

Attractive Philippine Homes . . .

(Continued from page 6)

are beyond his purse. We recently saw a reception room walled with calantas, one of these very woods. The wood was as burlled as a Scotchman's brogue, it of course made a beautiful wall wood. Anyone intending to build a home could do no better than to consult the forestry bureau about woods and choose such as would, within the sum planned to be laid out, serve his purposes best. The present is a time when even the hardwoods can be bought at great bargains. Which reminds us to say, now is a good time to buy hardwoods against a time in the future when you may wish to build. For hardwoods keep, and stacking hardwood boards away to season only makes them the more fit to utilize when you want them.

If you want hardwood floors, as who does not, it is better to buy the lumber and season it at least a year before you plan to lay it. Which completes what this magazine has to say on its own account about more intelligent home building in the Philippines, trying to develop a home architecture fitting to this climate. But further suggestions on the subject will be welcome from our readers. Why not keep the discussion going until something practical comes of it. In particular, we should like to hear from architects.

Glancing of Our Coconut . . .

(Continued from page 6)

it does not hold out the hope that products of our coconut industry will much longer enjoy an unlimited duty-free market in the United States, unless the whole question is ironed out soon for intelligent action by congress. This industry is one whose perilous market situation strongly recommends itself to unbiased study by a joint Philippine-American economic commission; to the end that when regulation does come it will be supportable, based upon the reciprocal advantages of Philippine-American trade.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of January, 1934, via the Manila Railroad are as follows:

Rice, cavanes	225,894
Sugar, picul	1,059,731
Copra, picul	94,008
Desiccated Coconut, cases	7,406
Tobacco, bales	348
Lumber and Timber, Bd. Ft.	572,400

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks beginning December 23, 1933 and ending January 13, 1934 as compared with the same period for the year 1932-33 are given below:

FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADING

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		Increase or Decrease	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	Cars	Tonnage
Rice	833	591	9,372	6,343	242	3,029
Palay	146	138	1,534	1,494	8	40
Sugar	1,698	1,371	47,447	39,746	327	7,701
Sugar Cane	11,292	9,985	209,399	189,071	1,307	20,328
Copra	519	644	4,311	4,803	(125)	(492)
Coconuts	40	43	424	309	(3)	115
Molasses	266	106	8,260	2,939	160	5,321
Hemp	5	11	48	64	(6)	(16)
Tobacco	1	4	6	20	(3)	(14)
Livestock	6	11	28	55	(5)	(27)
Mineral Products	281	286	3,622	3,701	(5)	(79)
Lumber and Timber	138	149	3,712	3,773	(11)	(61)
Other Forest Products	4	3	47	16	1	31
Manufactures	115	98	1,329	1,085	17	244
All others including LCL	2,580	2,895	16,195	21,624	(315)	(5,429)
TOTAL	17,924	16,335	305,734	275,043	1,589	30,691

SUMMARY

Week ending Saturday, December 23, 1933	4,647	4,687	79,229	77,109	(40)	2,120
Week ending Saturday, December 30, 1933	3,519	2,695	57,971	44,301	824	13,670
Week ending Saturday, January 6, 1934	4,325	4,300	73,298	72,974	25	324
Week ending Saturday, January 13, 1934	5,433	4,653	95,236	80,659	780	14,577
TOTAL	17,924	16,335	305,734	275,043	1,589	30,691

NOTE: Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

The Kindley Reports On Cotabato

I

In the education bureau's records is one curious batch of reports from an invincible humorist, George C. Kindley, who was, 15 years ago, the bureau's school inspector and supervising teacher in one of the more primitive sections of the Mindanao wilderness where farm schools for pagan boys were being established. Excerpts from Kindley's inimitable reports are very diverting. At Maramag, for example, he had a teacher named Aniceto Ykat. Traveling to see him on a Sunday, he found him spending the day with some of his patrons whose house was 30 feet up a tree in a small and handy accessible clearing.

"His friends were doing work in the higher branches . . . the ease and dexterity with which he scaled down that 30-foot bamboo pole suggested he is probably the proper man for that settlement."

At Maramag, Kindley found "everything up to the taste of even North H. Foreman";

who was a fastidious bachelor then master of the bureau's division under which Kindley worked.

From Maramag the party pushed on to Dumolog. "In this small clearing of less than 8 hectares were 12 very primitive sheds and houses, a teacher's house and a house for school that goes under the name of *municipal building*. Here the flourishing school had for pupils 21 Manobos, 2 Bukidnons, 2 Mohammedans and 7 nondescripts seated in a single row around the room, some well clothed, while "others as long a hoe handle were as naked as the stork landed them in the settlement." The teacher explained the absence of girls, "they had no clothes." Kindley asked the teacher to explain to the parents that in the clamor for education clothing was not a *sine qua non* in Dumolog; it was as far away as the third stem among civilized people; in fact it had almost disappeared along the coast of the United States, and that "we would be glad to have the girls come to school robed just as their brothers were."

When school dismissed that afternoon in Dumolog, the village headman divested himself of his Sunday shirt and donned a banana leaf in which he made an official call on Kindley. It was a custom to give food to strangers, so many villagers sanctioned the custom that Kindley soon had around him rice, chickens, eggs and fruits enough to ration a regiment. But it was his custom, and a bureau regulation, to pay for what he got; he chose what he wanted, paid for it, and returned most of the gifts with thanks for the villagers' sincere and practical hospitality.

The Christian teacher here, "in this most primitive settlement where a school has been established," had been there less than 2 months, but in that time had cleared 2 hectares of land, a hectare being 2 1/2 acres, and had planted part of it the second time, deer having destroyed the first planting. It had cost P72 to deliver classroom equipment, books and carpenter's tools to Dumolog from Kindley's station at Malaybalay, would cost P40 more to deliver garden tools there. Lace, tatting and teneriff were then stressed as needlework for girls; at Dumolog, Kindley supposed, "the entire

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REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
Addition Hills



January transactions exceed the total of December as well as January 1933. January 1932 business was only a little more than half that of January 1934. Only two transactions last month exceeded P50,000—one in Binondo and the other in Sampaloc.

Sales City of Manila
December 1933 January 1934

Sta. Cruz	P 137,767	P 132,239
Sampaloc	53,066	146,703
Tondo	95,378	76,324
Binondo	133,034	120,500
San Nicolas	27,500	55,500
Ermata	95,373	14,707
Malate	151,541	141,166
Paco	23,349	75,505
Intramuros	68,985	50,546
San Miguel	74,688	176
Sta. Mesa	1,000	
Quiapo	3,250	36,012
Sta. Ana	31,535	16,347
Pandacan	1,000	

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