably it was then somewhat farther from Yap than on the previous day, supposing that it had moved