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110A  
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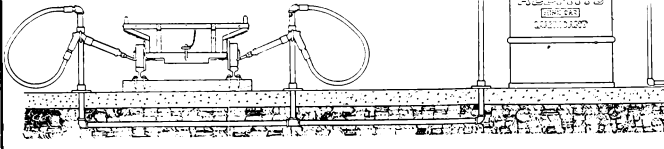
125  
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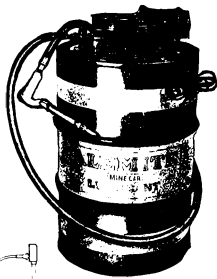
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Detail



## MINE CARS



**MODEL 6110  
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C-157-3-R. K.

# Basic Is Practical: This Piece Proves It

Following are excerpts from Benjamin Franklin's *Words to Those Who Are About to Go on a Sea Journey* transmuted into Basic. Basic is a completely adequate vocabulary of English, worked out at Oxford a few years ago, comprising only 850 words, about 700 of which are nouns. Spreading round the world rapidly, Basic may be mastered in a few weeks; also, anyone who masters Basic is in no further need of English study. Except he goes in for literature, his 850 Basic words are enough; and aided only by the purely technical terms, they will serve his every purpose even in the field of science; in business he will never be at loss for the right word.

Before launching into Franklin, let us add that Basic is closely kin to the English of the Bible, plain and powerful; a Basic literature is coming into vogue, Shakespeare, Defoe, Tolstoy, Shaw, China has yielded so quickly to Basic that means to put down quack teachers had to be found. Russia goes ahead under Mrs. Litvinov's enthusiasm. No

doubt Japan is to fall in line at once, and therefore Basic ought to be taken up practically in the Philippines, preferably by the schools, where, because of foundation of English already laid, mastery of it would soon give the Islands their common speech without more ado. The repute this would win them in the world can not be undermeasured, it is too desirable.

It is granted that what we have been writing must be akin to Basic. On this, the London *Times* argues:

"For their own sake, as well as for that of foreign learners, English-speaking people would do well to keep their own English as near as possible to the simplicity and the precision of Basic English."

Now let the reader follow Franklin in Basic, and see if anything is wanting in the true eloquence of language, simplicity and precision:

"When you are going to take a long sea journey, nothing is better than to keep it a secret till the minute of starting. If you do not, you will be troubled at all hours of the day by your friends

coming to see you, which not only takes up much-needed time but makes a thousand important things go out of your mind. Then, when you are on the ship and well out at sea, you are troubled by the memory of business not done, of payments you have not made, and of a number of things which you had in mind to take with you and which you are in need of every minute. Would it not be better to put an end to all this and to let anyone going on a journey get ready quietly without troubling him, so that he may give up one or two days, when all is done, to seeing his friends for the last time?"

"It is not at all times in one's power to say which ship's chief one will go with, though a great part of the pleasure of the journey is dependent upon this selection and though one is for a time necessarily limited to his company and in some measure under his authority. If he has good sense and is a pleasing sort of man, kind and good-humored, you will be so much the happier. One sometimes comes across men of this sort, but they are not common. However, if yours is not of this number, so long as he is a good seaman, who gives care and attention to the control of his vessel, you will have to do without the rest, because these are the most important qualities.

"Whatever right you may have, by your agreement with him, to the food he has taken on the

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## MANILAS

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## LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER  
Director, Bureau of Forestry



Demand in the United States during November remained relatively active. Two developments in this market during the month may be of interest to local producers, viz.: reduction of R. R. freight rates from the Southwest to the North and East in the United States, with similar reductions to other parts of the country impending; and the new trade agreement between the United States and Canada reducing the tariff on lumber imported from the latter country. What effect, if any, the above developments will have on Philippine lumber exports remains to be seen. There seems to be a tendency among local producers to minimize the importance of the above developments in view of the fact that luans do not compete directly with pine and other softwood exporters are more concerned about the proposed increase of conference rates between the Philippines and the United States, which would mean, if realized, an increase on the freight of Philippine lumber shipped to the west coast of the United States of at least P2.00 per M. board feet.

A decline of 16% over last month was registered of the lumber and timber exports to Japan. This is considered, however, merely temporary—it was mainly due to unusual rainfall during the month which made logging difficult. Other important foreign outlets for Philippine lumber and timber during the month under review were: China, Great Britain, British Africa and Australia. Consumption in China aggregated 1,327,120 board feet, of which 239,064 board feet were in the form of timber, compared with only 26,464 board feet shipped to that market in October. This big rise in consumption is a reflection of a feeling of greater confidence in China following the nationalization of silver in that country. Steady shipments were made to Great Britain and British Africa. A decline was registered on lumber and timber exports to Australia compared with November of last year. This, however, was offset by the large shipment to that country the previous month. It has been reported that there is a growing market for Philippine woods in Australia and all that is necessary is a big trade expansion propaganda and care in inspection.

Demand in the local markets has kept up fairly well. Prices tend to be firm with upward tendency in view of the approach of the dry season. Mill production during the month was active. There were 19,653,126 board feet of lumber sawed during the period compared with 15,111,376 board feet in November, 1934, or an increase of 26%. Lumber deliveries from the mills exceeded production by 1.6%.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and the mill production and lumber inventories for the month of November, 1935, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:

Lumber and Timber Exports for the month of November

Destination	Board Feet	1935	Customs-Declared Value
Japan	5,415,752	P 85,824	
United States	2,421,888	181,539	
China	1,327,120	58,019	
Great Britain	243,376	19,058	
British Africa	319,272	19,832	
Australia	152,640	4,374	
Singapore	26,288	410	
Hongkong	12,296	773	

Destination	Board Feet	1934	Customs-Declared Value
Japan	8,673,888	P 151,437	
United States	2,424,432	172,074	
China	1,599,752	39,156	
Great Britain	370,122	35,803	
British Africa	287,472	22,033	
Australia	657,624	49,485	
Singapore			
Hongkong	2,968	151	
Spain	424	50	
Portuguese Africa	72,080	3,824	
New Zealand	35,192	2,709	
Italy	15,264	1,232	
Dutch East Indies	14,840	1,980	
Germany	12,296	1,223	
Guam	5,512	798	
Sweden	4,664	546	
Total	14,178,560	P 482,504	

NOTE:—This represents mostly solid log scale, that is, 424 board feet to a cubic meter.

For 49 Mills for the month of November  
Lumber Deliveries from Mills

Month	1935	1934
November	19,370,536	14,187,954
Month	Lumber Inventory	
	1935	1934
November	39,380,043	35,109,704
Month	Mill Production	
	1935	1934
November	19,053,126	15,111,376

NOTE:—Board Feet should be used.

### Basic Is Practical

(Continued from page 27)

ship for the use of the persons journeying with him, it is a good thing to have a private store, which you may make use of from time to time. It is necessary, for example, to have some good water, because the ship's water is frequently bad. But you will have to put it into bottles or you will not be able to keep it good. In addition, it is necessary to take with you good tea, coffee, chocolate, the sort of wine most pleasing to your taste, apple alcohol, dry fruits, nuts, sugar, capillars, acid fruits, rum, eggs in oil, and tinned soup, bread twice-cooked. As for fowls, it is very little use to take any with you, if you do not undertake the work of giving them food and getting them fat yourself. With the little care taken of them on the ship, they are almost all unhealthy and as hard as leather.

"All sailors are of the opinion that fowls have no idea when they have had enough water, and that, when water is freely given them, they generally put an end to themselves by taking overmuch. This opinion has been handed down from the time when there was little water and when it was necessary to take great care of it, and the outcome is that they give them water only every two days and even then in small amounts. They put this water into vessels sloping down on one side, which makes it go to

(Please turn to page 41)

white-winged galleons, skinned the dangerous way from Marseilles and Havre to Manila, carrying back the treasures of the east. Almost each week saw a French ship in the *puerto de Cebu y Manila*.

An actual manifest of 1838—one of the many romantic documents which are Consul Willouquet's hobby—in delicate scroll with the ink browned by nearly a century—is gone over.

This manifest shows that the French ship *Nicolas Geaure*, Captain P. Adam, leaving Manila July 3, 1838, for Havre, carried: 149 cases mother-of-pearl, 3,407 bags of coffee, 331 cases gum elemi, 21 cases of spices, 720 bales of Manila hemp, 521 parcels of bamboo (and perhaps rattan), 1 lot of sapan bark, dyewood, 13 cases of indigo, 5 cases of cigars, 2 boxes of sheet tin, 1 large plank, 1 small case of crepe de China, 2 cases of miscellaneous commodities. This was a typical French-destination manifest of that period.

No doubt the *grande planche* gleams today as a table-top in some French manor. Another use of Philippine wood, a most unexpected one, was to produce artificial coloring for certain French wines. Philippine rattan was the material for the cane of many a Beau Brummel.

Typhoons hurled some of the merchant ships into strange ports. Manila extracted them. Pirates robbed and murdered, had to be treated with, and crews rescued. The adventures of the consulate still live, in pen and ink. With the records, the consul relives those sudden times of stress, of derring-do.

His own part in the great upheaval of the 20th century won him the distinction of a War Cross and the Inter-Alleed decoration. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on February 2, 1929, for outstanding service to his government. Forty-eight years have been his, and a host of Manila friends wish him as many more.

\*Kenneth Romney, Jr., leaving Manila, seeks his brief association with the *Journal*, the work he did having been most satisfactory. Mrs. Betty Simpson will carry on his departments until further notice.

Basic Is Practical

(Continued from page 38)

the lower part, so that the fowls have to get upon one another's backs to come near it and some are unable even to put their mouths in. In this way they are troubled all the time by their need for water, their digestions are unable to do their work because the food is so dry, and they quickly get ill, and that is the end of them. Every morning there are dead ones among them, and these are dropped into the sea, while those which are used for the table are in such a condition that it is as much as one is able to do to get one's fork into them. To put this right, it is necessary to have a number of small divisions in their water vessels and to see that every one gets some water in it; but this is not generally done, if ever. For this reason, sheep and pigs are the best animals to take to sea for food, the sheep's meat being generally very good, and pig's meat first-rate.

"Possibly some of the food and stores I have here been talking about may not be needed at all, because of the care the ship's chief has taken to get in the right things. But, if this is so, you may give it away to the poor persons who are making the journey more cheaply and are living among the common sailors, with no right to the ship's food or to only that part of it which is used for the seaman's meals. These persons are sometimes ill and unhappy, and there are frequently women and young ones among them, who have no chance of getting those things of which I have been talking and of which, possibly, they have the greatest need. By making a donation among them of your unnecessary food, you may be of the greatest help to them. You may get them well again, keep them from death, and make them happy, which is at all times a most pleasing experience for a feeling mind."

—The Farum.

\*Alcohol's Note: A sweet drink made from a plant (A. Robinson Espinosa's recipe).

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