

to see that I can grow sugar cane and make money. But it has taken a lot of hard work and time to get the original money back.

For those who care to enter into the cane growing business, I advise the following rules, which are very simple:

House your laborers well.

Pay them weekly.

Keep medicine at hand.

Keep animals under cover at night, and have plenty of fresh water for them to drink at all times.

Prepare all fields for planting until a perfect seed bed is ready, as a great saving will result in further weed-control.

Cultivation with animal plows, only done to control weeds and hill up the cane to prevent it from blowing over.

Destroy all diseased cane.

The same plowman should be kept in charge of the same animal.

Burn the fields over after cutting, and as soon after as possible.

Ratoon no fields infested with *bucan* or any other cane disease.

When buying portable track, buy 16-lb. rails as the yearly up-keep will be less and very few cars will be derailed during the harvesting operations.

Pay not over 28 centavos per picul in bringing the cane to the loading station, and even less if the distance is short.

Pay about 40 centavos per picul for cutting, and less if the cane runs more than 100 piculs per hectare.

Twenty centavos per ton is sufficient to load a ton of cane at the loading station into central's cars.

Apply one-third ton fertilizer per hectare and do so as soon as possible after planting, or after commencing ratoons. Cover same by turning a furrow, if you expect rain. Apply by spreading about the entire young shoots, but not on leaves.

The average wage for daily work is 80 centavos per day, and even less if the week is not completed. However, contract men average over a peso per day.

A *cabo* should receive ₱30 to ₱40 monthly, an *encargado* ₱80 to ₱100, depending upon the number of years of service.

Last, but very important, sell your sugar as you make it and accept the general average for the year as your price.

For the benefit of readers not familiar with Spanish plantation terminology as in general use in the Philippines, it is believed that Mr. Cooper's term *cabo* may be quite accurately translated *gang boss*, and *encargado* as a man having direct and general charge of a particular job, such as the railway or the cane-cutting. *Contract men* work on the popular *patio* plan, a flat price for the job, as for plowing a field or planting it.—E.D.

YEARSLEY GOES WEST

A. W. Bert Yearsley succumbed to a heart attack at his home in Caloocan Sunday morning, January 29, aged 51. He was one of the best known Americans in the islands, and a member of the chamber of commerce. Funeral services were held Tuesday, January 31, the Fraternal Order of Eagles participating. Yearsley was active in Eagle circles. He was also a Mason, a member of the South African lodge. Coming from Brooklyn, he had been 27 years in the Philippines, always in the amusement business. He opened the oldtime Majestic theater, and was the original proprietor of the famous Silver Dollar Bar on Plaza Santa Cruz and the Escotta, with *cartwheels* at the corners of the tiles in the floor and imbedded thickly in the bar. More recently and for many years he has operated Lerma Cabaret in Caloocan, of which he became the proprietor, and he was preparing to open Lerma Athletic Stadium when he died. He also had plantation interests in Cotabato which he was developing. Mrs. Ruby Yearsley, appointed administratrix of the estate, and their son, Edward, six years old, survive; also Robert John Yearsley, a brother associated with Yearsley in business, and their sister, in Detroit. The *Journal* extends its sympathies to the bereaved family. Mrs. Yearsley has announced her intention of carrying on everything as had been planned by her husband. Bert was liberal-hearted and endowed with unflinching courage,

a man of many friends. His ashes rest in the family plot in the Cementerio del Norte. His demit came from Africa on the day of his funeral. His masonic apron was placed in the urn with his ashes.

CHINESE LEADERS VISIT HERE

Two weeks ago several of the most prominent nationalists of China visited Manila: Dr. C. C. Wu, Sun Fo, and Hu Han Min. They are on a world mission in behalf of treaty revisions and were accorded a great welcome in this city, where their countrymen's interests are so important.

Trinidad Tecson, heroine of the Philippine insurrection, died two weeks ago, of old age. She is honored as the organizer of the Philippine Red Cross at San Miguel de Mayumo, but she took part in many engagements and was several times wounded in action.

Dispatches of January 28 brought the news of the death of the celebrated Spanish author, Blasco Ibañez, in exile at Mentone, France, and very fittingly the newspapers were filled with biographies and eulogies of Spain's great son. Though his shelf is a long one, it is for the *Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* that he will be remembered, like Hugo for *Les Misérables*, like Cervantes for *Don Quixote*, and like his contemporary, Reynmont, for the *Peasants*. He had chosen exile rather than submit to Rivero.

The Manila Gas Corporation added ₱280,000 to its investment last year, bringing it up to ₱7,580,000. The production of gas, 10,345,610 meters, was 741,260 over 1927, while 1600 new patrons were obtained, making 13,695 altogether. The efficiency of the plant is remarkable too, losses of gas being a fraction of the average loss in the United States. The company proposes, whenever its net earnings warrant, to lower its rates.

AMMO-PHOS

20-20

was used by Mr. Francis Cooper and is the Fertilizer referred to in the article on opposite page

YOU get what you Buy
in this fertilizer

No rotted Bags

Never a shipment
Below Analysis



16.45% NITROGEN
20% Phosphoric Acid
All available
No free acids
No harmful residue

Philippine Agents

Philippine American Drug Company

MANILA

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