THE FORMOSA EARTHQUAKE ON JANUARY 5, 1917.

1. There were destructive earthquakes on Aug. 28 and Nov 15, 1916 in the central part of the island Formosa.¹⁾ The people of that districts had not time enough to mend their destroyed or broken houses before the other destructive one visited nearly the same region on Jan. 5, 1917.

2. The instrumental observations of this earthquake at several stations are as follows:—

Station	Time		Maximum Motion		Δ (True epicentral distance)
	<i>h</i>	<i>m</i>	Amplitude	Period	
Taiyû	I	49	50.0	16,000	7.5
Taihoku	,,	50	9.0	2,975	1.6
Tainan	,,	50	20.0	8,750	3.3
Taito	,,	51	27.0	11,250	3.5
Nagasaki	,,	52	58.0	350	17.0
Hukuoka	,,	53	24.0	—	4.8
Zinsen	,,	53	7.0	—	—
Oosaka	,,	54	58.0	125	12.0
Mizusawa	,,	55	0.0	45	—

where time is the central standard time of Japan i.e. the mean time of the meridian 135°E.

3. The epicenter of this earthquake determined by K. Kondo, the director of the Taihoku Meteorological Observatory, lies near Horisya ($\lambda=120.9^\circ$ $\varphi=24.0^\circ$) The area on which houses were destroyed or broken is 204 *km.*²

4. After shocks. A primary school instructor who passed that night under trees, counted 93 after shocks up to 6 o'clock on the morning. The seismograph of the Taiyû Observatory record-

1) Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan 36th Year, No. 1. Jan. 1917.

ed such number of after shocks as,

Number of shock	12	8	14	0	5
Date	5	6	7	8	9

among them the shock occurred on 7th at 3h 08m 02s was nearly as severe as the original one, and caused a great deal of damage.

5. Damage. The dead number 52, the seriously injured 40, slightly injured 43. The totally destroyed houses number 124, severely damaged 278 and 1783 houses were broken.

The frontispiece shows some views after the earthquake.

K. Hasegawa.