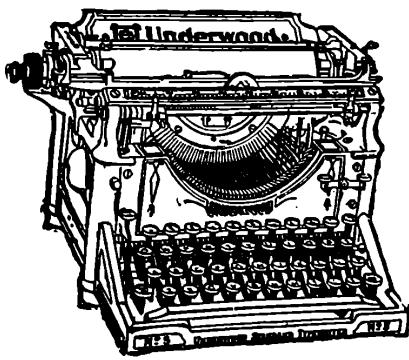


House Bill 2142, amending the Act appropriating P500,000 for construction and equipment of provincial hospitals.  
 H. 429, appropriating P20,000 for construction of a park in memory of Raja Baguinda at the top of Mt. Bud Dattu in Sulu.  
 H. 2363, amending postal savings bank act to require that authority for loans for insular buildings must be secured from the legislature.  
 H. 2724, increasing maximum value of states subject to summary settlement from P3,000 to P6,000.00.  
 H. 2727, authorizing Director of Lands to sell certain lots in Cebu, to original claimants at assessed value.  
 H. 2900, authorizing Director of Posts to negotiate telegraph and radio conventions with foreign countries in the same manner as postal convention are now authorized.  
 H. 2945, requiring payment by the government of premiums on bonds of bonded employees.  
 H. 2960, reducing vacation leave of government employes from 18 to 12 days and increasing accrued leave from 24 to 30 days.  
 H. 3024, amending the act regulating the business of furnishing bond in civil and criminal cases.  
 H. 3057, removing Manila Railroad Company from control of Public Service Commission except with regard to rates.  
 H. 3232, appropriating P500,000 for the promotion of agricultural and vocational education.

**BILLS VETOED**

House Bills No. 2771 and 3066, granting a franchise for manufacture of ice.  
 House Bill No. 3245, purporting to grant a franchise of the operation of a taxicab service in Manila.  
 House Bill No. 764, amending general orders 68 by prohibiting the issuance of a warrant of arrest against persons charged with violation of ordinances, misdemeanors and special laws involving slight penalties.  
 Senate Bill No. 406, declaring as public pastures all coronal lands in Catanduanes.  
 House Bill No. 2178, specifying persons eligible for Philippine citizenship.  
 House Bill No. 2978, providing that all Justices of the Peace and Auxiliary Justices of the peace now in the service offices be retired upon attaining the age of 65 years.  
 House Bill No. 2472, making unlawful the direct or indirect deduction or discount by the purchaser from weight or measure in sales of certain products.  
 Appropriation Bill, appropriating P150,000 for salaries and per diems of aids to the governor general.  
 Appropriation Bill, allotting the sum of P144,000 for the establishment of branches of the University of the Philippines, in Vigan, Lingayen, Legaspi and Iloilo.  
 House Bill No. 1328, providing that all investigations of irregularities in municipalities must be made by the municipal board or council.  
 House Bill No. 3359, imposing a tax upon persons engaged in recruiting laborers for work outside the Philippines.



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**A Critique of the Philippine Sugar Industry**  
By WALTER ROBB

The occasion of the return to the Philippines of H. Atherton Lee, sugar technologist, to reassume his old position with the Philippine Sugar Association as director of experimental work, seems a good one to employ in a glimpse of the situation in the sugar industry from the viewpoint of the man outside the industry who has a natural interest in its continued prosperity because of all that it weighs in the general welfare of the islands. The sugar industry gives wider employment in the islands with each succeeding year, and wages to labor employed in specified branches of the industry tend to rise. Each additional central established, and many are being established, widens the demand for labor in every rank from managers down to field hands.

The centrals have a direct demand for machinery, they also create a demand for it among the planters whose cane they grind; and all along the line, since there is an interrelationship among industries, industry and commerce benefit by these extensions. Communities benefit too. The sanitary villages at the mills are models, provided with the necessities and many of the conveniences of the times that conduce toward the installation of similar services in neighboring towns. The railway systems connected with the mills are by-paths into the towns. All these things sum up into more trade and more facilities for trade; they benefit farmers growing other crops than cane by stimulating the demand for these other products and providing the means, cash for work done, for gratifying these demands.

Also, one year with another there is improvement in the sugar industry. Men whose judgment is trustworthy commend the efficiency of the centrals, rating them with the best in the world; and so much technical talent has come to the islands from Hawaii that, taken with that developed here, notably at the college of agriculture, the centrals are well managed and well staffed. Nor is the unskilled labor much complained of, by the centrals; it is the same labor as is employed in Hawaii, queen of sugar lands, where it remains in steady demand.

Port facilities are not as good as they should be, at the sugar points, but stevedoring is first rate and some remarkable loading records have been made. Besides, provision has just been made for improving the largest sugar port, Iloilo, and work continues at Pulupandan.

Perfection hasn't been reached and never will be, but modernization of port facilities does occur, with something, much or little, done each year. The idea of improvement, seized long ago, is never abandoned; it is accepted as the norm of what to do.

Nor are ships lacking, of the best type, to carry the manufactured product off to market in America. If all could be said about the plantations as can be said and is indeed everywhere manifest concerning all other branches of the industry, it would be worth so much to the United States that she would never entertain the notion for a moment of doing anything to curtail or injure it. She would not think of imposing a tariff restriction (such as is being talked of now), and she would want the annual crops to be as large as possible. They would mean a great deal to her, in the manufactures of her own that she could exchange for them. They do now mean a great deal to her, but it

*(Continued on page 18)*

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(Continued from page 12)

is a question whether they mean enough; for they certainly do not afford the market that they might.

Fertilization of cane has been introduced upon the plantations, and with remarkable results. To Mindoro, the only moderately successful pioneer, we may perhaps look for the origin of this practice, but when Lee was here before it was his principal work to extend it



H. Atherton Lee, Back from Hawaii and welcomed in our sugar industry. He becomes director of experimental work for the Sugar Association.

throughout Negros, where yields per hectare doubled. But they doubled from a figure far too low; and larger as they now are, they are still too low. Hawaii takes 200 piculs of sugar from a hectare per year, with a growing period

**TOBACCO REVIEW**

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



**Raw Leaf:** In view of the inferior quality of this year's crop the big Manila factories have stopped their buying activities in Cagayan and Isabela. Most of the quantities that are yet in the hands of the farmers is being bought up at low prices by Chinese dealers and exporters for speculative purposes. Export ship-

ments during November maintained a satisfactory volume. Contracts for American wrapper leaf in considerable quantities have been concluded by local factories. November shipments were as follows:

*Leaf Tobacco and Scrap*  
Kilos

Algeria	20,880
China	7,773
Hongkong	22,068
Japan	514,383
North Atlantic (Europe)	130,953
Spain	1,716,858
United States	45,207

Total exports, leaf. . . . . 2,458,122

**Cigars:** Unfavorable circumstances continue to adversely affect the Manila cigar trade in the United States market. Comparative figures are as follows:

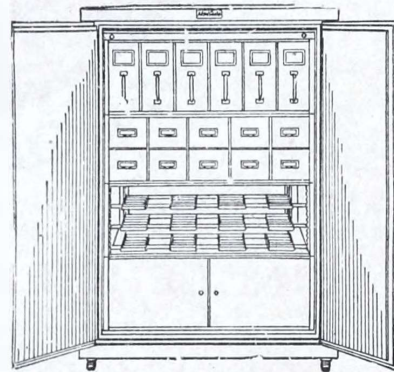
November 1927	16,378,266
October 1927	17,972,202
November 1926	17,506,448

of 18 months, and Java takes 220 per hectare. To equal Hawaii the Philippines must have almost three hectares to her one, and a little more to equal Java.

Few if any Philippine plantations reach this general average, let alone exceeding it materially, as many Hawaiian and Javan plantations must. The question arises, if Filipinos work well enough and intelligently enough in Hawaii to bring about these yields, why can not they be approximated in the Philippines. No doubt they will be, in the fullness of time, but America likes to hustle along and she may become impatient—waiting for Philippine planters to doff old methods and adopt new ones. The solution is of course to be found by the experts, and for that reason it would be well to turn over the La Granja experimental station to the sugar association, since everything could then be undertaken on the plantation scale.

It makes no difference, in deciding about La Granja, what the bureau of agriculture has been able to do there. Possibly it has done very

well, the reports look as if it has. But it doesn't have the liaison connection with the planters which the association enjoys, the planters being a part of the association. If the association were given charge of La Granja, or such of it as is not let out under leases, the bureau of agriculture could do no less for the sugar industry and other farm industries than it does now, by devoting more attention to animal husbandry and the eradication of animal diseases. No reflection on the bureau or its work is made implied. But here is an industry with its own experts, and able to employ more of them if required. Its problems all concern plantatic methods, in all other branches it is on the high road to rich rewards. And it could take La Granja, run it as a practical plantation project on the returns from the crops, and demonstrate to one planter after another that plantations in these islands can be made prosperous on the cash-wage system.



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