

four times the then daily consumption of water in a period of twenty years.

"The watershed of the Angat river is located due north and adjacent to the Mariquina watershed. It occupies practically the whole of the eastern side of Bulacan province, adjacent to Tayabas. At Pared (the town near the projected dam) it covers an estimated area of 280 square miles, 173,200 acres, or about 2.6 times the area of the Mariquina watershed at Montalban dam. It is of a rugged nature, similar to the Mariquina watershed, has no lakes, ponds or swamps or large areas of level land. . . The dam at Pared is to be located in a deep gorge with sharply rising walls, and is more or less favorable for the location of a high dam. The gorge is quite narrow at this place, which means a very much shorter dam and consequently less masonry than would be needed for a dam of similar height elsewhere: on the Angat river."

But think of a city of Manila's population using 50 million gallons of water a day! It actually would do so, if the water could be supplied; and it does use 25 million gallons, with all services metered and wastage estimated lower than in American cities, not more than 25 per cent. In 1933 there were 3,000 services; in 1918, 8,000, and now there are 20,000. In accordance with the Carriedo will, water is furnished free to the poor. To Santa Clara convent and the Franciscans. The city is charged for its water, and on these grounds it is a customer of the water district, and the water system is maintained by the charges for the service, not by taxation.

The insular auditor, Ben F. Wright, has endeavored to get the city's debt to the water district paid, and thereby thrown a pretty case into the United States supreme court; so that as yet the sum due from the city remains a bill receivable, of doubtful worth.

When the water district took over administration of the water system from the city, in 1919, there was an annual deficit. Collections in 1918 were P625,000, expenditures P875,000, the deficit P250,000. (The interest on the P8,000,000 bonds annually is P320,000, at four per cent, and the sinking fund P155,000. An operating charge of P400,000 makes up the remainder of the 1918 expenses). If the city pays its \$200,000 for last year, the collections will be P1,180,000; deducting the city's bill, however, the collections were actually P1,280,000. Interest on the old bonds was P320,000, and on the new P125,000. The sinking fund was P156,000, and operations expense P399,000. This rounds out an expense of P1,000,000, to use approximations, and leaves a net profit to the water district of P280,000, or P180,000 if the city pays.

"We can install the new system, assuring Manila abundance of pure water for fifty years, without increasing the rates," is Gideon's parting assurance, as he leaves Manila the community where he rendered 23 years of work of the stamp generally commended by men able to weigh its worth.

ZAMBOANGA DROUTH COSTLY

From the Mindanao Herald:

Yesterday morning, May 7, the people of this community were filled with unadulterated joy when the clouds suddenly opened and poured forth a deluge of rain upon a parched and withering land. This was the first rainfall recorded in Zamboanga in 120 days.

The extent of the damage to agriculture would be hard to determine. The coconut trees, which are the main source of the province's wealth, have suffered enormously. It requires about one year for a coconut to mature, from flower to ripe nut, and as a large percentage of the flowers and small nuts have fallen from the trees, the

effect of this drought will be felt for months to come. A 50% shortage in copra production during 1926 would be a very conservative estimate.

This has been the first severe drought suffered in Zamboanga since 1912. We are fortunate that they do not come oftener, and it is probable that this region suffers less through drought than any other part of the Philippines.

It is possible we were becoming entirely too self-sufficient and an all-wise Providence caused this visitation to teach us to be more humble and not so inclined to crow over our superior advantages.

Anyhow, the rains have come in time for our rice and corn crops; the coconuts, hemp and rubber will be revived by the refreshing showers, and next year we will probably be even more cocky than ever before.



THE TRADE MARK THAT
GUARANTEES QUALITY

The
Trade-Mark
That Has
Identified
The Choicest
Manila Cigars
Since 1883

A Shape for Every Taste and Every One
A Source of Perfect Joy

Five La Minerva Cigars with
World-Wide Reputations

Czars
Monte Carlo
Fancy Tales
Excelentes
Monarcas

Sold Everywhere

La Minerva Cigar Factory, Inc.

2219 Azcarraga

Makers of the Choicest Cigars
Since 1883

Tel. 12-69

Myers-Buck Co., Inc.

Surveying and Mapping.

PRIVATE MINERAL
AND
PUBLIC LAND

230 Kaeßler Bldg.

Tel. 161