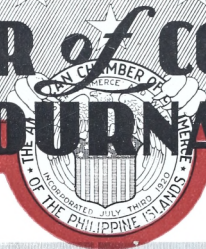


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Vol. 6 No. 1

January, 1926



Scenes on Davao Plantations: Left, Clearing Off the Forest; Upper Center, Cattle and Coconut Ranch; Lower Center, Bagobos; Right, Hemp Fields on the Slopes of Mount Apo

SPECIAL DAVAO NUMBER: THE PORT AND PROVINCE

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Map Supplement

Editorial: An Epic in Pioneering

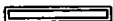
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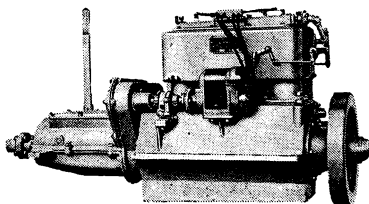
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Leading Plantations in the Davao Gulf Region

By N. H. DUCKWORTH, *President of the Davao Chamber of Commerce*

The opening of Davao as an ocean port finds the province furnishing about three fourths of the exports credited to the port of Zamboanga, and therefore fully entitled to the new status as an import-export point in Southern Mindanao. Yet the development that has taken place is but a fraction of what may take place. Roads are almost entirely lacking in the province, and the plantations are only on lands near the coast where water transportation is available. The whole vast interior remains to be developed. In the present article I propose to outline a few major

opportunities to be on the watch, and pick off their victims from ambush.

The usual weapon was the spear. The country in the region of Batulaki, Caburan and Malita is very mountainous. From Batulaki to Malita the mountains extend to the shore line in many places, forming high cliffs at the water's edge. The valleys along this shore line are very fertile; they are excellent for plantations of both Manila hemp and coconuts. At Malita the flat country begins to widen, affording ample room for many plantations some distance from shore. The



Davao Hemp Plantation: Young Plants in Foreground and Producing Fields in Background Beyond Workmen Cottage

facts in respect to the principal plantations and settlements now contributing to the export trade in Manila hemp and Philippine copra.

Beginning at Sarangani channel (see map inclosed) there are a number of small holdings in valleys along the beach front. These small holdings extend through the districts of Batulaki and Caburan and are owned by Bagobos, which tribe has inhabited these districts from time prior to the discovery and conquest of the Philippines by Spain. The Bagobos, Manobos and Bilans comprise the principal pagan tribes of Davao and are to be found in small settlements through the province. They are best organized in the Batulaki, Caburan and Malita districts, where they have numerous small plantations. In these districts, which are from 40 to 80 miles from the town of Davao, the small plantations of the pagan tribes mentioned are near the coast, while in the districts nearer Davao they are farther inland, having no doubt been pushed back by later settlers, Spaniards, Filipinos, Japanese and Americans.

During the big immigration of Japanese into the Davao region, which occurred during the period from 1917 to 1920, there were some 40 Japanese murdered by these wild people, and in the majority of cases the killings were the direct result of land troubles. It is interesting to note that there is no record of any wild man being convicted for these murders. The Japanese did not follow the established practice of the Filipinos and settle in small barrios or communities for mutual protection. They took up small holdings separated in many instances by distances of several miles. This gave the tribesmen the op-

portunity to be on the watch, and pick off their victims from ambush.

country along the shore continues flat with a fairly wide stretch of plain up to Tubolan point, where the mountains touch the shore line again.

The rainfall through all the districts mentioned is fairly regular; only one or two droughts during ten years have done damage to hemp.

Luayan Plantation is along the shore just north of Caburan. It is the first large plantation passed after entering the gulf. This plantation was opened in 1912, and after trying to grow Castillo rubber, the owners switched to hemp and coconuts. There are now 6,500 coconut palms and 20,000 hills of hemp on the place. It is owned by Major Wegge, who is at present managing Cumasie Plantation, owned by Judge A. S. Crossfield of Manila.

Lamidam Plantation is owned by J. M. Johnson; it has about 2,000 coconut palms and 30,000 hills of hemp.

Calian and Lopuan plantations are owned by H. W. Pahl. Calian is rather a small place, with two or three thousand coconut palms and 10,000 to 15,000 hills of hemp. Lopuan has 10,000 coconut palms and 20,000 to 35,000 hills of hemp.

We are simply tracing the district bordering the gulf.

Lawa, known as the Mount Apo Plantation Company, is mine. The improvements are 18,000 coconut palms and 30,000 hills of hemp.

Talagutan Plantation is owned by Marayo, a Filipino. He has 4,000 to 5,000 coconut palms and 20,000 hills of hemp.

Lais Plantation and Trading Company is chiefly the property of H. Peabody.

Improvements are 150,000 hills of hemp and 12,000 coconut palms.

Malita Culaman Plantation Company is owned by the estate of O. V. Wood. It is the leading plantation in this section of the gulf region. Improvements are 20,000 coconut palms and 180,000 hills of hemp. In the town of Malita are many Chinese traders who buy the larger portion of the hemp produced on the many small plantations near this point.

Lacapon Plantation is managed by W. T. Patstone. Improvements are 11,000 coconut palms and 75,000 hills of hemp.

Tubalan is a fine harbor, a small bay. In the valley at the head of the bay are several small plantations owned by Filipinos. Three Chinese traders are located at this point.

Basiawan Plantation is owned by George Van It. It is a new plantation, just being opened up.

Cumasie Plantation is the Crossfield property. Improvements are 17,000 coconut palms and approximately 16,000 hills of hemp. Malang Plantation is also at this point. The owner is O. Hughes, who does considerable trading with the wild people. He probably handles more *bio* or *lumbang* nuts than any other trader in the gulf region. The oil from the *bio* nut is used in the manufacture of high grade varnishes. (If readers of the Journal are interested in seeing how the oil is extracted, they can find a quaintly equipped Chinese factory on *collé* Tctuan. A visit to the place will reward them. The word "Lumbang" appears on the sign over the door.—Ed.)

At Padada there are two principal plantations, those of the Mindanao Estates Company and the Christensen Plantation Company. Both are managed by Edward E. Christensen. The Mindanao Estates plantation has 15,000 coconut palms and 75,000 hills of hemp. The Christensen plantation has 6,000 coconut palms and 16,000 hills of hemp. It might be well to mention that beyond Malalag the country opens into a wider plain which reaches its greatest depth back of Padada and Digos, the next plantation northward. Digos Plantation is owned by the estate of B. A. Crumb, administered by W. H. Cohn. There are 300,000 hills of hemp on the plantation, worked chiefly by Japanese tenants. Digos is the farthest point southward from Davao at which there are Japanese planters.

Santa Cruz is a municipality and has a number of small plantations near it. Also, it is a great trading center for Chinese. There are Chinese traders at Coronon and Astorga, which are just north of Santa Cruz.

Dalialon is a barrio of the town of Davao, capital and main port of the province. The Furakawa company, Japanese, is established at Dalialon and claims to have a million of hemp on the company's lands alone. It operates its own press and buys considerable hemp from both Japanese planters and Chinese traders in the district. More hemp is produced in Dalialon than in any other district on the gulf. This is due to the many Chinese dealers at Dalialon, who extend their trading operations miles back into the interior. Bato Plantation is the principal one owned by Japanese in this district, excepting of course the numerous plantations operating under the Furakawa Plantation Company.

R. E. McFie owns a plantation in this district. He has 40,000 hills of hemp, all cultivated under the tenant system.

During this year (1925), all plantations having Japanese tenants have agreed to let the tenants sell the hemp at auction. The sales are conducted weekly and are at

tended principally by Chinese dealers, who make a practice of buying all in. (The term *all in* means without grading, this taking place after the hemp reaches the dealer or when it goes to the Davao market.—Ed.) The plantation owners reserve the right to buy the hemp at equal prices with the bidders.

Taloma is also a barrio of Davao. The Ohta Development Company, Japanese, has its offices and warehouses at Taloma, where it likewise has a dock and baling station. The company is reported to control several plantations operated by tenants, total plantings being three million hills of hemp. As on other plantations, the tenants hold weekly auctions. Taloma has many Chinese traders. The "B. F. T." maintain a warehouse for loose hemp at Taloma. There is a fairly good road leading into the interior to a place called Mintal. This is a great Japanese center and it is around this place that most of the Ohta holdings are situated. Captain J. L. Burchfield owns a plantation on this road, about four kilometers from Taloma, the Taloma Plantation Co., Inc., having 350,000 hills of hemp chiefly under the tenant system.

This brings us up to the town of Davao. The shipping point is the barrio of Santa Ana, where are situated the hemp warehouses and the pier. The officers of the export houses are here; a lively community is developing. Adjacent plantations are situated up the Davao river. The town is on the north bank. The river empties into the gulf a short distance below the town, near Santa Ana. With the exception of Juan Anad, the owners of up-river plantations are Filipinos. Considerable quantities of hemp are shipped down the river and bought by Chinese dealers in Davao.

There are several small holdings between Davao and Banawan, the first town north, situated on the coast of the gulf. Banawan Plantation is owned by Japanese. They are represented in Davao by K. Kiyomoto, who also represents Lasang Plantation, another Japanese company. Banawan Plantation has 150,000 hills of hemp; it is worked by tenants. Lasang Plantation has 100,000 hills of hemp; it also is worked by tenants. In the immediate vicinity of Banawan and Lasang are many small holders, Japanese and Filipinos. There are Chinese traders at this point too.

We are now at the Tagum river. Launches of the type used on the gulf for towing purposes can ascend this river several miles. Japanese, Moros and Filipinos own numerous small plantations along the river. Chinese have located at advantageous trading points.

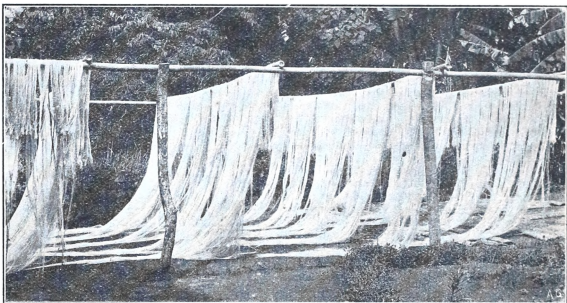
Madaum is often termed the key to the north end of the gulf, as the number of villages on the several trails leading into the back country from it would indicate. The Madaum Plantation Company has 965 hectares here under Torrens title. It is an American company and has a varied history. A. L. Baker is the present manager. It is estimated that small holders back of Madaum own together more than a million hills of hemp. There are several Chinese traders at Madaum. Cuambog is a small barrio where there are several Chinese traders, handling the product from numerous small holdings in the district. Pandasan Plantation was formerly owned by Mr. Schoppe and was sold to Japanese, who have 250,000 hills of hemp and 16,000 coconut palms. The hemp is worked by tenants. Manipising Plantation is owned by Mr. Schoppe and has on it about 12,000 coconut palms but no hemp. A Filipino manages the place.

Tagnanan Plantation is the property of an American company and is managed by

Charles M. Simmons, who is part owner. It has on it 120,000 hills of hemp but no coconut palms. George R. L. Pond owns Bungabong Plantation, partly developed as a coconut project. Tagdangua is owned by D. Jocelson and has about 40,000 hills of hemp but no coconuts. Magnaga is owned by Japanese and has 75,000 hills of hemp and a few hundred coconut palms.

The famous Gulf Plantation is at Pantucan. It was promoted by Dr. Ames and

coconut palms planted. Lupon is a trading post with several small holdings in its vicinity. Ligahoy is also a trading post. There are small holdings between Lupon and Ligahoy, and Amado Matute owns a trading post at La Union. He reigns supreme, so far as trade is concerned, from Lupon to St. Augustine point. His headquarters are at Montserrat, where there are some coconut plantings but no hemp; but between Montserrat and St. Augustine



The World's Finest Cordage Fiber: Davao Hemp—Pound for Pound as Strong as Steel

tell to the Philippine National Bank under a mortgage of P180,000. H. B. Hughes is managing the place for the bank. Improvements include 125,000 hills of hemp and 5,000 coconut palms.

Quinquin is a municipality. A number of Chinese traders are located there who trade with the numerous small planters of the district.

A Japanese company went bankrupt that formerly held Southern Cross Plantation at Pangasinan. The place is now administered by Japanese tenants who have planted 350,000 hills of hemp. The Piso Coconut and Cattle Company was formerly the property of Captain J. L. Burchfield and was sold to Japanese, who have 100,000

Point there are small holdings owned by natives. Matute gets the products of their fields. He stores his hemp and copra at Montserrat and sells to buyers on inter-island steamers that call there from time to time.

Samal island, in the gulf, has a few small coconut plantations on it but scarcely any hemp. Talicuud island is covered with forest, with no plantings either of hemp or coconuts.

In making up this list, which is done from memory, I have mentioned only the principal plantations and trading points. Aside from these, however, there are hundreds of small planters who produce the bulk of the hemp and copra handled by the Chinese dealers.

Veterans Turn Davao Jungle Into Rich Plantations Conquer Wilderness: Teach Industry to Tribes

By H. H. BOYLE,
Columbian Rope Company

Mindanao is an island 36,292 square miles, the second largest in the Philippine groups—Luzon being the largest which has an area of 49,969 square miles. It is a mountainous country with a number of rich fertile valleys, some of which are from 30 to 100 miles wide by 100 to 150 miles long. Most of the valley country is from 50 to 1600 feet above the sea. Although the north, east and west coasts are a wonderful agricultural country, the south or Davao Gulf section is by far the most fertile country to be found anywhere in the tropics.

The present governor general, General Leonard Wood, when commanding the U. S. forces and Governor of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu had seen this country in the course of his duties, had realized the agricultural possibilities. He, and Gen-

eral Pershing after him, encouraged American soldiers both officers and enlisted men whose enlistments expired, to settle along the gulf of Davao to plant and raise hemp and coconuts and become independent — guaranteeing them a supply of labor and protection against the Moros, Bagobos, Manolobos and other wild tribes existing in that island. These men were influenced by the two great men mentioned. They secured their discharge from the Army, but instead of returning to America, took up homesteads in the gulf region.

Very few of these pioneers had any great amount of capital, not more than P1,000. They had, however, something equally as good: they had nerve, grit and perseverance. They displayed nerve in many ways. First, by landing on the shores of a country the land of which would have to be

cleared of jungle before the plow could be employed. They could not hire labor to do this heavy preliminary work even had they had the money. There was none to be had. It was up to the former doughboy to do this work. This he did, and while he was doing so it was necessary for him to drop the ax or plow from time to time to fight off either Moros, Bagobos or other wild or semi-civilized tribes which resented the encroaching of the white man. All of these Americans have shown perseverance in holding on to and developing the plantations against all odds which were and are, I am sorry to say, still against them. With perseverance they worked to build and develop plantations of hemp and coconuts, the equal of which is not to be found elsewhere.

It is safe to estimate that the Davao plantations could, providing conditions were as favorable as they are likely soon to become, nearly double the amount of hemp shipped from the Philippines. Due to lack of labor, the planters in Davao lost approximately 85 per cent of their hemp during 1922. The planters are prepared to house and feed 20,000 men, if they could obtain them. Although there is a scarcity of labor, yet the plantations as a whole are in fair condition so far as the cleanliness is concerned. Labor is needed for harvesting the fiber.

It is a treat for any agriculturist to visit one of the many plantations in Davao. There is a great comparison to make in favor of the Davao hemp plantations over those existing in other islands. The varieties of Manila hemp planted in the gulf region are superior to most of the hemp grown in other sections of the archipelago. The plants generally grow twice the size both in height and in width and consequently produce better fiber, while a larger yield is obtained. This advantage is obtained not only because of the superior varieties, but is also due to the scientific management of the plantations. They are plowed and harrowed, and irrigated when it is deemed necessary. In other words, the plantations are handled similarly to farms in the States. This is not so in other districts.

Coconuts are also to be found in large quantities. Approximately the area in coconuts equals half of the amount of land planted in abaca. The plantations of coconuts are the best the writer has seen and he has traveled in 15 islands. In a number of cases the planters have been forced to plant coconuts in place of hemp because of the scarcity of labor with which to strip hemp. Thousands and thousands of hemp plants have been destroyed due to the lack of labor. The scarcity of labor may prove to be a godsend in disguise not only for the planters in Davao but for the people of the Philippines as a whole because a practical hemp stripping machine has at last been perfected.

Since the early eighties there have been a number of men working to perfect a machine to strip abaca. Most of the machines have proved a failure. The first practical machine was built and used on a plantation owned by B. F. Crumb of Davao. The motive power was a three-horse-power gasoline engine. In 1920 a Japanese employed with the Ohta Development Company built a machine similar to Mr. Crumb's. He added, however, a fly-wheel, using a carabao-cart wheel for the purpose, and adopting the principle of the hand apparatus employed in most of the fiber producing districts in the Philippines. Instead of using an engine for motive power, a water-wheel was erected near a river and



M. H. Boule, Manager in the Philippines for the Columbian Rope Company and Head of M. H. Boule and Company

a battery of 12 machines connected with it. Two operators work at each machine.

Since 1922 a machine manufactured by the Universal Hemp Machine Company has been introduced. It is built on the same principle as the Crumb machine and is all of cast iron except the base. The base is built of heavy timber. It is operated by a three-horse-power petroleum engine. Five gallons of petroleum will run the machine for five days. This machine with two operators will produce one picul of hemp per man each day of nine hours. When this is compared with one man operating a hand apparatus, the advantage over the old hand stripping method will be seen. It will produce eight times the amount one hand stripper can produce.

It is safe to predict, with the operation of stripping machines, that Davao plantations will increase their production and will lead all other provinces in the Philippines in output of hemp. The writer is of the opinion that these machines will, when operated in other hemp provinces, double the production of Manila hemp in the Phil-

ippines. At least it will be possible to produce two million bales per annum.

The government has done very little for planters in Davao, but now, under Governor General Leonard Wood, Davao is being opened as an ocean port both for outward and inward cargo and Governor Wood proposes to improve the dock and harbor. This is needed, along with improvement of the wireless telegraph service. Companies have gone to Davao and established buying offices at the barrio of Santa Ana, where the dock is; and even yet they are handicapped in communicating with Manila and the United States, London and Europe because no telegraph or relay station has been established at Santa Ana by the bureau of posts.

The direct steamer service recently inaugurated by Fernandez Hermanos between Manila and Davao with Zamboanga the only intermediate stop will be a decided advantage in building up the business of Davao if rapid well appointed steamers are put on the run and the steward and cabin service improved. The steamship company, Fernandez Hermanos, although it enjoys privileges from the government, deserves praise nevertheless for establishing the direct Davao-Manila schedule via Zamboanga. But faster boats are required, and better ones too. Time will force these improvements, they are warranted now and it will be a nuisance to wait for them much longer. The ocean-port bill puts Davao in touch with the world. The amount of its commerce shows that it deserves to progress accordingly.

CURRENT MONEY CIRCULATION

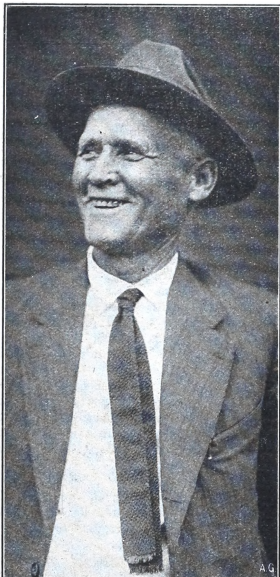
Money in circulation in the Philippines at the close of business at the treasury office December 31 totalled P132,841,572.76, comparing with P132,409,848.62 at the end of November, P123,979,980.69 a year ago and P146,576,956.11 December 31, 1919. Distribution of the current money circulation on the date reported was as follows: Pesos and half pesos, P10,811,996; subsidiary coins, P8,008,914.20; minor coins, P2,212,766.38; total coins, P21,033,676.38; treasury certificates, P71,996,912; notes of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, P8,961,305; notes of the Philippine National Bank, P30,849,679.20.



Government Boat Little in Davao: Here is the Excuse for a Bridge Across the Davao River. Where it Charges High Tolls. The Road is 14 Miles Long.

Son of Blue Grass Region Famous in Davao

J. L. BURCHFIELD—Pioneer Border man



Captain J. L. Burchfield, One of the Leading Davao Planters and True American Pioneer.

Captain "Jim" (James L.) Burchfield, of Davao, hails from Kentucky and has a sturdiness of character not much below that of a man from the same region a few generations before him, Davie Crockett of Alamo fame. In Congress from his home state, Tennessee, the redoubtable Crockett strenuously opposed Jackson's debasing of the currency. When defeated by the Jackson forces for reelection, he sold out his Tennessee holdings and moved away. His neighbors inquiring, he replied to their queries, "I am going to Texas and you can go to hell!" He was a good border man; so is Captain Jim Burchfield; he is the mentor of men of the quality to build territories. While no personal pique drove him away from Kentucky, where he still occasionally pays a visit, he prefers Davao above all places in the world.

Today Davao is the western American border: men succeed there by tackling primal problems successfully. It suits Captain Jim down to the ground.

Captain Jim Burchfield of Davao is an old soldier. No news in that, particularly: the men who have created the American Philippines are old soldiers almost without exception. Burchfield dates, however; from 1876 to 1881 he was a trooper in the 8th United States Cavalry and scouted on more than one occasion 150 miles into old Mexico. His stations were Fort Clark, Del Rio Post

and Fort Duncan. Then he got out of the service: places like El Paso, Fort Worth and Dodge City had become as peaceful as an Ohio county-seat: there was no use for a young man to waste his time in the Cavalry.

During fifteen years the ennui throughout the west and southwest was such that Kansas and Nebraska and goody sections of Texas welcomed flamboyant populism as a relief from the monotony of eastern mortgage houses foreclosing on the country. The big pastures had been turned into corn fields. Without a market and without firewood, the bankrupt farmers burned their corn and harkened unto "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, the young hope of Medicine Lodge. Young Burchfield escaped this, having gone back to Kentucky, where he believed men were saner and maidens prettier. Kentucky horses were at least superior: he rode and did considerable courting, as a young blade in Kentucky will.

Then came the flare-up in Cuba, the sinking of the Main and McKingley's call to the colors. Trooper Burchfield became Captain Burchfield of "A" Company, 3rd Kentucky Volunteers, that served in Cuba. This over, and there being still something to do in the Philippines, Captain Burchfield joined the 31st United States Volunteers as commander of "I" Company. The 2nd Battalion of the 31st U. S. Volunteers came out to the Philippines on the chartered transport *s. s.* *Manuente*, landing at Manila November 28, 1899. Fifteen years later, Burchfield paid another visit to Kentucky—as a wealthy planter of the Davao gulf region of the Philippines.

Kismet? Perhaps, and also the temper-ed steel will of the border man.

Lieutenant Colonel Webb C. Hayes was in command of the transport that brought to the Philippines the 2nd Battalion of the 31st U. S. Volunteers, which was immediately sent to station in Davao: "L" Company to Mati, "M" Company to Baganga, "K" Company to Parang-Parang, "I" Company under Captain Burchfield to the town of Davao itself. Once assigned to station, command of the Battalion devolved upon Captain Hunter Liggitt, at that time enjoying the rank of a "Mex." major. In Davao there was little for the Army to do from the outset. The Moros of the region were of a different stamp from the Moros of Sulu, Lanao and Cotabato, as they are today.

"Our work was not with rifles, but with picks and shovels," Captain Jim recalls. "We had to build roads: there were none. We had to clean up the town and make a fit place for human beings to live in. We saw soil ten feet deep, rich volcanic ash land that would grow anything that could be grown in the tropics. We saw a land well watered, a big region all round the gulf with streams frequent as deer paths. There were no habitations on this land; the Treaty of Paris ceded it as Crown lands to the people of the United States—from one sovereign to another; and so we resolved to settle upon the land and develop plantations.

"In Davao I separated from the service. Prior to action upon my resignation even, I had acquired Davao farm lands—raw jungle out of which to make a plantation." ✓ He made it, too. Leaving the service officially July 3, 1901, he devoted his pioneer ability to developing his property, Daliao Plantation, nine miles from the town of Davao. It was only 110 hectares, 242

acres, but in 1914 he sold it to Japanese investors for \$200,000. The purchasers received a clear title to a thoroughly improved property. It was the first transaction of the kind the Japanese made in the Davao district.

At this time Captain Burchfield might have made his first visit to Kentucky since leaving there to come to the Philippines. Life had quickened in America; towns had taken on an urban aspect; the friends of old were not the friends of the present; each had only a moment's time and then went scurrying off in pursuit of a bargain where he coveted a profit.

It was all quite bewildering to Captain Burchfield. His habitat was the open border, where men had time to indulge real friendship and help one another. He had not disposed of all his Davao property, so he didn't go to Kentucky. Instead he turned back to Davao and developed another plantation, 30 miles eastward across the gulf from the town. He incorporated under the name of the Piso Coconut and Cattle Ranch, Inc., and went steadily about developing—pouring back into extensions the profits from sales of crops and cattle. Moros again assisted him; they were his workmen, and as at Daliao so at Piso, he taught them how to manage yokes of steers, which he worked four to the American plow to put the fields into proper tilth for seeding to Manila hemp and coconuts.

✓ The Japanese did well in Davao, as they are doing today. Captain Burchfield's new place was soon envied him. New-coming Japanese made him an offer for all his holdings; his home in Davao, his plantation at Piso, his store in town and plant cattle herds. It was a tempting offer, and Captain Burchfield was no longer a young man; so the offer of the Japanese was accepted. Captain Burchfield brought the money with him to Manila and bought the Luneta Hotel which he struggled with for two years. It is a good hotel, but the venerable Captain Jim cut a somewhat incongruous figure behind the desk. The hotel was large, but too confining for him; it would have been no more than a blur on the gigantic shoulders of Mount Apo.

Things didn't fit Captain Jim in Manila and he didn't fit into things. One morning at the hotel a woman came down to breakfast complaining about her room. It was rather the last straw for Captain Jim.

"Lady," he said, "no one asked you to take that room and no one asks you to keep it. You are out of it now. You've got as far as the office; keep right on going and please both of us!"

He himself did not keep going long in Manila, not that he lost much money. But he *honed* for Davao and something practical to do. In 1920 he went back and bought from the estate of P. C. Libby the plantation he converted into the Taloma Plantation Co., Inc., which he still owns and which is without question one of the most flourishing plantations in the orient. It comprises 367 hectares; it has 1200 coconuts on it and the remainder of the land is in Manila hemp, good old *Musila* textiles, the classic commodity that first enticed New England clippers into far eastern trade, and nearly a century of American business in the Philippines prior to the occupation in 1898.

The plantation is within twenty minutes automobile ride from Davao, lying along the lower slopes of Mount Apo. Captain Burchfield has established an irrigation system for the entire tract. ✓ Waterpower installations here and there, at convenient points, strip the fiber from the hemp stalks, the work of preparing the petioles and

(Continued on page 14)



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EDITORIAL OFFICES

American Chamber of Commerce

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P. O. Box 1638

Telephone 1156

WE GOT THEM—MANY THANKS

The Chamber of Commerce acknowledges with thanks the receipt over the holidays of many greeting cards and calendars, seasonal remembrances thoroughly appreciated.

NOT SO BIZARRE NOW

When the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce was cabled to Washington a little more than a year ago, that Congress cannot legally alienate from territory over which it has been established the sovereignty of the people of the United States, it caused echoes of merriment down the corridors of one of the most presumptuous legislative bodies in the world—a legislature seemingly grown mad with the use and abuse of power. A good cartoonist drawing a comment on the scene would have had the lace-wristed hand of Louis XVI pointing from a rosebush in the gardens of Versailles a warning finger at the mirthful statesmen, their ribaldry despising the voice of the people.

The last laugh is best. The voice of the people may now be heard even above congressional guffaws. Judge D. R. Williams' brief sustaining our opinion is out in the 'Virginia Law Review, and in reprint form it has reached a wide distribution in congressional districts. Where men think, and think of the sometimes grave consequences of public acts, it has made a deep impression. The impression is exactly that of the Chamber of Commerce and well nigh universal. In a single batch of clippings from the United States were 31 editorials, 29 from country papers. Only two of these 31 editorials failed of taking the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce; and one of the two was lukewarm, that of the Boston Herald, against which may be safely pitted the Herald-Tribune of New York, with greater circulation and a wider vogue among editors. The 29 favorable editorials were from papers reaching a circulation estimated at nearly one million. They were from western, middle west and eastern papers. A million voters in congressional districts have read the news that they alone are the ones to say what may be done with sovereignty over territory. All these have a new sense of ownership of something well worth owning, the Philippines, this territory.

The last laugh is best.

AN EPIC IN PIONEERING—AMERICANS IN DAVAO

This issue of the Journal is devoted to the port and province of Davao, because a new law makes Davao the seventh ocean port of the Philippines, which hinges upon the epic in pioneering that is the achievement of a handful of Americans throughout the province who came to the islands as regular or volunteer soldiers, and, after taking their discharges when the campaigning was over, settled on the unsurveyed, raw United States public domain to do what seemed practical but had never been done before—to grow Manila hemp, coconuts and rubber.

Though they got the wrong kind of rubber, castillo, they are exporting rubber today; they were more fortunate with hemp and coconuts, which have proved their real fortune and are adding millions gold to the wealth of the archipelago annually.

Brief stories of a number of those planters are published elsewhere in this Journal. They show what the men have done,

what other men may do—if they are the same kind of men. Present arrangements do not bring the same kind from the United States, while certain absurd arrangements of the past have sent thousands of them home that night today be factors in furnishing America from the Philippines a billion in trade a year. The civil service of the Philippine government was stripped clean of Americans as fast as it could be, but began with a goodly number who were well disposed toward the islands and inclined to make their future here. They would have invested in agriculture, but an executive order prohibited their doing so, save with the formal knowledge and consent of the government. Consent was charily given, and often upon slight pretext was early withdrawn; so the game, which men were willing to play fairly, was made impossible.

To such absurdities the Federal government in the Philippines has been addicted from the day it founded an administration here. Why, no one precisely knows. A more costly regulation would be hard to conceive—costly to the islands, primarily, for the men would have been good citizens and wealth producers; and costly to the men, who grew old as mere salary dependents; and costly to America, reducing to the extreme the blood loyal element and at the same time limiting her trade.

It is suspected the regulation may be in effect yet. But it makes no difference, now; the men are gone.

A few, however, would not conform. Their souls rebelled and they tweaked the government's inquisitive nose. To the personal dignity and courage of one of these men in particular is due the fact that this issue of the Journal is printed, and that Davao is an ocean port of the Philippines. He is now dead, Malita plantation is his monument.

He was O. V. Wood of California, who came to the islands as a school teacher, with the first group, those who came on the Army Transport Thomas in 1901—whose energies and young years were wrought into the studings and joistings and dimensions generally of the school system of these islands. Wood was one, as we say, assigned to station in Davao.

The natural resources of that province are fabulous; it would perhaps be no exaggeration to fix its normal population, if developed, at ten million or more, though now it is only 100,000. Wood saw these unutilized resources and proposed to use them. He took up land at Malita and began planting it. As we recall, he was bothered a lot by Manila, though never, we believe, by Dr. David P. Barrows, when he was director of education, for they remained warm friends. But in one way and another things were made hot for Wood, who finally left the service at a time when he still greatly needed the savings from his salary to develop his place and keep labor employed. However, he could get along without the government if the government could get along without him. So he ended his career as a teacher and began in earnest as a planter.

As with other planters, there was a time when he could not spend anything on personal comforts and little on necessities. He walked barefoot to his fields to supervise his workmen. Come what would he extended his plantings, learned the ways of the natives and gave them profitable employment. By 1914 he was well to do; he treated himself that year to a trip back to California and a visit to the Panama Exposition. Then he came back, to build Malita bigger and solve still pending problems. One was transportation. Interisland steamships kept the planters bled white by high rates. "By God!" swore Wood, "you fellows don't seem to realize the American flag is back on the Pacific. It is, and our market is the United States. We'll have a ship in here and load her at our own wharves. To hell with you and your dinky steamships and your high rates and rebates!"

This was of course years after the Exposition. It was after America had gone into the war and the emergency fleet had been built, and after the war was over, after Wood had married and brought his lovely young wife back from California. He and other planters meantime had put in wireless stations and could communicate with one another and with Manila. Wood was ill, flat on his back a great deal of the time with pernicious anemia, from which he finally died. But his fighting blood was up, he was making his last stand against oriental inertia. Leonard Wood was in Manila as governor general and could be reached

by wireless. So he was—So was the Chamber of Commerce. So was the Shipping Board, with J. V. Marias at the helm. "We want the Dewey to come to the gulf for a homeward hemp cargo!" the wireless called, with pledges of several thousand bales concentrated at Malita and one or two other accessible points.

The whole story is too long to recount, but the Dewey went to Davao gulf to pick up a homeward bound hemp cargo in September, 1922, and O. V. Wood thereby won his last fight as a pioneer American planter in the Philippines. He won it almost single-handed, but he won it for all Davao, and for the Philippines, and for America: It is true the Dewey made no money on the venture, such pilot trips are too costly for that. It is true Malita could not furnish all the hemp that was expected: at the time the bargain was driven Wood was too far gone to be a thoroughly rational man—for so it goes in pernicious anemia cases. But it is also true that the Dewey did get a big cargo and that from that time on Davao plantation cargoes of hemp and copra have been regularly lifted by ocean steamers conveying them directly to the United States, Japan and other customer countries.

A few Americans are direct beneficiaries. Thousands of Filipinos are direct beneficiaries. Would there not have been wisdom in a policy, on the part of the United States, that would have encouraged thousands of men like O. V. Wood who first and last have come out to the Philippines in one capacity or another, to settle upon the public domain here and assist in its development into plantations of products acutely demanded in America? For imbecility of policy, we commend that of the United States in respect to the Philippines. That policy is the fundamental reason the United States pays such fancy take-it-or-leave-it prices today for crude rubber, foreign colony coffees and the like tropical necessities. It isn't the Stevenson Restriction Plan at all, at bottom; it is the Washington Restriction Plan and its deadly provisos—"The Philippines for the Filipinos! . . . If you don't like it, get out! . . . No backward step!"—these damnable sputterings it is that rise in the path of every man's endeavor and leave the vast bulk of the public domain of the Philippines a no-man's-land for white man and brown man alike.

Such things have wrenched Americans away from their holdings in nearly every province of the archipelago: in Davao and one or two other southern provinces they could never get quite so thorough a hold, and the Americans were therefore able to retain their rights as citizens. But in the beginning the same type of veteran volunteers were everywhere; one found from ten to fifty in every town. Some were mining, most were farming homestead claims and small lease holdings. They are gone now, not a few to soldiers' homes. They are beaten men, and fundamentally it is the policy of their own government that defeated them.

When will such nonsense cease? It never was a virtue. Its gravest fault is that it never attended to the survey, delimitation and division of the public domain. The native widow of a former American farmer has just been in our office with her children, being cared for as orphans. She has left 4-1/2 hectares from her husband's original claim of 16 hectares, and she is about to lose the 4-1/2 hectares; the courts are proceeding to deprive her of it and make her too an object of public charity. Her case is typical. Native homesteaders fare no better. We observed only recently Moros in the land office at Davao going through the gestures of oath-taking—being read documents, being asked if they understood what was read, being sworn on the Koran. God knows what it was all about: the Moros certainly didn't seem to, and yet they had the right, and some one responsible to America should have conscientiously exercised it for them.

ANOTHER DAVAO AMERICAN

Weary of expostulations—they will bear no fruit, be sure—we turn momentarily to the career of another American in Davao, Win. H. Gulu, owner of two hemp and coconut plantations and a stock ranch. His early struggles were like the rest, just plain hard times on the border. He came to the islands as a sergeant in the 17th Infantry, did his first soldiering on Luzon, where it was good tough campaigning for the old 17th, and then went with his battalion to Cotabato as commissary sergeant. This was in

1901. He went home with his regiment in 1902, came back with it in 1903 and took his discharge in 1904, to settle on a holding he had selected at Santa Cruz, Davao. It is there his present properties are, all going concerns and all profitable. B. F. Crumb, another veteran who was treasurer of Lanao along in 1903 and 1904, left the government service, went planting in Davao and became one of Gohn's neighbors. Crumb died quite recently, leaving a large estate and a large family, the estate somewhat encumbered and the children small. Gohn is administrator of the estate, now almost clear of debt and a good legacy for the children. Thus the old veterans help one another and pay attention to memories of old times.

But what of their government? Will it one day place the redeemed estate of these children of a veteran in pawn in an oriental scheme of things? Will its absurdities continue forever, and wax the more ridiculous as the memory of gallant times fades into remote history?

We leave the digression unanswered, since none can answer it. What will get votes at home will be done, this is the only certainty.

VETERAN MAKES A STRIPPING MACHINE

P. H. Frank of the Universal Hemp Machine Company is another veteran and Davao man. He and his partner took their plantation at the head of the gulf upon the advice of Governor Bolton, and when Bolton had gone over the land with them he went south on an inspection trip and met his death at the hand of tribal outlaws. Frank sold to his partner finally and went into other activities. But he kept his interest in the problem of devising a simple machine for stripping hemp, which is one of the most exacting hand jobs in the realm of industry and ruptures many men every year. In 1922 Frank finally hit upon the machine his company has patented and is now manufacturing in quantity. An exhibit will be at the Carnival, with the general exhibit of the non-Christian tribes bureau. Gohn and Frank are both interested in the company; they are the first men who have been able to convince Luzon hemp growers that machines can clean hemp satisfactorily and economically.

Other machines are likely to follow, particularly the one that has been successfully put through its paces on the Burchfield plantation in Davao. That pioneering is about over; it eliminates hand methods centuries old.

JAPANESE PLAY BIG HAND IN DAVAO

The initiative of Japanese companies and workmen in Davao is largely contributory to the success of the stripping machines, simply because the Japanese see at once the great advantage of them and will learn how to operate them. They hitch batteries of them to waterwheels where streams are accessible, and where water is wanting they use oil engines.

The 10,000 Japanese in Davao play a big hand there. Their big corporations are well financed and well conducted and their gangs of workmen undertake all manner of contracts, which they faithfully fulfill. The Americans of Davao give excellent reports of the Japanese. It will be observed (from Mr. Duckworth's article) that the whole job of getting out hemp on many plantations is turned over to Japanese tenants, the McFie and Burchfield plantations being notable examples. At weekly auctions, the stripped hemp is sold, the planter taking it if his bid is highest; and if not, then lumping his share, ten to 15 per cent of the gross, in with that of the tenants.

In fact it may be said that the best conditions prevailing in any province of the islands, prevail in Davao, where Americans have most to say and where government hampers least the objects and conduct of men, of whatever nationality, engaged in the honest purpose of developing agricultural resources. It is a truth to be deplored that the very remoteness of Davao has been its salvation. It has not been convenient to initiate interference. When the Secretary of War comes to the islands, we recommend him to make a study of what has been done in Davao and might have been done in 48 other provinces, the total number of such divisions in this archipelago being 49.

SON OF BLUEGRASS REGION

(Continued from page 11)

stripping and baling the fiber being done by Japanese. All the hemp leaves the plantation through Captain Burchfield's warehouse; the volume averages 600 piculs a month; Captain Burchfield's income is quite satisfactory, very satisfactory if it comes to that.

That courting on horseback back yonder in Kentucky won for the gallant trooper of those days the girl who could and did make him happy. The border man could go no distance she was not willing to go also; so early as 1900 she came out to Davao and made a home for her husband. But years have passed, five years more than a score, in fact, and a cottage in Palo Alto suits her better now. It is not far, only 20 days or so across the Pacific, and Captain Jim can travel when he will. Their son, David, returned from education in a business course in the United States, lives in Davao and is beginning his career by running a general store. There is another store on the plantation; there is plenty for father and son to do both in town and on the farm. But not too much, nor with any particular hurry; life is not dreadfully exciting in the Philippines.

Captain Jim advises young Americans of today to do as he did twenty-five years ago, go to Davao and work out their fortune. Each can get a homestead of 24 hectares. Each can purchase 100 hectares. In short, each can acquire either by purchase or lease all the land he requires for a sizable plantation, the cost by purchase being about two dollars an acre. With determination and a little money, any healthy young American may do for himself in Davao what Captain James L. Burchfield has done. "It is," says Captain Jim, "only the application

of common sense to a perfectly obvious problem. For example, cattle. I was the first breeder to import Indian bulls and cross them with native cows. My neighbors lifted their eyebrows, for the bulls cost me \$300 apiece. Two years later the neighbors were swaping me three heifers for one two-year-old grade bull. The fellow going into a proposition like Davao must use his own judgment. He can listen to the talk, but his final decisions must be his own."

Captain Jim is now 69 years old. He says he would have no success dodging automobiles in American cities, where he gets homesick, while out in the towns and the country districts, as well as in the cities, no one sees far enough to find subjects for conversation interesting to him. Davao suits him, so back he goes to Davao with the expectation of rounding out a century.

Pittsburgher Finds Davao Bonanza Country—Volunteer Soldiering Means to Competence

David Jacobson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made no mistake in responding to the call of his country and enlisting in the 44th United States Volunteers to come to the Philippines in 1901, when the question of the insurrection against America was to be settled. When he came to the islands he was a high private in the rear ranks, as the boys say; and now he is one of the more substantial planters of Davao, the owner of a plantation of 300 hectares, 750 acres, and the master of his destiny. As a soldier he was a member of Company L, 44th Infantry, U. S. V., commanded by Captain (now Judge) A. S. Crossfield, who himself has plantation interests in Davao—an avocational activity aside from his career as a judge after leaving the Army and his subsequent position as a member of the Manila bar.

Jacobson owns Tagdangua Plantation Company, Inc., capital, P35,000. Eighty hectares of the plantation are in hemp; there are 3000 coconuts palms, 1000 of which are in bearing and producing 200

piculs of copra annually. Coconuts are planted about 120 to the hectare; on Tagdangua 25 hectares are in coconuts. It is seen that nearly two-thirds of the place is still to be planted up, which can easily be financed from present earnings. In other words, the turning point has been passed. Jacobson has a competence now, while his place is the equivalent of a fortune.

The monthly yield of Tagdangua averages 120 piculs of high-grade hemp and 15 piculs of first class copra. It is not all profit; the labor payroll is around P3000 a month, a tidy sum distributed regularly to a small community, with wages per man from P1.20 to P2.50 per day. Managing a plantation is strictly business, the question is to make, one year with another, a reasonable percentage above cost of operation. Jacobson does this, although put to the expense of bringing in workmen from Cebu and other provinces, which costs about P35 per man. Jacobson has less advantage from the services of indigenous labor than do some of the other planters, though




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David Jacobson, Rugged and Well-to-Do Planter of Davao.

many, like him, are more or less dependent upon labor brought from other provinces.

This is simply another factor in the difficult problem of making a plantation pay. Not every man succeeds; unless a man has the quality in his character that makes him the master of other men, he fails because he cannot deal successfully with his workmen. If corporations organized in the United States decide to undertake agricultural projects in the Philippines and to plant rubber, coffee or other crops, they can find among the skilled experienced planters of Davao the man most likely to make their projects profitable in the fewest years, if placed in charge of the labor. They know all the tribes and the peculiarities of each.

Reverses do not overwhelm them. Jacobson's experience is an example. He began at Tagdangra in 1914, planting, as soon as he could, 50,000 hills of hemp. Drouth killed it, so he planted again. Drouth killed the second lot of plants, so a third lot was planted. Planting fifty hectares, 125 acres, of land three times in order to get a crop started shows the stuff that is in a man. Three times one's every resource has been sapped; twice his crops have withered on the stalk; and when the fields are still crusted with drouth the plow is set to the furrow and they are broken for another planting.

Copybooks call it perseverance; whatever it be, it is what the pioneer must have. Jacobson has it in plenty.

Jacobson also appreciates the fact that the direct shipment of products from Davao in ocean vessels was the real beginning of prosperity for the planters. Before that they worked mainly for the interisland steamships, a day to which Governor General Wood put an end, though the great hero of that little dream was O. V. Wood of Malita, Davao, now deceased. Now the products, hemp and copra, leave Davao directly for New York and San Francisco, or for Europe, and the planters get the benefit of low ocean rates and top local prices. The next step is inward cargoes by ocean steamers, the complete opening of the port which this issue of the Journal celebrates. The planters will get their supplies cheaper. Woven wire fencing is an

important supply, because lands must be planted. On 12 rolls of fencing sent him from Manila recently, Jacobson paid \$12 freight. It is the prospect of ridding them-

selves of such exorbitant charges that makes the planters of Davao ready to banquet the first captain reaching their port with freights loaded in the United States.

MOLINA TRUCK

PHONE 918	Hauling Truck—1 ton.....	\$3.00 per hr.
	Hauling Truck—2½ tons.....	4.00 per hr.
	Hauling Truck—4 tons.....	5.00 per hr.
2158 Azcarraga		

NATIONAL GARAGE

PHONE 9	Star 5 passenger	\$2.00 hr.
	Dodge and Buicks 5 pass.....	3.00 hr.
	Hudson, Nash, Willys and Chandler touring 7 pass.....	4.00 hr.
	Limousine, 7 passengers	5.00 hr.

THE

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Adventure in Davao Puts Chicago In Background: Johnson It Through

The debonair, nonchalant attitude toward life—is it not a fine thing to have? To dare all circumstances, this is the type of man who has made good in Davao. One of the type is J. M. Johnson, of Morris, Illinois, 60 miles out of Chicago. He left Chicago as an enlisted artillery soldier; he might now return, an affluent planter.



J. M. Johnson, Volunteer of Spanish War Days and
Creator of Lamidan Plantation, Davao

still in the prime of life and still ready for these great adventures which abound in the border country. True, there may be adventure on Chicago's thoroughfares, dodging motors and beating bandits at gun-drawing; but the optimum reward it offers is getting home with the beefsteak or down to the office in time to punch the clock.

One doesn't, in Chicago, become master of broad acres, the dispenser of law to multitudes—unless he speaks brogue English and can be mayor. By all odds Davao is best.

Johnson's outfit was the 5th Battery, Field Artillery when it was sent to Manila in March 1902, but when he first enlisted it was D Battery, 5th Artillery—"John A. Thorpe's Famous 'D' of the '5th,'" as Buffalo Bill used to advertise it in his Wild West Show. The outfit soldiered south of Manila and in Cavite; Johnson took his discharge June 19, 1904, and enlisted in the police force of Manila, where he was employed exactly two years. He then transferred to the internal revenue service and for one year more he ranged through Balacan and Pampanga slouting for dope dealers, revenue dodgers and distillery crooks—helping, in a plain, blunt way, impart the lesson to the Philippines that modern government can't function without taxes.

Johnson, like other veterans, knew how to obey orders and how to enforce obedience. This trait recommended him to the Mindanao Estates Company, for whom he went to Davao as foreman in 1907. He

soon located a place of his own, and in 1908 came back to Manila and organized a company among his old associates on the police force. The Kalian Plantation Company was first owned by Johnson, who returned to Davao as manager, Andrew Chestnut, the handsome policeman one meets at the entrance to Malacañang, Joa Luke, old-time patrolman who soon sold his share to Johnson and Chestnut and returned to the United States, and Daniel M. Searcy, who died about fifteen years ago, whereupon Johnson and Chestnut bought his share and became sole owners.

Time has winnowed the Davao community, as the history of Kalian shows.

The plantation was steadily developed through a period of more than ten years. In 1919 it was sold to Henry Pahl. It had 118 hectares, of which more than 80 hectares had been put under cultivation when it was sold to Pahl. Johnson then took up Lamidan plantation, his present property, four miles south of Pahl, and Chestnut went in with Arthur Rudes at Kling plantation, Cotabato. Lamidan comprises 200 hectares, 500 acres. It was surveyed in 1914 and taken up under a public-lands lease. In 1919 the application to purchase was filed with the bureau of lands.

It seems to be the right thing to say that everything is going satisfactorily in the Philippines. Can this be, when veteran's applications to purchase lands remain pending six years without title being issued? It usually takes a sharp rap from the chief executive to get things done at all.



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Johnson has 40,000 hills of hemp on Lamidan, and land cleared for more. He has 2,000 coconut palms, and land cleared for 3,000 more. He is gradually changing over from hemp to coconuts, the latter paying better, one year with another. His plans are to plant the whole place in coconuts, which will mean 20,000 palms, an annual production of 1,000 piculs of copra at the least, and a revenue of not less than P40,000, \$20,000.

The labor available at Lamidan is that of wild tribes, of *Bilanes* and *Manobos*, who have the quaint custom of working well for the white man they like, and not at all, for anybody, if they don't fancy his ways. Whatever their own shortcomings, their employer must always be reliable, his word his bond. Johnson, like Pahl and other successful men, has been very fortunate in dealing with these people. It saves him the trouble and expense of bringing workmen from other provinces. The *Bilanes* and *Manobos* have their own little places nearby the boundaries of Lamidan, and come at Johnson's bidding to do whatever there is to be done. He pays them cash, they spend their wages in his store, and both are happy. Hemp stripping is remunerated on the basis of the weight and grade of dry fiber. Men, women and children employed at other work receive from 30 centavos to a peso a day, fifteen to fifty cents, according to what they are able to do. A native foreman gets P1.50 a day, seventy-five cents. The men are expert at clearing off jungle to prepare fields for planting. They fell the small growth, vines, rattans, etc., with their bolos; then they back down the scrub trees and set a fire going. Only charred stumps remain to hinder the plow. Within a year the white ants have removed these, and the fields, already planted to productive crops, are as clean as prairie lands.

Enjoying prosperity, the creator of Lamidan has been touched by the wanderlust. He comes to Manila often. He came to town in 1908, again in 1918, and is up here again this year—with the excuse that he ought to have some dental work done. That is to say, one doesn't just wish for a Davao plantation and come into possession of it. He stays with the job of creating it, for ten years at a time. It is not so much the money invested that makes for success; it is the man on the job, the fellow who delights in pushing jungle borders back from fertile shores and making himself master of the wilderness.

The Coffee Industry in the Philippines Its Decline And Its Partial Recovery

BY PEDRO A. DAVID

College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines.

The Philippines once had the reputation of producing some of the finest and highest priced coffee in the world, which was noted for its superior quality and compared favorably with the best Mocha.

The coffee tree is not a native of the Philippines. It is said that the Spanish missionaries introduced it into the Philippines during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its systematic cultivation did not begin until the earlier part of the nineteenth century. From this time until 1891, coffee was an important crop and constituted a source of considerable wealth in the Philippines, notably in Laguna, Batangas and Cavite provinces. The highest grades were grown in Batangas.

Official records of the Philippine government show that coffee was an important export of the islands from 1854 to 1894 as represented on the accompanying graph. In 1854 there were P137,221 worth of coffee exported from the Philippines. It constituted 2.16 per cent of the total value of exports. In 1889, the value of the export was P2,474,210, calculated to be 7.08 per cent of the total value of exports from the Philippines. After this date the figures rapidly fell until 1891, when the export trade had been completely wiped out and at the present time the Philippines are importing coffee for home consumption. According to the official records of the bureau of commerce and industry, the importation of coffee for 1922 and 1923 was P2,131,187.

The rapid decline in the coffee industry of the Philippines was due to the sudden appearance and spread of a devastating disease, coffee blight, or rust, and is caused by a fungus known to science as *Hemileia vastatrix*. This disease was a complete mystery to the Filipino farmers. The fungus covers the lower side of the leaves of coffee with yellow powdery spots containing spores and causes the leaves to fall. The cumulative effect of defoliation goes on for nine months in the year. The disease spreads from an infected plant to a healthy one by means of spores and is more severe during the rainy season. The mycelium penetrates through the stomata of the leaves and grows in the intercellular spaces of the leaf tissue, not only robbing the leaves of the manufactured food of the plant but also destroying these organs upon which the life of the plant is dependent.

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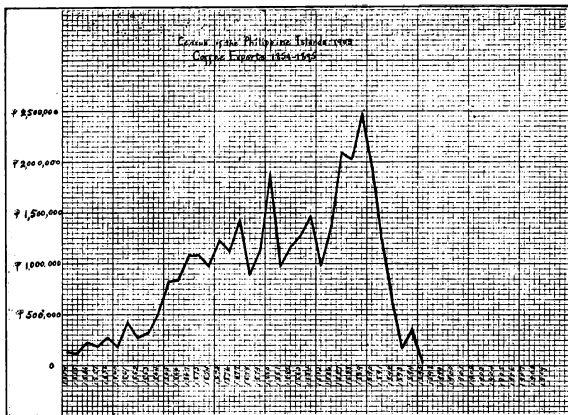


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Ignorance concerning plant diseases and their control and the complete absence of effective quarantine measures regulating the importation of plants in the Philippines, at the time of the introduction of the disease, account for losses of the Filipino coffee growers running into many millions of pesos. But the Filipinos were not the only victims of the voracious parasite. The Dutch possession were equally unfortunate and their export figures from 1883 to 1908 show a steady decline from 60,000 tons to less than 20,000 tons.

The industry in Java was rehabilitated by the cooperation of the Dutch government with the planters. The measures taken were of three different kinds: (a) search for a rust-resistant coffee, (b) breeding resistant varieties, which is now considered a very promising measure, (c) securing information as to the best method of culture. As a result of vigorous efforts along these lines, the Dutch people were able to restore their coffee industry from ruin in spite of the presence of the parasite.

The first effort made by the Dutch was duplicated in the Philippines by Dean C. F. Baker of the College of Agriculture, and C. C. Batchelder and P. J. Wester, formerly of the bureau of agriculture, by introducing into the Philippines in 1912 to 1916 some of the rust-resistant varieties such as Liberica, Excelsa, Robusta, Ugandae, Quilou, Cogonsis, Abeokutae etc. from Buitenzorg, Java.

In order properly to evaluate the success already attained in the rehabilitation of the Philippine coffee industry as a result of the efforts of these men, it will be instructive to examine the government records. Practically no mention of coffee production is made in official publications for the period from 1895 to 1911. After the year 1912 production again began to increase and mounted from less than P70,000 in value to over P1,000,000 in a period of ten years as shown by the accompanying graph. These records are taken from the report of the bureau of commerce and industry. The area planted to coffee is on the increase every year but has not yet

become sufficient to supply the demand for domestic consumption.

Many parts of the Philippines present the most perfect natural conditions as to climate and soil for coffee cultivation. Some of the special inducements for the cultivation of coffee are the vast areas of virgin soils, most excellent locations, and ready markets. The total area of the Philippines is 29,629,600 hectares, of which 63.6 per cent is forest land 18.7 per cent is grass and open land. A very large part of both the forest and the grass lands is suitable for coffee cultivation.

Mindanao lies in the same latitude as Liberia, Abyssinia, Dutch Guiana and Colombia, which are considered world important coffee producers. Mindanao and Java, Zanzibar, New Guinea and Brazil are at about the same distance from the equator. Is there any valid reason why Mindanao can not be equally as good a producer as these countries in the same latitude? There is no question that with improved practices and better understanding of the requirements of coffee, many localities in the archipelago which are now producing very little or nothing can be made to pay a good profit when planted up with the introduced coffee varieties.



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THE RICE INDUSTRY

By **PERCY A. HILL**

of *Mahat, Nueva Ecija,*
Director, *Rice Producers' Association.*



Owing to the crop shortage now apparent, prices for rice at Cabanatuan and other shipping points range from P3.90 to P4.10 per cavan of palay of 44 kilos, with clean rice at from P2.50 to P9.80 per sack of 57½ kilos. These prices for palay are

the highest reached since the war, at the commencement of the buying season. Peak prices for the season are reached about August or September each year and ordinarily range 12% to 20% above the opening prices of this period of the year. This year they will probably not go above the lower figure, unless something now unforeseen happens to the export surplus of Indonesia. Harvesting there is still underway.

Losses from the drouth fall heaviest upon those provinces dependent upon interprovincial export; Pangasinan, the granary of the Philippines in former times, will perhaps have to depend this year upon other crops for subsistence, or else import in part. It must be said that the outlook for extension of the rice industry appears dubious, although the population is increasing whether there are drouths or banner crops. The force of education relative to the rice industry is about nil. Parents believe, and children are obsessed with the idea, that education will cover a multitude of discrepancies, one of which is the producing of the food they consume.

There is a touch of pathos in such dreams. The average highschool that leads away from agricultural production includes far too many boys—or men, if you will—who are from 25 to 28 years old and the fathers of growing families. Is this not carrying learning too far? At twice this age most of these men will be dead. Meanwhile they stagnate, dissatisfied, while forever seeking the softcollar job.

It is difficult to see what purpose can be served by the farmer boy attempting to learn differential calculus when the demand for this is low, and the demand for rice and other farm crops high. University education, one becomes aware in a season like the present one, does not mean the Golden Age. Far from it. Education must fit, or it fails. Though the bureau of education, most conservative in the government, points with pride to nearly a million pupils, in its reports at least, receiving the 'uplift' in the school system for nearly a quarter of a century, the total effect upon agricultural production is so slight as to be negligible. The schools product seems unfitted to carry on the occupation of their forefathers, that of producing enough to eat and something to sell. But we all view this with bovine complacency, and get even by tearing to pieces the Monroe Commission's report.

The coming generation may, instead of blessing education and educators, regret the blindness with which it followed false gods until it was unlifted to carry on. Those who should lead back into productive pursuits the generation they have 'uplifted' appear not only indifferent, but actually to harbor an aversion toward change; and so without much change the schools go on, along the course leading inevitably to national decadence—parasitism, not productivity.

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RAMBLE AROUND IN RAMBLERS

Leonard Wood—Father of Davao

PEN PORTRAIT
By A. V. H. HARTENDORP

The Sargent portrait of General Leonard Wood has long been considered one of America's great paintings. General Wood has recently been painted again, this time by the well known Filipino artist, Fabian de la Rosa.

The camera faithfully reproduces the



physical appearance of a sitter at any given moment. The painter, however, must produce more than a mere likeness. The painter must show not only appearance, but being. The personality, the character that shines through the integuments of the flesh in the real man, he must transfer to the canvas. If it were not for this subjective, interpretative nature of the work

of the portraitist, it would be a mere craft and not an art.

Both painters, in the present case, have succeeded in showing the real Leonard Wood.

In the Velazquez-like Sargent portrait, we have General Wood in his youth. Although he was already forty-two years old and had already made a great name for himself in Cuba, life still lay before him, and he faced it confidently. The splendid uniform, the heavy epaulettes, serve not so much to decorate the figure, as to set off the calm, strong young face, with the firm yet humane mouth, and the understanding eyes. The portrait calls to mind the lines in Shakespeare's *Lucrece*:

*In great commanders' grace and
majesty
You might behold, triumphing in
their faces.*

The painting is the more remarkable, because it was done in about one hour's time. Wood and Sargent had met at the University of Pennsylvania where both received the honorary LL.D. degree on the same day in the year 1903, a short time after Wood had returned from Cuba. After the ceremony they went back to Washington together, and it was there, in Wood's house on Connecticut avenue, that the portrait was painted. During the second sitting, Sargent, in a moment of impatience, brushed out most of what he had done. The Lord sitting he started out afresh, and after an hour of rapid, decisive work he said suddenly: "I had better stop right here. If I do anything more, I'll spoil it!"

The De la Rosa portrait was painted in Manila, in three short sittings. De la Rosa is a middle-aged Filipino artist who has studied in Rome and Paris. He is a true eclectic and his work is not in any sense national, although the Philippines has produced a number of painters, notably Luna and Hidalgo.

General Wood was sixty-four years old when he sat for De la Rosa, and the De la Rosa portrait is that of a man arrived at perfect maturity and ripeness. The military uniform has been laid aside for

a civilian's coat and the favorite blue tie. The figure, however, is still erect, and the lifted head is most characteristic, for despite his age, his physical strength and vigor are as amazing as in the days of the Geronimo campaign, when he once covered a hundred and twenty-five miles afoot and on horseback in thirty-six hours through rough and enemy-infested country. His administrative ability is again splendidly showing itself in the Philippines, for in spite of the "non-cooperation" policy of



some of the Filipino leaders—a policy which is becoming more half-hearted every day—the business of government goes efficiently on under the calm and wise direction of the silent man in Malacañan Palace.

The face in the De la Rosa portrait is lined, but not a line is without its story of service and devotion to country. It is that of a man of ideals inspired, of power controlled, of disappointments met and overcome, of mastery and self-mastery.

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From Army Clerk to Plantation Owner One Man's Winnings from Davao Jungle

To rise from the humble position of a stenographic clerk to the estate of manager and principal owner of a great Davao plantation has been the experience during the past twenty years of H. S. Peabody of the Lais Trading and Development Company, who left Manila for Davao almost peso-less in 1905 and returned to town the other day enroute to Baguio with boon companions from Davao to celebrate their mutual success in their battle with the primal jungle of southern Mindanao.



H. S. Peabody, Lais Trading & Development Co. Davao

Peabody, like fifty others, is now a seasoned Davao man. The topography and climate of Mindanao are as familiar to him; equally familiar in his experience are the tribes of the region, their customs, manner of living and now these may be adapted to modern plantation development. They are no longer young men, yet they are not old. If development on an adequate scale is undertaken,—development of the rubber industry, for example,—these men might well be drafted into the service of a second successful pioneer movement.

They respond to the call of endeavor, but let only mere mention be made of what they may do in the future, since their recommendation is what they have done in the past. Truth is, they are as staunch as stone.

Henry Peabody of Lais came to the Philippines in 1898 an enlisted man, a volunteer soldier of the 7th California regiment. As a regiment this outfit never came to the islands, but Peabody came as clerk attached to the headquarters staff of the 8th army corps. He was a clerk in the adjutant general's office and his duties were those of a stenographer. When the formalities of the insurrection were concluded, he like thousands of others was sent home and mustered out of the service. But the Philippines called him. He had sniffed the fertility of the vast stretches of idle lands; in his dreams he put the ax to the jungle, the plow to the burned-over glebe; in his dreams, the long, long dreams of youth, he conjured pleasantly appointed plantation houses domineering broad fields of profitable well plowed acres. Being a young man of determination, he set out to make the dreams come true.

They came true, but not as dreams, only as the reward of purpose wrought into realities.

To get back to the Philippines in 1902 after his soldiering period, Peabody took the civil service examination and accepted an appointment as stenographer in the bureau of science. He gained steady promotion and in 1905 was chief clerk of the bureau. This was well enough, but what lay beyond along this road? Peabody thought he saw very little for himself along it. On the other hand, there was Davao. He resigned his place as chief clerk of the bureau of science, organized a plantation company and went to Davao to lay his future in the lap of the gods. His associates were T. K. Adrian of the treasury department, E. S. Ely, who lost his life at sea in the wreck of the Leyte off Samar

coast in 1907, E. M. Wood of the bureau of education and one other. The capital put into the project was \$16,000. Most of the partners soon sold their interests; there was no way of working magic on the jungle and harvesting quick dividends.

In fact, many a tough problem was to be solved before profits were thought of. "The first thing I had to do was to clear a patch of ground and plant a field of hemp," Peabody explains. This he did, even before he had a decent shelter over his head. The simple process has gone on ever since — clearing patches of ground, planting hemp, coconuts and rubber. The land was first acquired under lease, but is now under title. It is 864 hectares and 150 hectares are in hemp, 120 in coconuts and 100 in rubber.

The rubber is the Castilloa variety. It is extracted from the trees, rolled into balls, sacked like copra and shipped to the United States. If it is advisable to convert the plantation to Para rubber, this can be done. Whatever is now advisable can be done. Labor problems have been solved, market-

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ing problems too. The pleasantly appointed plantation house has not been built, but may be whenever it is wanted. Lais is near Malita. Peabody assists in the management of the latter plantation and makes his home there part of the time.

Malita is a magnificent estate, a fitting monument to the character and willpower of O. V. Wood, Peabody's friend and neighbor whose story is something apart. The assessed valuation of Lais is now P168,000. Peabody's associates in ownership of the stock are the estate of the late Mary Polk of the bureau of science, so long librarian there, and Mrs. Dora Wood, widow of O. V. Wood. From well cultivated gardens, melons and many varieties of vegetables are abundant. Fifty-three kinds of fruit grow on the place — as well as at Malita — including figs of enormous size and luscious flavor. There are of course mangoes, mangoosteens, langoons, oranges, lemons, pomelos and alligator pears. California oranges and lemons are thriving.

Rubber, not hemp, was the crop Peabody had in mind going to Mindanao. But

hemp was what would pay first and pay steadily for the development of the plantation, and nothing could be better than coconuts. Crops were therefore diversified, which is always safer. Uninformed by experience, the less desirable variety of rubber was planted; so if rubber becomes the major crop it will be by a new undertaking. No pressure of circumstances advises one way or the other: the three crops together are perhaps the three best farm crops in the world. Lais plantation made expenses even during the years when hemp was lowest, selling at times for not more than P9.50 at the plantation. No conceivable market situation holds any terrors for the owners; they have triumphed over the worst that might befall. Besides, their position in relation to the market improves yearly: ocean steamers load their products at the Malita dock and export prices are paid by buyers.

A reputation in the hemp market for standard fiber in the higher grades only, is carefully maintained. Strippers are not compensated by a share of the product.

They are paid an agreed price per kilo of dry fiber delivered at the warehouse, the wage being based on the current market. Other workmen are employed to clean off dead growth and cultivate the fields. The fiber produced averages very close to grade E, with a goodly quantity of B and C. The Universal stripping machine is used for grades E, F, and I; hand strippers get out grades B, C and D. The A grades, for tagal hat braid, can be produced but the market margin in their favor doesn't warrant this being done.

Could Peabody's career be successfully imitated today?

Really Davao's public lands have hardly been touched; existing plantations are only a fringe around the coast; the fertile acres of the back country are still jungle. "There is an unlimited quantity of rolling country back of Lais and Malita," says Peabody, "that is public domain of the United States. It is first class for para rubber and will grow the other crops as well." Are there pioneers in this generation? The door to Davao is open.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS
Manager, International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted at par on November 28, the last business day of that month. On December 1 the rate was raised to $\frac{3}{4}\%$ premium and on December 5 to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ premium. The market was unchanged at $\frac{1}{4}\%$ throughout

the rest of the month until the 31st, when the quotation was called $\frac{3}{4}\%$ premium with money in good supply and the tone firmish.

Sterling cables were quoted at 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ on November 31, but the quotation was lowered to 2/0 9/16 on December 5 and the market remained unchanged at that level throughout the rest of the month, closing steady.

Three months sight credit bills were quoted nominally at the close at 2/1 9/16, with D/P bills of like usance at $\frac{1}{4}$ th higher.

The New York London cross rate closed at 484 $\frac{1}{2}$ on November 30 and rose 485-5/16 on December 5. After dropping to 484 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 8th and 9th, it fluctuated between 485 and 485-3/16 until the 29th and 30th, when it touched 485 $\frac{1}{4}$, closing at 485-3/16 on the 31st.

London bar silver closed at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ spot 32 forward on November 30th. It rose to 32-3/16 and 32-1/16 on December 4 and after reacting to 31-9/16 spot and forward on the 16th, it touched 31-13/16 spot and forward on the 18th, 21st and 22nd. It then dropped gradually away to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ spot and forward on the 30th and closed at 31-11/16 spot and forward on the 31st.

New York silver closed at 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ on November 30, touched a high of 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ on December 4 and 5 and a low of 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the 16th, closing at 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the 31st.

Telegraphic Transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close on December 31 as follows:

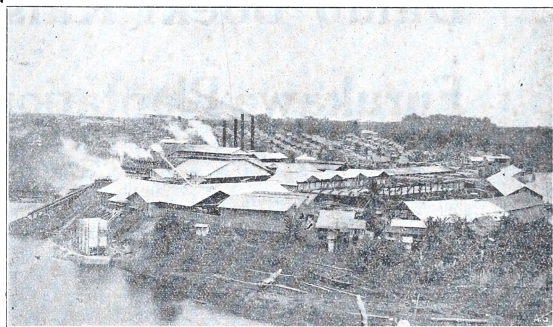
Paris	13	Hongkong	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madrid	143	Shanghai	65 $\frac{3}{4}$
Singapore	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	India	134 $\frac{3}{4}$
Japan	88	Java	122 $\frac{1}{4}$

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1926 CARNIVAL OPENS JANUARY 30 CLOSES FEBRUARY 14



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For P10.00 you receive privileges that when issued to a person who is not a stockholder, are worth as follows:

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Free admission to the Carnival City for the entire Carnival Season, including cost of badge	P 3.00
Queen Candidates' Ball	2.00
Coronation Ball	6.00
Stockholders' Ball—exclusive—(Appraised Value)	5.00
Other Ball (not the Comparsa Ball) ..	4.00

Total P20.00

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

For P20.00 a stockholder obtains, in addition to the ordinary privileges listed the special privilege of attending six other balls, including the Comparsa Ball. The value of the privileges which a stockholder of this kind receives, is shown by the following figures.

	Actual Value
Ordinary Privileges	P20.00
Comparsa Ball (for 3 persons)	6.00
Five other balls at P4.00 each	20.00

Total P46.00

ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES

In addition to the privileges mentioned, a stockholder is given votes for the election of the Carnival Queen at the rate of one vote per one centavo paid by him for his stock and privileges, besides the privilege to buy as many season tickets as he may like, for free admission of the holder to the Carnival City throughout the Carnival period, at only P2.00 each, this ticket carrying with it the privilege of the holder to attend the Children's Fancy Dress Ball in the Auditorium with two children. The latter privilege alone is worth P1.00.

1926 CARNIVAL OPENS JANUARY 30 CLOSES FEBRUARY 14

Went Barefoot to Hold Plantation—Now Dwells in Palace in Midst of Paradise

One of these days the Chamber of Commerce will receive a shipment of melons from Lapuan Plantation, Davao. They will be Tom Watsons, Georgia Rattlesnakes and the other aristocrats of the melon world. They promise to be as large and have the flavor of the best States-grown melons. Skeptics are to be convinced. They will be sent by the grower, Henry Pahl, owner of Lapuan, and there won't be any charge. Pahl is one of the half-hundred fine fellows who have turned the coast of Davao from jungle into hemp and coconut fields and written American pioneer history in the orient, with certain tragic chapters sandwiched between endeavor, success and achievement.



Henry Pahl, Owner of Lapuan Plantation

They make light of the tragedy, of course, and are equally reticent about the successful part; for they haven't been playing a fourflusher's game.

Pahl went to Davao September 27, 1911, and took up Lapuan plantation, 264 hectares, under lease from the government. He had three partners in Manila, each of whom was to send him P75 a month, and on this P225 a month he was to maintain himself and family, employ labor and develop the plantation. The jungle came square down to the shore, not an acre was plowed and not a marketable thing was growing. It was a question whether the wild people *Bilanes* and *Manobos*, could be induced to work. Pahl of course did not know a syllable of their language. The first problem was shelter: material was cut from the jungle and a temporary shanty built. The next problem was to get some hemp planted, which in 18 months would yield fiber and bring in revenue. So a clearing was made and planting undertaken. Fortunately the *Bilanes* and *Manobos* would work.

But soon there was no money to pay them. One partner lost his job in Manila and quit putting in his money. Another, with less excuse, grew discouraged and quit sending his P75 a month. Only one lived up to his contract: Pahl's resources

soon shrank to P75 a month. It just wouldn't go round, that's all. Pahl was poor in rags. He sold his shoes off his feet to buy food for his family. He sold a Stetson hat for ten pesos with which to get to Davao, where he borrowed the fare to Manila. He had to come back and get more backing. What had become of his first partners he did not know. But arrived in Manila he soon learned. They would agree to put in no more money; on the contrary one wanted to sell. There were not two horns to the problem; it was no dilemma. Pahl had to have money; he had to get back to the family and the plantation and get crops to growing.

His faith in Davao was not shaken in the least. He tramped the streets of Manila, found within 24 hours a man who would loan him P3000. With part of this he bought his partner's stock; the rest he took back to Davao as working capital. The

firm became Pahl and Henderson, Inc. Aside from this money, during five years some P12000 went into the plantation; and everything else came from the soil.

It is good soil as good as there is in the world. But when drouths come, crops fail; so after all it is much like soil everywhere—just one factor in successful tillage. Pahl's early crops failed because of drouth. Seeing irrigation was necessary, he put the whole place under an irrigation system, making the land pay the bill. Naturally he lived no princely life during those long, tedious years of the development period. He was looking ahead, beyond to the horizon of present circumstances, to a dream he saw coming true—as acre after acre of the jungle was turned into productive fields.

Lapuan comprises 264 hectares, but in 1919 Pahl bought Kalian plantation, 113 hectares more, from Johnson and Chester, so his present plantation embraces 382 hectares, 955 acres. On this place he has 21,000 coconut palms and 50,000 hills of Manila hemp; the monthly production averages 100 piculs and hemp and 100 piculs of coconuts. Launches of the Columbian Rope Company call at the plantation dock

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and take the product away regularly. The situation today is quite different from what it was when Pahl hired barefoot to Davao to catch a smudgy steamer to Manila to raise a bare grubstake.

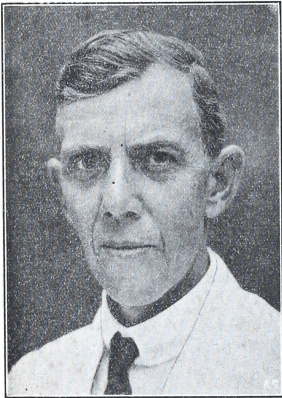
The little thatch shanty is gone. In its stead has risen the finest plantation house, perhaps, in all south Mindanao. Every bedroom has running water, lights and a private bath. The plantation paid for them; they are what Davao land has given one man who had the faith to play the game out to the end. Development of the plantation has brought prosperity to the whole community—which is, almost without exception, the experience of every Davao community where an American has taken up land. Far all among the *Bilenes* and *Manobos* who wish to work. Pahl provides something to do; even children are paid

ten cents, the wages of men in the adjacent tropics. Men earn regularly P45 to P60 a month. Besides, they have their perquisites from the orchard and gardens. No cold storage shipping space is to be had; the surplus of vegetables and fruits can only be given away or allowed to rot. Florida grapefruit, even when sent to Davao, bring 3-1/3 centavos each; three fine ones sell for ten centavos. It is the same with oranges, mandarins, mangosteens and lemons, the same with melons and figs.

Rather a paradise, isn't it?—a place ideally situated on an inland sea, so thoroughly developed and so well equipped? If there were 200,000 such places in the Philippines carved out of the United States public domain as this one was, the islands would begin to take on the aspect of partial development.

Independence on Davao Homestead—What May Be Done with Sixteen Hectares

It is believed interesting to include in the material for this special issue of the Journal on the port and province of Davao a narrative of what an American has done on a homestead there, a mere sixteen hectares, or forty acres; in any sense of the



George R. L. Pond, of the Moro Improvement Co. Davao. Also a Successful Homesteader, making 40 Acres pay P5,000 a Year

word a plantation, and commonly thought too meager a tract for the American to bother to take up. When a homestead of 16 hectares has been put into cultivation, another tract half the size can be added to it by application to the bureau of lands. Twenty-four hectares or sixty acres is the maximum homestead tract, but on the basis of what it can be made to produce it is much larger than the tract of 160 acres granted in the United States under the homestead law.

This is the story of what George R. L. Pond, a Davao planter, has been able to do with sixteen hectares. He has it all under cultivation and will take up the eight hectares additional which the law allows him.

Pond's more important interests are in the Moro Improvement Company, of which

C. M. Simmons is manager, Pond being employed as assistant. The company has a tract of 1005 hectares, taken up in 1906. On it are 100,000 hills of hemp and 3000 coconuts. The land was first taken under lease, but application to purchase was made in 1918, seven years ago, when the purchase price was deposited with the government. Since then matters have waited upon the land administration, either tangled in red tape or equally confused by other absurd impediments making delays interminable.

Seven years since the purchase application was filed—and no title yet! If such matters were stressed in official reports to Washington and in testimony before congressional committees, possibly there would be a national awakening to a realization of what the situation really is. More Filipinos are affected than Americans: the former, however, being mere peasants have no voice in public affairs, and the latter have little influence because they don't vote in the home elections.

The problem is not in the home district: ergo, there is no problem!

Pond has infinite patience, together with 25 years' experience. He took up his homestead of 16 hectares some years ago. It adjoins the plantation of the Moro Improvement Company. Practically speaking it can all be cultivated, and is cultivated. After Pond got possession of it he was looking about for workmen to put it into cultivation. In Davao, Japanese do this sort of thing. When they have finished one job they move on to the next. One day a group of them came to Pond's and Simmons' place. Did they want any planting done? No, not on the plantation; on Pond's homestead, yes. The usual bargain was struck, after due parley, and the Japanese moved onto the plantation and began operations, first building their thatch houses from materials everywhere at hand.

They cleared off the jungle and planted the place to coconuts. For every palm planted, Pond gave them fifty centavos. For every palm living at the end of one year, he gave them another half peso; for every one living at the end of two years, a peso; and for every one living at the end of three years, another peso, making three pesos per palm brought to the age of three years, at which time plantings are ones of danger and begin to thrive with very little further cultivation. In this way the whole place planted up. Some 2000 coconuts are growing on it.

Of 100 of the first palms planted, Pond kept a careful record, numbering each

Pahl, of course, is a veteran. He is from Parkersburg, West Virginia, and came to the Philippines in 1900 with the 11st U. S. Volunteers on the Army Transport Logan via the Suez Canal, the Logan sailing from New York late in 1899 and arriving in Manila in January, 1900. From soldiering in Mindanao, Pahl learned of the great fertility of Davao lands and their untouched resources. He has made a first rate planter of himself; he reads the literature of agriculture and supplements the knowledge thus gained with his own experience. Leaving Manila a few days ago, he took with him a shipment of young plants of Liberian coffee, intending to develop coffee as a third important product of his plantation.

in order to do so. When at the bearing age, these palms averaged 60 nuts each per year, and 185 of the nuts made a full picul of copra. This is remarkable, nothing less; for in the great Laguna-Tayabas coconut country, the largest single coconut-ara in the world, 290 nuts to the picul are figured as the average. Pond's record, on the other hand, cannot be questioned; it merely proves the fertility of Davao farm lands. It may be safely estimated that on his homestead four palms will produce a picul of copra per year. Roughly calculating, the entire homestead will produce 500 piculs of copra per year, which cannot be figured at an average less than ten pesos the picul, net, making an income of P5000 from the sixteen hectares. On the same basis the maximum homestead tract in Davao will yield an annual income of P7,500. Excepting in special branches such as orcharding, the best farm in the United States does not compare with this, no matter what hard work may be expended upon

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it. While in Davao, work is confined almost wholly to supervision. Hired workmen gather the nuts and prepare the copra for market; launches of the export houses in Davao, or barges of the stevedoring company operating at the port of Davao, call regularly at the plantation dock and haul the crop away—only too glad to get it, to fill out a steamship cargo and make up the monthly shipments to oil mills in America.

The public may disabuse its mind of the impression that the only paying projects in Mindanao farming are the big ones undertaken by companies. Some of these have

not paid yet, but there is no doubt of the homestead's paying—if an honest, patient man is employed on it. The holder of the homestead is not compelled to live on it; he can go ahead working elsewhere while the fields are being planted and fiber or palms or rubber brought to the production age. But selection of a manager for the place is the essential element in success. Hundreds of Americans originally went into Davao. Less than a hundred remain there. For the most part these men have been successful, Pond among them, but they are a winnowed community: the fail-

ures have sifted through the meshes of time.

Pond went to Davao as a hospital corps man in 1902, landing there in October. He came from Hollister, San Benito County, California. He took his discharge from the army in Davao, the year he went there, and has been there ever since. The big plantation he is interested in is a fine one, with a lot of land still to develop. But the yield from 100,000 hills of hemp and 3000 coconuts is not small. Pond tackled the Philippine jungle and made good.

Review of Business Conditions for August

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. H. SPELLMAN
Macloed & Company



Our last report was dated December 1 with statistics up to November 30 and this report covers the month of December with statistics up to the year ending December 31, 1925.

U. S. GRADES.
On the first of the month the New York

market was firm with very little business doing; buyers were more or less indifferent. The nominal quotations were on the basis of J1 13-3/8c, I 17-3/8c and F 18-3/8c. The market was more or less quiet and by the 10th of the month shippers were offering to sell at J1 13-1/4c, I 17c and F 18-3/8c. The buyers continued to remain indifferent and outside of housemarks and special grades, very little business was transacted. During the holidays there was enquiry from the manufacturers and a fair amount of business developed. Naturally the market firmed up and there was some advance in prices, principally in the lower grades. The market closed for the month of the basis of J1 13-3/4c, I 17-1/4c and F 18-3/4c with sellers rather than buyers.

At the beginning of the month exporters in Manila were buying on the basis of E P47.—, F P41.—, G 27.—, H 22.—, I 40.—, J1 30.—, S1 43.4, S2 40.— and S3 30.—. These prices ruled throughout the month, with an occasional variation of from 2 to 4 cents on the different grades. All hemp arriving found a ready market and it is believed that the majority of the hemp to arrive between now and the middle of January has already been sold at these prices.

U. K. GRADES. The first of the month the U. K. market was firm and sales were being made on the basis of J2 £45.—, K £39.— and L £39.10 with housemarks bringing a slight premium. By the 10th of the month the U. K. market was quiet and prices had declined about £1/— per ton. There was a sharp decline during the next week and hemp was offered on the basis of J2 £42.10, K £36.10 and L £37.—. Then allowed a better market and by the 18th of the month sales were made on the basis of J2 £44.—, K £38.— and L £38.10. The market remained from steady to firm during the remainder of the month and closed on the basis of J2 £46.10, K £40.—, L £41.— and M £34.10. However, business was rather limited.

The beginning of the month the market in Manila for the U. K. grades was steady for good parcels while hemp showing traces of weakness was avoided. The prices paid by the exporters during the first week were on the basis of J2 P22.50, K 18.25 and L 18.75. These prices varied slightly according to the parcel. By the middle of the month prices had declined and sales were

made on the basis of J2 P21.—, K 17.75 and L 18.—. For the following week there was very little demand for the low grades and a number of sales were made at lower prices. Toward the end of the month the market was firmer and closed with buyers of good parcels on the basis of J2 P22.4, K 18.4, L 19.— and M 15.4 with the usual variations according to the district and quality.

FREIGHT RATES. The rates on Manila hemp to all consuming markets remain unchanged.

FIBRE GRADING LAW. The new Fibre Grading Law passed by the last Legislature has been signed by the Governor General and comes into effect July 1, 1926. The administration of this Law will be in the hands of a Fibre Board to be appointed by the Governor General and approved by the Legislature.

STATISTICS. Below we give the figures for the calendar year. It will be noted the production for 1925 was 232,654 bales less than in 1924 while the stocks remaining on hand in the islands show an increase of 34,294 bales. Shipments to the consuming markets show a decrease.

The production of Maguay during 1925 was 41,480 bales less than in 1924. Shipments to the U. S., U. K. and Japan show a corresponding decrease while to the Continent of Europe they show a slight increase.

	1925	1924
Stocks on January 1st ..	131,228	117,436
Production to December 31st ..	1,253,793	1,186,447
Stocks on December 31st ..	165,922	131,228
SHIPMENTS		
To Dec. 31 ..	1,924	1,924
Bales ..	346,745	382,734
To the United Kingdom ..	147,707	165,461
Continent of Europe ..	324,291	395,159
Atlantic U. S. ..	155,261	245,598
U. S. via Pacific ..	170,731	202,839
Japan ..	74,704	77,810
Elsewhere and Local ..		
Total ..	1,219,499	1,472,655

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COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER
Vice President Copra Milling Corporation



Our November review was closed on December 4, with the market steady at provincial concentration points at P16.50 to P16.75 per picul. Due to unfavorable advices received from foreign markets, local buying pressure was reduced by both ex-

porters and crushers, and a decline of 50 centavos per picul was registered the first half of the month. However, production continued very low and at no time during December has it been possible to lay down copra purchased in the provinces of Laguna and Tayabas at Manila for less than P15.75 per picul, reseedado basis. Disregarding provincial firmness, Manila buyers are quoting P15.25 to P15.50 for fully dried copra with very little business passing at this figure. Total arrivals at Manila during December were 164,514 bags as compared with 209,167 bags for December, 1924. We list below arrivals at Manila for the past three years showing a steady decline:

	1923	1924	1925
Bags	2,670,627	2,540,656	2,387,215

Latest quotations follow:

London—Cebu—L-29/15
F. M. M.—L-29/5
San Francisco—6-1/8 nominal

COCONUT OIL

U. S. buyers of this commodity have taken advantage of every opportunity to force down prices for this item. Spot shortage was greatly overcome by fairly large deliveries during December and buyers' ideas were immediately lowered. As usual, during the last week of the year trading was exceedingly sluggish and it is difficult to predict what the market will be when volume inquiry begins. While there seems to be nothing bearish in the coconut oil outlook for January, 1926, in so far as carry-over stocks are concerned, lower prices for competing fats and oils will do much to prevent a recurrence of November prices. Latest advices from foreign markets follow:

London —No quotation.
San Francisco—Sellers at 10¢ to 10-1/4¢ f. o. b. tank cars February/March Shipment
—Buyers at 9-5/8¢ to 9-3/4¢ c. i. f. January shipment.

COPRA CAKE

Contrary to expectations, the Continental market for copra cake eased off gradually during the month and is now quoted at L-7/5 c. i. f. Hamburg for January shipment. No advices are at hand on U. S. quotations.

Manila, January 6, 1926.

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LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER
Director, Bureau of Forestry



The favorable market condition noted in the last review still holds true and we have reasons to believe that a heavy export of lumber will take place during the last month of the year, or early in 1926. Heavy buying continues and

although the amount of lumber shipped in November was less than that of the corresponding month in 1924, the total value in money was higher.

The export for November amounted to 5,371,242 board feet valued at \$356,900 as compared with 7,219,448 board feet valued at \$335,139 for the same month in 1924. The month of November registered an increase in export of about a million feet over that of October. In round figures the United States imported 2,747 M Bd. Ft.; Australia, 782 M. Bd. Ft.; China, 502 M. Bd. Ft.; and Japan, 940 M. Bd. Ft. as compared with 1,903 M. Bd. Ft.; 118 M Bd. Ft.; 309 M. Bd. Ft.; and 4,571 M. Bd. Ft., respectively, in 1924. With the exception of Japan, therefore, all the countries named showed a heavier import this year as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The lumber shipment for November amounted to 15,142 million board feet as compared with 12,529 million board feet in 1924. The production of 30 mills amounted to 14,180 million board feet as compared with 12,866 million board feet in 1924, and the lumber in stock amounts to 33,511 million board feet as compared with 26,403 million board feet in 1924.

Advices from the United States as well as the interest shown by entities there in Central and South American timber resources, give credence to the fact that the United States is waking up to the gradual diminishing of the hardwood supply at home and are beginning to look for sources of supply abroad. The various articles appearing in trade journals from the United States show that the Philippines is very prominently considered as a possible source of supply. This is an indication that the demand for Philippine lumber to the United States will increase. Philippine lumbermen, however, must put themselves in a position to compete in price as well as in quality and quantity with producers of hardwood elsewhere. More rigid inspection of export shipments and a recognition of the necessity for the installation of dry kilns on the part of local producers must be taken. If this is done, there is no question but that the lumber industry will develop a steady and healthy growth and become permanently established.

The local carriers situation is a handicap which could be worked out by cooperative efforts on their part in the purchase of lumber schooners carrying approximately one-half million feet or more and drafts shallow enough to enter any lumber harbor in the Philippines.

DECEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By WELCH-FAIRCHILD, LTD.



NEW YORK MARKET:

During the month the market was steady. Prices remained low, but there was no disposition on the part of holders to press sales. The market opened with sales of Cubas for prompt shipment at 2-1/2¢, c. & f., do. The market opened with sales of Cubas for prompt shipment at 2-1/2¢, c. & f., do. There were sales of old crop Philippine Centrals on route at 3.96¢ and 4.14¢, and of new crop for December/January/February shipment at prices ranging from 4-1/8¢ to 4-1/4¢, all landed terms.

Futures on the exchange ruled steady, with a tendency to decline during the greater part of the month, but recovering at the close. We give quotations as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
March	2.51¢	2.32¢	2.45¢
May	2.65	2.43	2.58
September	2.83	2.61	2.78

The milling season in Cuba was good started, more centrals starting up than was expected. This tended to affect adversely prices for spot sugars and also for near-by positions. Explaining the reason for the earlier commencement of milling on a general scale than was anticipated, one authority writes:

"This year, however, the drought would ripen the cane, and the yields in Decem-

ber, instead of being 8%, as they were at this time last year, might be much nearer 10%. Furthermore, there is always that dread of fire when the cane is dry, which makes managers very anxious to get started, and be in a position to grind cane in case a misfortune of this sort should occur."

If drought in Cuba has adversely affected cane production, the effects would naturally be reflected later in the season. The yearly commencement of milling therefore should not seriously disturb the market.

LOCAL MARKET: The local market for centrifugal was steady with fairly large transactions at prices ranging from P9.50 to P10.00 per picul, ex godown, basis 90°.

Good progress continues to be made in harvesting and grinding. Purities are improving as the season advances, and the indications are that the yields of sugar per ton of cane will be better than last year, though, unfortunately, the yields of cane per hectare will be considerably less. Some of the centrals have reduced their estimates. One authority estimates the total Philippine centrifugal crop as follows:

	metric tons
Negros	292,000
Luzon	110,893
Panay	9,214
Mindoro	4,500
	<hr/>
	416,607

This estimate shows a reduction of approximately 25,000 tons on the estimate already published, particulars of which will be found in our November review.

The weather is reported as on the whole favorable for planting the new crop. Some districts report planting well advanced, though it is stated that in other districts it is behind owing to financial difficulties.

Large shipments of new crop centrifugals have already been made to the U. S. market. Shipments to all countries from January 1 to December 23 as follows:

Kinds of sugar	Metric tons	Destination
Centrifugal	439,592	U. S.
Muscovados	72,547	China & Japan
Refined	4,257	U. S. & Japan
	<hr/>	
	516,396	

The freight rate on sugars from the Philippines to Atlantic Coast was reduced to \$7.00 per ton of 2210 lbs., at which rate shippers have contracted for the greater part of their requirements for the season.

MISCELLANEOUS: The stocks in U. S., Cuba, U. K., and the five principal countries in Europe at the end of the year were placed at 3,120,000 tons as against 2,440,000 tons and 2,000,000 tons at the end of 1924 and 1923, respectively.

Estimates of the present Cuban crop compiled by various authorities will be of interest, and follow:

	Tons
Guma Mejer	5,374,000
Himely	5,293,000
Lamborn	5,200,000
Havana Sugar Clubs	5,089,000

Other crop estimates are:

Porto Rico	550,000
British India	2,502,000

The latest estimate of the European beet crop is 7,457,500 tons.

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TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER
Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette



RAW LEAF:
The local market during December has been rather dull. Shipments to Belgium, Holland, North Africa and Australia show some increases while other countries, especially Japan and Spain, have greatly reduced their im-

ports. Export during December was as follows:

	<i>Leaf Tobacco and Scrap.</i>
	<i>Kilos</i>
Australia	25,572
Belgium and Holland.....	49,964
China	20,506
Germany	96
Hongkong	50,159
Japan	5,290
North Africa	287,040
Spain	84,042
United States	51,385
	574,054

CIGARS: Upon investigation among the local factories we have found that on account of the proposed tax reduction in the United States only orders for very limited quantities have been placed during last month, and we expect a continuance of this policy on part of the American importers until the decrease in taxes has been decided.

Comparative figures for the trade with the United States during 1924 and 1925 are as follows:

January	13,495,035	12,100,270
February	12,860,510	12,272,710
March	13,819,818	16,764,160
April	10,177,294	12,762,921
May	16,531,472	19,041,369
June	11,475,602	13,441,200
July	14,609,684	17,662,738
August	17,174,988	18,039,502
September	17,277,780	21,842,973
October	21,033,780	23,210,700
November	16,408,814	20,059,968
December	20,671,898	20,673,628
Total	185,536,075	212,872,118

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition



The year ends with a considerable increase over last year, although not quite so great as expected. Sales are almost double those of 1921 (P8,227,860) but failed to reach the pre-slump figures of 1920 (P17,677,811). The steady yearly in-

crease shown furnishes, however, ample grounds for the expectation that the coming year will show a total equalling and perhaps even passing the above figure.

	Sales, City of Manila	
	Oct. 29 to Nov. 30	Nov. 31 to Dec. 31
Santa Cruz	P 83,617	P213,790
Quilino	175,614	22,729
Paco	108,843	131,765
Tondo	234,300	25,431
Malate	112,728	61,237
Sampaloc	37,372	58,210
Santa Ana	7,952	22,566
Ermita	146,000	19,001
San Nicolas	272,500	62,200
San Miguel	1,400
Santa Mesa	700	360
Pandacan	28,700	4,400
Binondo	22,620	275,000
	P1,292,416	P897,231

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Jan.	899,918	1,870,486	570,486	1,273,713
Feb.	972,578	1,440,673	1,151,399	667,015
Mar.	1,673,455	1,137,176	773,135	630,526
Apr.	1,196,751	689,218	729,229	704,789
May	1,284,940	791,276	1,381,465	694,211
June	749,122	868,874	1,027,668	667,860
July	1,635,527	9,540	717,850	1,029,019
Aug.	1,295,260	795,260	504,123	692,891
Sept.	1,164,819	1,652,377	1,153,444	1,040,814
Oct.	2,358,825	1,543,486	850,507	812,464
Nov.	1,292,416	1,092,833	863,772	746,848
Dec.	897,231	773,183	848,833	1,071,946
	P15,405,315	13,048,861	10,277,448	10,082,969

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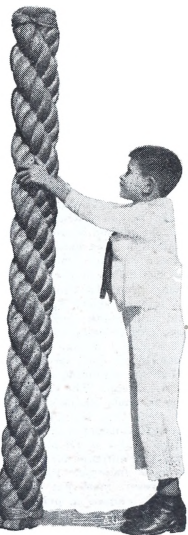
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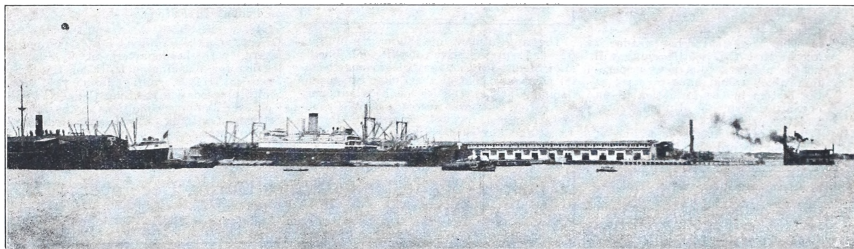
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9,765 paid subscriptions for the March Number.

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SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER
General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



Upon the whole the condition of the freight market is a shade less gloomy. While there appears to be ample tonnage available for all cargo offering from Philippine ports, still carriers are lifting larger cargoes. But generally speaking, in that sugar at this time of

the year represents the largest single commodity moving, freight rates are not particularly attractive. Sugar to Atlantic S. S. ports now brings only \$7.00 and as low as \$6.75, except where moving against seasonal contracts at higher rates. This does

not compare favorably with a minimum rate of \$8.00 received for sugar last season. On the other hand sugar to the Pacific coast is bringing \$6.00 while last season it moved as low as \$4.50.

Mindful of the fact that the real issue is the maintenance of a fast and frequent American passenger service from Seattle to Manila rather than who operates it, Seattle business men have been rallying to the support of the Admiral Oriental Line, seeking at least to postpone the threatened transfer of the ships of the American Oriental Mail Line to other interests.

The Shipping Board recently adopted a resolution instructing Elmer S. Crowley, president of the Fleet Corporation, to make an investigation with a view of obtaining another managing operator for the five combination passenger and freight liners now plying from Seattle to ports in the orient. It is understood that the board gave the Admiral Oriental Line sixty days in which to purchase the ships. If a bid, acceptable to the board, was not submitted by that time, according to dispatches from Washington, D. C., the fleet would be taken

away from the Admiral Oriental Line and allocated to other interests. R. Stanley Dollar and associates, less than a year ago purchased the passenger liners of the Shipping Board, plying from San Francisco to ports in the Orient, and are not in a financial position, it is understood, to acquire the Seattle fleet at this time. While several bids were made for the liners by R. Stanley Dollar, none was acceptable to the Board. The sixty day period has just closed with no further action by the Board.

The highlights of a controversy which is attracting attention all over the country and which threatens to result in Seattle losing its only American steamship line to the orient have been summed up as follows:

1. The Shipping Board was determined

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	Feb. 18	Mar. 12
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Mar. 2	Mar. 24
PRESIDENT GRANT	Mar. 14	April 5

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"Shinyo Maru"	Feb. 9	Feb. 14	Mar. 8
"Siberia Maru"	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	Mar. 18

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

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---------	----------------	----------------	-------------------

"Rokuyo Maru"	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	April 4
"Ginyo Maru"	Mar. 3	Mar. 17	May 16

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to sell the American Oriental Mail Line in sixty days to anyone who would take the ships over for operation under the American flag.

2. The Admiral Oriental Line without the aid of Seattle capital or at least financial assistance outside of its own corporation, is unable to buy the ships either within sixty days or a longer period.
3. The Shipping Board has made it known that the Seattle ships will not be assigned to a new corporation which would have to start at the bottom in the formation of an organization in the United States and the orient.
4. Portland's dream has been a line of Shipping Board passenger liners such as the "535s" plying out of Seattle and some of the leaders in Seattle's commerce fear that the outcome of the whole squabble may be that this port will lose to Portland the big ships now plying from Puget Sound to the orient.
5. The names of Frank Waterhouse, former president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and George F. Thorndyke, both of whom formerly operated Shipping Board freighters in the transpacific trade out of Seattle, have been mentioned in connection with the threat of the Board to take the American Oriental Mail Line away from the Admiral Oriental Line, the present managing operator.

And here the situation seems to stand today, without change in operation, managing operator or ownership. Just what the future has in store for the American Oriental Mail Line is most difficult to pre-

dict, but whatever takes place, Seattle interests seem to have entrenched themselves for a continuation of a fast mail line to Manila and Oriental Ports.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

The appointment of Edgar M. Wilson, former representative of the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company at various Oriental ports, as agent of the Dollar Steamship Company at Los Angeles has been announced. Mr. Wilson, who succeeds R. W. Proudfoot, resigned, is well known in Pacific Coast and Far East shipping circles. With

the Pacific Mail he last served as agent at Manila.

Mr. J. F. Thomkins, manager of the shipping department of Macleod & Co., returned to his post recently after an absence from the Philippines of about seven months, on holiday in Europe.

Mr. V. M. Smith, Assistant Director for Orient of the United States Shipping Board, with headquarters at Manila, is leaving for Washington D. C., on the S. S. President Hayes, sailing January 8. Mr. Smith proceeds via the Suez Canal and will look over shipping conditions in the Straits Settlements, India, Egypt and Mediterranean countries.

Business of the United States During December, 1925

O. M. BUTLER

American Trade Commissioner



The holiday trade in the United States was reported as excellent and the cold weather during December stimulated the dry goods trade particularly according to the monthly radiogram just received by this office from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic

The widespread distribution that has characterized the latter half of the year was maintained during the month and reports from all sections of the country indicate that throughout the United States it is anticipated that the present sound business conditions will continue. Commodity prices generally were firm and the employment indexes are satisfactory. The anthracite coal strikes are still unsettled but arbitration for the purpose of fixing a new wage scale is being debated.

The number of and total liabilities involved in business failure during November was greater than during October but the total for the first eleven months of

Commerce at Washington.

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1925 was below the corresponding figure for the same period during 1924. Real estate speculation and building operations continue active and although the total for building permits issued during November was 13 per cent lower than the October total it exceeded that for November 1924 by 29 per cent. The great volume of building operations of the past year has caused a number of the investment and insurance companies in a number of the large cities to curtail loans for building purposes.

FINANCE AND STOCKS

The money market showed some seasonal tightness and call money rates were slightly higher but credits appear to be ample. Stock market speculation continued during November and the bond market continued strong with substantial demands for all classes of foreign and domestic bonds. Bank clearances during the month registered a further increase.

The December report of the Federal Reserve System shows a decrease of \$30,000,000 in Total Reserve and an increase of \$178,000,000 in Earning Assets. Discounted Bills also increased by \$140,000,000 and Bills Secured by Government Obligations by \$158,000,000. The ratio of Reserves to Deposits was 67.3% and Demand Deposits dropped off \$198,000,000.

Foreign loans during November including both governmental and corporate amounted to \$182,000,000. Italy received the largest amount of any single country having obtained approximately \$100,000,000 of the total.

METALS

Pig-iron production during November amounted to approximately 3,000,000 tons. During December the pig-iron furnaces are reported as operating at about 58.5 per cent of capacity.

The increased activity of the steel mills reported last month was maintained during November and the daily output during the month was the highest since March, 1924. According to the most reliable estimates available the total steel production for 1925 amounts to some 45,500,000 tons which is nearly 500,000 tons greater than the previous peak reached in 1917. On November 30, unfilled orders of the United States Corporation amounted to 4,582,000 tons as compared with 4,190,000 tons on October 30 and 3,717,000 on September 30. Notwithstanding the constantly increasing amount of freight that is being handled by automobile trucks, the traffic carried by the railroads is also increasing and they are calling on the mills for more equipment. Steel price levels, however, are lower than those of a year ago.

TEXTILES

On December 1 the Government's estimate placed the 1925 cotton crop at 15,600,000 bales or about 300,000 bales higher than the estimate of November 21. The acreage planted to cotton was estimated as 5 per cent greater than in 1924 and 30 per cent above the five-year average.

Cotton consumption during November amounted to 543,893 bales and exports during the month to 1,207,000 bales, while stocks on November 30 were 6,462,000 bales. On January 4, middling upland cotton at New Orleans was quoted at \$20.30 which was fifty cents higher than the quotation of December 2 and \$3.65 under the quotation of six months ago. Cotton ginnings during the first eleven months of 1925 amounted to 13,858,000 bales which is a new high mark.

The demand for cotton goods has been firm but prices are reflecting the downward tendency of raw cotton prices. New England mills during November operated at

82.5 per cent of capacity for a single shift while the Southern mills after a period of low water now have sufficient hydroelectric power and are working full time. Automotive manufacturers alone ordered 10,000,000 yards of cotton goods during November. Stocks of cotton goods are generally high.

What the demand for raw silk has been somewhat easier but prices remained firm. The demand for silk goods has been seasonally dull but the mills continue active in covering the requirements of the coming season.

FOODSTUFFS

The final December estimate places the wheat crop of the United States at 661,000,000 bushels. The winter crop is reported at 82.7 per cent of normal. Wheat prices are advancing but fluctuating pending definite reports covering the crop movements of Argentina and Australia. The rush surplus is another disturbing factor in the market.

Minneapolis flour at the beginning of January was quoted at from \$11.00 to \$11.85 as compared with \$10.00 to \$10.75 a month ago.

The apple market has been rather quiet and a decrease in the export demand was to be noted. The demand for citrus fruits has been fair but prices declined.

Conditions in the dried fruit market have been good and heavy sales are reported for the first quarter of the new year. Prunes have been selling well and raisins satisfactorily. The Dried Fruit Export Association reports that sales conditions in foreign markets are becoming stabilized and that it has been able to estimate on a practical basis the consignment sales in 49 markets.

The market for canned goods has been firm and the movement satisfactory. Reports indicate, however, that while the volume of canned goods sold during 1925 exceeded the 1924 business, the profits were actually less because of heavy crops and low opening prices.

The coffee market has been uncertain but a stronger tone is expected for the new trade. Sugar has improved slightly but business remains slow.

AUTOMOTIVE

The taking of the yearly inventories curtailed production considerably during the

past month and buying also has been rather slack. A substantial improvement is anticipated in January, however, when new models and prices are expected to stimulate business.

Rubber prices are declining. The proposal to establish a rubber exchange in connection with the new cocoa exchange which was opened on October first is arousing considerable interest. The proposal limits membership to individuals or firm directly connected with the rubber industry.

LUMBER

The lumber market is reported as somewhat firmer. The production of Douglas fir during November amounted to 581,000 thousand feet with shipments of 527,000 thousand feet while orders reached 622,000 thousand feet. The West Coast Lumbermen's Association with 90 mills reporting produced 95,783 thousand feet and shipped 88,715 thousand feet. New business was 2.5 per cent above production. During the first 51 weeks of the year the same mills produced 5,092,000 thousand feet and shipped 5,240,000 thousand feet while new business amounted to 5,237,000 thousand feet.

MISCELLANEOUS

The hide market is somewhat more active but prices are lower. Leather is firm and reports of low stocks are received from the shoe trade while heavy buying is expected in the spring months.

The kerosene and gasoline markets are firm and the output of crude oil shows a decline. The dyestuffs market is dull. Newsprint production during November amounted to 130,000 tons and shipments exceeded by some 3,000 tons. Stocks of the end of the month were 17,000 tons.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This number of the Journal will be specially circulated in the United States and is made possible by the assistance of the Davao Chamber of Commerce as well as various planters of Davao. The map out was furnished by the bureau of agriculture. We fully appreciate all these courtesies and the patronage of many advertisers.

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The Plowman: Custodian of National Wealth Ignored

HIS SELF-IMPROVEMENT STILL A NEGLECTED TRUTH

BY MANUEL M. INSIGNE

On the extreme western border of the great Pacific, the Philippine group stands like a faithful sentinel guarding America's interest in the Far East and helping to preserve her sphere of influence in the Mongolian and Malayan fields of international relations. This group consists of more than three thousand known islands and four thousand unknown — all rigid and irregular but endowed by Nature with an unusually fertile soil, considered

to be the producers of the country's wealth and the best contributors to the national coffers. Thus we see a powerful element in the Philippine community, who, though neglected, are nevertheless entitled to all just consideration and favor; and above all, to the proverbial American altruism.

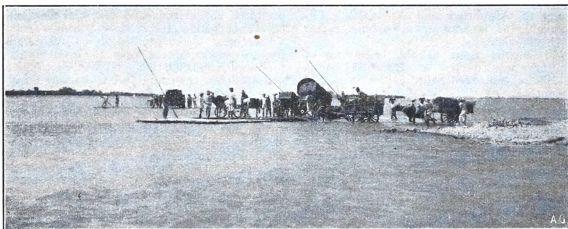
In the fields of commerce and industry, the American is contributing a great deal to the welfare of this Filipino friend. Here his theory of altruism seems to meet

understands that to subject himself to the constant grit and grind in the fields with a view to increasing his production, is just as important if not more patriotic, than crossing eight thousand miles of rolling sea to campaign for immediate independence.

The approximate land area of the Philippines in hectares is 29,629,000, 41.3 per cent of which is adapted to agricultural industries. Up to December 31, 1924, only 3,712,712 hectares were under cultivation, leaving approximately 11,102,088 hectares uncultivated, of the explored regions. It has been too often said that the Filipinos have progressed remarkably during more than twenty-five years of America's tutelage. This may be true in speaking of little trifles, but perhaps not of the real progress which they should make, if progress is at all desired. There is so much work left undone. The painful truth points us to a great percentage of Filipinos receiving no appreciable degree of improvement in the pursuit of their own happiness. Here the hypothesis of American altruism is badly in need of positive proof.

We cannot underestimate nor overestimate the unhappy tribulations suffered by the uncultured Philippine farmers. Seeing them toiling in the vast valleys, unaided and neglected, is equivalent to listening to a vigorous protest against the vicious intolerance of their unscrupulous brethren—men who, like the Dead Sea, absorb everything and give nothing in the form of commensurate returns to the man behind the plow. Hence the need of a good Samaritan or a Simon to share with them the burden of their cross.

Barfooted, the Filipino farmer plods be-



Crossing Abra River at "Abra Gap." Where Gales Sometimes Sweep the Rafts Out to Sea. Commerce is Greatly Retarded in the Ilocos Provinces for Want of a Bridge at the Abra River

to be one of the richest on the surface of the earth. "Tickle the ground in these islands and great wealth springs from the soil" was the statement of an old Spaniard.

In Japan, where the soil is not naturally very fertile, the small proportion of arable land is much overcrowded. Here is, therefore, an advantage of the Philippines over her empire neighbor; one could wander for days and weeks through an extremely fertile country without noticing the least sign of man's efforts to cultivate. The soil is mainly of decomposed volcanic rocks enriched by decayed organic matter. It yields luxuriantly both exotic and indigenous growths of tropical, subtropical and even temperate zone crops. The islands are productive of more than three hundred fiber plants of commercial and local value. Food producing plants grow in vast variety and profusion. There is, indeed, wealth in every inch of ground in these beautiful islands of the east. How to extract that wealth from the losem of mother earth is a problem unsolved to the present day. There are hands, and millions of them, but hands are not enough without the necessary assistance of able men.

That the Americans are here for altruistic purposes seems a truism that needs no proof; but at the same time, a fact that must be admitted. When finally these islands were ceded to the United States through the Treaty of Paris by Spain, the policy of "indefinite retention for the purpose of developing the prosperity of the Filipino people" was clearly enunciated by succeeding Washington administrations. Under more than twenty-five years of America's tutelage, the Filipinos were able to improve considerably in various stages of life and in some lines of human endeavor. This is particularly true in politics—so much so that political progress seems to be a virtue, and economic stability a crime; notwithstanding the fact that a great majority of the Filipinos are destined

with a favorable impression in the way of paving the road of progress. But we of the Philippines, some of us, at any rate, are brother. But we of the Philippines are prone to ask the question: Is that the end of the perfect road?

The Filipinos are by nature and circumstance an agricultural people. It is not strange, therefore, that ninety per cent of the inhabitants are directly or indirectly interested in the improvement of their agriculture. Upon them the middleman depends for all the commodities to supply his trade. These people are the assets of a vigorous race whose achievements and contributions to the national wealth are the best means to redeem their country from economic bondage. In the light of sound reasoning, it must be admitted that the chief concern of every patriotic citizen in all walks of life should be towards the improvement of living conditions and all possible betterment of the circumstances of the plowman, the sturdy producer of wealth, the soldier of the soil.

The Philippines are inhabited by 11,632,702 souls. A vast majority are destined to be tillers of the land. These are the men who do not continually agitate themselves by partaking of the ceaseless bickerings and mud-slingings of political leaders. According to an impartial critic and observer, these people are a select group whose interests and affections are concentrated upon their families, their homes, their labors and their petty diversions and pleasures, and to the community to which they belong and for which they will die. They pursue their own happiness in life uninterceptedly; and their labors are to them a source of great pleasure. Generally speaking, an average Filipino of the agricultural element does not burden his mind with the momentary issues of political topics. A close and intimate study of a Filipino of this type reveals the fact he is by no means of a political enthusiast. He

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hind his primitive plow and his diminutive carabao day by day, exposed to the scorching heat of the tropical sun and the beating of the rain, while his brothers pass by him in comfortable limousines. A strange contrast, indeed, is before us. One is a producer of wealth, the other is a devourer of the same. Whatever may be the farmer's need to increase his produce,—which is possible only by the use of new methods and modern implements,—cannot be realized because of the indifference and lack of interest of those from whom he has the right to expect assistance. Yet these are the very men whom he provides with daily bread, by the sweat of his own brow. It is very natural, therefore, that he should shift his attention from his very kith and kin, to those from foreign lands who prove to be his disinterested and unselfish friends—the Americans.

In answer to his crying needs, a few kindly souls rushed to the rescue and tried to replace his age-old plow with modern agricultural machinery; and educated him in the importance and advantage of cultivation—not mere plowing. But unhappily, just as their efforts began to be rewarded with successful results, the personal interest of these very men also began to wane, and their enthusiasm dampened in a moment's notice. This is perhaps due to the fact that the same men have been lured by other attractions in the commercial fields where their money could be amassed with less effort expended. And just as the Filipino began to realize the advantages of using such agricultural machinery as tractors, threshers, disc or steel-tooth harrows and other farm implements of general use, his American friends left him abruptly to his own primitive ways of farming.

When the tractors were introduced in the vast fields of sugar and other plantations, generally the result was a decided success. In places where agricultural machinery was available, the farmer could raise at least two crops of rice or corn in one season. This machinery led to the use of economical motor fuel in the Philippines. Quoting from the testimony of a few planters and hacenderos in Negros and Calamba, we read in part: "The Philippines are burdened with high prices for gasoline, kerosene and distillate which are at about double those quoted in Hawaii. This accounts for the very rapid development of alcohol motor fuel manufacture in the Philippines. The island of Negros at the moment has three motor fuel distilleries in operation with a fourth being erected, while Luzon has two such distilleries in operation. The daily production of these plants is rated at ten thousand gallons." The proprietors go on to say that the sugar planters are satisfied that by limiting themselves to the purchase of certain wellknown and established makes of machines, they can compete with animals in field operations. "We look, therefore, for an increase in the demand for tractors in keeping with the growing demand for motor fuel." This is the substance of the views of those planters and farmers who feel that it is impossible for the greatly expanded and rapidly growing agricultural industry to go back to the carabao.

In 1903, of the 2,827,704 hectares, 1,298,845 were under cultivation. These figures were increased during a period of fifteen years, when agricultural machinery began to invade the Philippine fields. The census of 1918 shows a total of 2,415,778 hectares of land cultivated out of 4,563,723 hectares (that is, under private title), or an increase of from 45.9 per cent of 52.9 per cent in fifteen years. The following table shows how the production of certain staples and crops were increased during the last five

years, showing the area cultivated, the quantity and value of crops produced and the average yield per hectare.

Year	RICE		Average Kilos	Value
	Area Hectares	Quantity Thousand Kilos		
1920	1,484,895	1,562,784	1,052	\$127,427,692.00
1921	1,673,381	1,783,577	1,066	78,946,340.00
1922	1,861,430	1,867,784	1,124	69,967,540.00
1923	1,675,870	1,882,992	1,124	74,737,945.00
1924	1,737,910	1,787,540	1,029	86,478,645.00

Year	TOBACCO		Average Kilos	Value
	Area Hectares	Quantity Thousand Kilos		
1920	101,123	64,894	642	\$ 13,382,973.00
1921	90,980	52,799	580	4,388,787.00
1922	59,870	29,927	500	3,009,935.00
1923	64,730	32,806	507	3,407,400.00
1924	72,090	43,323	601	5,752,710.00

Centrifugal Sugar Mills and Their Production From 1920-31 to 1924-25
All 34 Mills

Year	Daily Capacity in 24 hours	Metric Tons
1920-21	27,845
1921-22	162,117
1922-23	229,538
1923-24	224,320
1924-25	483,367

The figures for the year 1924-25 are an estimate. The estimated national wealth of the Philippines in 1923 amounts to \$2,747,741,000.00 ninety per cent of which is contributed by the man behind the plow, either directly or indirectly.

The above figures show the gradual increase of production every year of the different crops in the Philippines in the Filipino crude way of producing them. We are left to wonder in the face of these facts how much more would the production be, if the Filipinos could be given the chance of employing and using modern agricultural machinery like the farmers in other civilized countries. Up to the years 1922 and 1923, different dealers in agricultural machinery seemed to be over enthusiastic. They introduced tractors, for example, of four or five makes. The result was a success as shown by the voluntary testimony of planters, proprietors and farmers. After a time, however, the enthusiasm seemed to have died out, suddenly, for reasons known only to the dealers themselves. Testimony from the buyers revealed the fact that the reason for the dampening of enthusiasm on the part of the dealers was not the lack of patronage but rather the lack of interest on the part of the men who handle the sales, to educate the Filipino in the use of these modern implements. The Filipino is willing to learn new ideas and introduce innovations. He is receptive of any modern change that may come to him through the help of his American friends. This was clearly shown in political and educational undertakings. But in agricultural changes the problem remains unsolved.

In the case of tractors, plantation men express their unmeasured satisfaction in the use of these machines. Having learned how to extract fuel from molasses for the use of tractors, they also realize that they are able to save a great deal in using the newly discovered motor fuel. This is another reason why they should demand, and they do demand, tractors. While the popularity of these machines is now limited only to the sugar plantations in the Philippines, no one should lose sight of the fact that vast fields of rice, abaca, corn, maguay, tobacco and other crops are yet untouched by the tractor.

This business was at a stand still during the past few years not because the demand was low but because the Filipino farmers

were confronted by serious difficulties in the use and operation of machinery. The dealers have left them with their new mach-

ines without the proper instructions to follow, or the necessary help, such as able mechanics and expert drivers. The result is that in many places the machines stand idle and rusty; and the farmer has had to go back to his age-old native plow and carabao. In this way the Filipino farmer, the man behind the plow, is neglected, a custodian of national wealth ignored, whose social position and standard of living constitute a paramount problem still unsolved to the present day, and whose self-improvement seems to be only a remote possibility. If it is true that "the sociological value of the business man as an envoy of peace and goodwill has long been recognized, whose good offices have won special recognition in the Philippines," what shall America do to ameliorate the social and living conditions of the soil tillers, who form a powerful element in the economic stability of these eastern islands?

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STATISTICAL REVIEW

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM AND TO ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS BY NATIONALITY OF CARRYING VESSELS

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS	Period	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Atlantic	Pacific	Total	
Philippine	November, 1925			188		188		
	November, 1924						36,375	39,576
	Monthly av. for 12 mos			10		10		
American	November, 1925	1,857,084	3,924,324	2,740	3,784,148	1,691,576	7,198,118	8,889,694
	November, 1924	1,223,889	3,433,802	161,516	4,759,207	3,086,591	5,346,267	8,432,558
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.	3,350,691	3,783,947	17,366	7,151,934	2,892,542	5,046,448	8,939,390
British	November, 1925	3,686,321	688,807	979	4,375,677	3,451,062	77,290	3,528,353
	November, 1924	3,398,734	156,096	3,388	3,556,218	3,646,375	361,757	4,008,132
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.	3,349,301	402,881	5,286	3,757,468	4,665,208	478,423	5,143,631
German	November, 1925							
	November, 1924			74	58			132
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.							
Dutch	November, 1925							
	November, 1924				52			62
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.							
Japanese	November, 1925					321,700		321,700
	November, 1924					442,964	680	443,644
	Monthly av. for 12 mos	832	9,277	192	10,301	1,529,647	225,331	1,743,978
Norwegian	November, 1925					410,536		410,536
	November, 1924					572,566		572,566
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.					270,728		270,728
Spanish	November, 1925				271			271
	November, 1924				76			104
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.							
Swedish	November, 1925						676,583	676,583
	November, 1924							
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.					39,175	971,666	1,010,841
Finnish	November, 1925							
	November, 1924							
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.					92,147		92,147
Mail	November, 1925		462,596		462,596		1,563,843	1,563,843
	November, 1924		304,439		304,439		611,946	611,946
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.		427,985		427,985		821,132	821,132
Total	November, 1925	5,543,475	6,078,227	3,907	10,622,609	6,274,573	9,818,334	15,790,709
	November, 1924	4,620,625	3,894,337	105,175	8,620,135	7,748,196	6,323,650	11,071,846
	Monthly av. for 12 mos.	6,700,734	4,624,192	23,060	11,347,388	10,513,062	7,541,400	14,060,462

Note: Monthly average is for the 12 months previous to November, 1925.

PRINCIPAL REPORTS

Commodities	November, 1925				November, 1924				Monthly average for 12 mos. previous to November, 1925			
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar	4,547,557 P	435,322	2.1	8,107,161 P	1,670,106	8.8	44,587,100 P	7,501,809	30.8			
Hemp	15,140,844	7,055,378	33.9	11,866,048	5,587,520	29.5	12,328,317	5,795,113	23.5			
Castor Oil	15,680,478	2,599,276	30.2	5,202,318	3,270,477	17.3	8,792,519	3,242,464	13.2			
Copra	6,678,958	1,464,676	7.0	17,299,140	3,592,244	19.0	19,203,202	2,823,428	11.4			
Cigars (number)	23,879,120	1,027,822	5.3	19,038,584	968,424	5.1	20,498,306	996,284	4.0			
Embroideries	390,642	1,190,939	4.9	739,207	862,026	5.6	1,403,442	607,569	2.8			
Macramé	1,659,685	451,795	2.0	1,500,168	378,619	2.0	1,914,112	499,523	2.0			
Copra Meal	7,009,551	409,945	2.0	8,160,204	451,741	2.4	4,923,428	316,067	1.3			
Lumber (cu. meters)	9,272	15,603	0.1	244,311	1,313	0.0	11,208	365,811	1.5			
Hats (number)	317,261	228,427	1.1	381,550	187,053	1.0	480,813	275,392	1.1			
Knitted Hemp	102,932	649,457	3.1	98,065	379,805	2.0	76,713	328,287	1.3			
Coconut (number)	15,803	3,803	0.0	115,291	56,135	0.3	5,065,677	58,221	0.2			
Decolletted and shredded coconuts	1,470,070	8,514	0.0	7,753,562	40,375	1.6	949,480	401,388	1.6			
Pearl Buttons (gross)	1,253,638	586,672	2.6	795,876	607,370	3.1	66,029	53,829	0.2			
All other products	73,302	468,691	2.1	68,593	39,391	0.2	452,064	1,158,164	4.6			
Total domestic products	20,780,283	99.7		18,623,032	99.4		21,000,667	89.3				
U. S. Products	39,048	0.2		77,778	0.4		152,681	0.5				
Foreign Products	20,285	0.1		36,393	0.2		44,199	0.2				
Grand Total	20,839,616	100.0		18,938,103	100.0		24,603,147	100.0				

NOTE.—All quantities are in Kilos except where otherwise indicated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

CARRYING TRADE

Articles	November, 1925		November, 1924		Monthly average for 12 mos. previous to November, 1925		Nationality of Vessels	November, 1925		November, 1924		Monthly average for 12 mos. previous to Nov. 1925.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton Cloths	P 2,470,987	13.3	P 2,574,492	14.1	P 3,434,973	17.2	American	P 8,020,199	43.0	P 7,115,410	38.9	P 5,500,742	47.5
Other Cotton Goods	1,287,078	6.9	1,096,740	6.0	1,187,068	5.9	British	6,256,473	34.1	6,796,643	37.0	5,889,690	54.8
Iron and Steel (except castings)	1,105,057	5.9	1,040,801	5.8	1,415,191	7.1	Japanese	95,778	0.5	950,839	5.1	933,899	8.8
Wheat Flour	1,281,043	6.9	1,141,128	6.2	850,775	4.3	Dutch	111,438	0.6	957,103	5.2	785,908	3.9
Crude Oil	560,527	3.0	118,283	0.7	359,871	1.8	Philippine	332,071	1.8	326,066	1.8	173,955	0.9
Crusts	378,452	2.0	325,150	2.0	350,132	1.7	French	62,687	0.3	14,309	0.1	45,295	0.4
Meat Products	446,409	2.4	393,100	1.6	427,318	2.1	Chinese	170,763	1.0	161,091	1.0	186,590	1.6
Rice	978,488	5.2	1,352,108	7.2	1,358,906	6.8	Norwegian	571,347	3.1	615,304	3.4	402,476	2.0
Machinery & parts of machinery	540,523	2.9	494,257	2.7	965,336	4.9	German	472,484	2.5	504,364	3.0	623,923	3.1
Dairy products	315,294	1.7	328,724	1.4	478,192	2.4	Swedish	72,344	0.4	20,430	0.1	4,348	
Gasoline	351,294	1.9	328,459	1.3	320,870	1.6	Italian					14,743	0.1
Paper goods (except books and printed matter)	331,185	1.9	108,740	1.1	310,240	1.5	Russian					5,009	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	466,339	2.5	569,123	3.1	505,507	2.5	Polish					4,609	
Illuminating Oil	409,913	2.7	329,912	1.8	459,824	2.3	By Freight	17,940,426	96.2	17,881,894	97.6	19,429,648	97.1
Silk Goods	321,294	1.7	338,459	1.3	320,870	1.6	By Mail	702,879	3.8	483,804	2.4	571,757	2.9
Fish and Fish products	388,285	2.1	259,725	1.4	328,293	1.6	Total	18,649,299	100.0	18,315,698	100.0	20,001,405	100.0
Vegetables	261,706	1.5	297,890	1.5	304,318	1.5							
Tobacco and Manufactures of tobacco	343,543	1.8	363,279	2.0	306,704	1.5							
Vegetable and fruit products	176,877	0.9	306,774	1.7	366,094	1.9							
Electrical Machinery	177,646	1.0	260,016	1.4	286,319	1.4							
Footwear	202,637	1.1	206,063	1.0	44,299	0.2							
Cattle and Horse Automobile Tires	269,637	1.4	89,878	0.5	170,898	0.9							
Cermet	107,759	0.6	24,272	0.1	55,889	0.3							
Fruits and Nuts	273,075	1.5	234,719	1.3	171,015	0.9							
Eggs	121,334	0.7	104,217	0.6	130,764	0.7							
Books and other printed matter	155,515	0.9	160,122	0.9	258,900	1.3	American	P10,144,251	48.7	P 9,567,863	50.6	P10,622,481	43.0
Shoes and other footwear	99,293	0.5	84,965	0.5	150,616	0.8	British	5,764,318	27.7	6,342,885	33.6	8,430,996	33.8
Woolen Goods	231,190	1.3	131,630	0.7	185,743	0.9	Japanese	595,062	2.9	827,790	4.3	2,024,241	8.2
Leather Goods	147,272	0.8	124,048	0.7	166,297	0.8	Dutch	224,315	1.1	110,934	0.6	138,080	0.6
Brassware (except valves)	110,469	0.6	111,945	0.6	142,560	0.7	Russian	395,995	1.9	422,626	2.2	289,595	4.9
Perfumery & other toilet goods	158,011	0.9	110,652	0.6	124,517	0.6	Norwegian	816,806	3.9	573,066	3.0	364,814	2.5
Oils not separately listed	63,330	0.4	91,384	0.5	118,990	0.6	Germania	617,859	3.1	567,840	3.0	600,855	2.5
Explosives	19,416	0.1	6,982	0.0	63,528	0.3	Chinese					8,189	
Earthen stone	110,151	0.6	62,466	0.3	106,792	0.5	French					122	
China ware	134,927	0.7	75,690	0.4	73,962	0.4	By Freight	19,272,535	92.5	18,320,176	96.7	23,867,824	96.7
Matches	259,741	1.4	134,385	0.7	204,913	1.0	By Mail	1,566,081	7.5	617,927	3.3	825,322	3.8
Cars and carriages (except autos)	111,824	0.8	81,774	0.4	115,910	0.6	Total	20,839,616	100.0	18,938,103	100.0	24,603,147	100.0
Paints, pigments, etc.	110,800	0.6	187,831	1.0	152,619	0.8							
Glass and glassware	128,407	0.7	97,235	0.5	122,478	0.6							
Automobiles	368,638	2.5	203,928	1.1	423,719	2.1							
India Rubber	80,555	0.4	70,187	0.4	91,842	0.5							
Spiritus Liqueurs	62,873	0.3	32,699	0.2	85,007	0.4							
Sugar and Molasses	32,330	0.2	38,591	0.2	50,697	0.3							
Cacao Manufactures (except candy)	52,591	0.8	43,825	0.2	107,720	0.5							
Mineral Oil	85,452	0.5	112,214	0.6	143,818	0.7							
Hats and Caps	101,118	0.5	49,787	0.3	72,670	0.1							
Wood and Wood manufactures	130,697	0.7	69,884	0.4	89,888	0.4							
Motion Picture Films	46,744	0.3	25,769	0.1	36,983	0.2							
All other accessories	1,325,878	0.7	84,699	0.0	84,931	0.5							
All other	1,700,729	9.1	1,438,916	7.9	1,631,595	8.2							
Total	18,649,299	100.0	18,315,698	100.0	20,001,405	100.0							

PORT STATISTICS

"TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES"

Ports	November, 1925		November, 1924		Monthly average for 12 months previous to Nov. 1925.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Manila	P31,176,925	79.0	P28,915,021	77.0	P30,302,496	67.4
Iloilo	1,878,319	4.7	1,625,672	4.4	1,791,801	16.0
Cebu	4,452,606	11.3	4,770,210	12.8	5,376,010	12.0
Zamboanga	1,840,500	4.7	1,934,179	4.9	1,745,678	9.9
Jolo	100,965	0.8	108,726	0.3	84,868	0.2
Total	39,488,915	100.0	37,253,801	100.0	44,694,553	100.0

Countries	November, 1925		November, 1924		Monthly average for 12 months previous to Nov. 1925.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
United States	P26,473,508	67.0	P22,952,881	61.6	P20,660,168	60.4
Japan	3,186,787	8.1	2,218,175	6.0	2,688,265	6.0
China	1,065,592	2.7	1,246,600	3.3	1,746,300	3.9
Switzerland	2,681,104	5.3	2,475,534	6.7	3,119,808	7.0
Germany	2,949,515	7.4	2,865,385	7.7	3,665,355	8.2
Spain	441,988	1.1	484,799	1.3	809,843	1.9
Australia	870,540	2.2	527,389	1.4	833,344	1.9
Br. E. Indies	260,777	0.7	3,319,840	9.0	1,202,323	2.7
Netherlands	235,412	0.6	183,889	0.5	375,767	0.8
Hongkong	222,689	0.6	214,824	0.6	355,578	0.8
Br. E. Indies	701,207	1.8	975,825	2.6	825,500	1.4
Br. E. Indies	332,985	0.8	466,192	1.3	6	

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