

It was officially announced during August that Spencer, Kellogg and Sons, Inc., largest manufacturers of coconut oil in the Philippines, acquired by purchase from T. P. Gallagher & Co., Inc., of New York, the Atlantic Oriental Tank Line. The fleet consists of five tankers, *Cedarhurst, Vaba, Darden, Romulus, and Gladysbe*. The transaction is reported as involving five million pesos and Spencer, Kellogg will continue the present monthly service maintained between the Philippines, New York and New Orleans.

H. M. Hunt, general agent, States Steamship Co., accompanied by his family, departed for the United States via Vancouver aboard the *ss Empress of Russia*, August 16. Mr. Hunt is returning to the general office at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Van Niewenhuyse, general agent for the Eastern and Philippines Shipping Agencies, Ltd., Manila, motored to San Fernando, La Union, and Baguio during August in the interest of tourist trade.

W. L. Applegate, president, Luzon Stevedoring Co., left Manila for the southern islands July 29 aboard the *ss Salvager* and returned to Manila August 18 aboard the *ss Tango Maru*.

J. O. Foyle, connected with the freight department, The Robert Dollar Co., underwent an operation for appendicitis at St. Paul's, August 25. Mr. Foyle's recovery was rapid and we are glad to know that he was able to leave the hospital on September 4.

C. C. Black, oriental manager of the Prince Line, with headquarters in Hongkong, arrived in Manila August 10 aboard the *ss President Madison* for a short business call. Mr. Black departed for Hongkong August 23.

Jean Cochet, general agent for the Far East, Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, with headquarters at Shanghai, arrived in Manila

August 13 aboard the *ss President Wilson* and departed for Hongkong August 17 aboard the *ss President Cleveland*. Lucian Lesdos, general agent for the same company at Hongkong, also arrived in Manila during August and in company with Mr. Cochet returned to Hongkong aboard the *ss President Cleveland*. Messrs. Cochet and Lesdos were visitors to Manila in the interests of their company.

G. B. Gibson, until recently passenger agent, shipping department, Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., Manila, was transferred during August to Cebu, taking charge of the shipping department of the same firm there.

E. C. W. Drummond, formerly of the export department of Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., has been advanced to the position of passenger agent with the same house at Manila.

Filipino Women Pharmacists Outnumber Men

By JUAN BARBERA
Of the *Botica Boie*

At the close of the college year 1928-1929, a list of the graduates in the various college courses taught in the islands was published. Once more it was demonstrated that year after year in ever increasing numbers, Filipino women are qualifying themselves for the profession of pharmacy. The feminine invasion of our profession has indeed already reached such proportions in the Philippines as to have excited alarm, and raised the cry to heaven that colleges should close their doors against women who would matriculate in the pharmacy courses.

According to official lists procured from the secretaries of pharmacy schools in the islands, in the year referred to, seventy-two men and two hundred and three women were graduated in pharmacy; the men were greatly outnumbered, as they were in the three or four years preceding. Reference to the data on students who will be graduated in pharmacy this year shows a similar disproportion between the sexes, in favor of the fairer.

Without knowing what may be transpiring in the United States and Latin America, and in Spain, relative to woman's entering the field of pharmacy, it may be said of the Philippines, these oceanic islands discovered by Magellan and El Cano, that already women are the majority of graduates in pharmacy every year, and soon they will be the majority of those practicing the profession commercially.

There are six schools of pharmacy in Manila. Four of them admit students of either sex, and

two admit only women; no school of pharmacy in the Philippines is exclusively for men, which is to say that in all the schools of pharmacy in the islands women are dominant.

The general system of education in the Philippines is similar to that in the United States, and graduates in the professions are subjected to formal examinations by examining boards of the government before being permitted to practice. And it falls out that for the past several years women have been the majority of aspirants in pharmacy. Summing up nine consecutive examinations recently given by the pharmacy examining board, 365 men and 531 women are the total number examined. Of the men, 248 were successful, or 64% of the total number of men examined; and of the women, 412, or 77%, were successful.

Of the 45 who were highest in their examination ratings, 15 are men and 30 are women; and only in two of the nine examinations did men obtain the highest rating, women taking the honors in the other seven. The average rating of the two men was 79%, and that of the seven women was 87%. Men taking up pharmacy in the Philippines rank in intelligence with men going in for other courses, and women choosing pharmacy are not above the average intelligence of women enrolled in other professional courses.

This feminine avalanche descending upon the profession of pharmacy in the Philippines evokes discussion of the future which pharmacy in the islands offers to men. Some conjecture that the

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present tendency will make men reluctant to enter a profession where women outnumber them; it is said that women will soon be employed as pharmacists everywhere, in pharmacies, laboratories, hospitals, maternity houses, etc., and may, more advantageously than men, and upon smaller net profit, manage drug stores of their own.

Arguing along this line, those who fear woman's competition in our profession say that graduate women pharmacists accept pharmacists' positions in drug stores and doctors' offices at salaries out of the question for men who don't renounce the desire to marry and support families. On the contrary, young women who are pharmacists can accept these positions and hold them one or two years, living quite decently on their small salaries until they marry—as they always do—and the burden of their maintenance falls upon their husbands. If, too, as is frequently the case, the husband of one of these young pharmacists is a doctor, when both keep on with their respective professions the advantage is still greater.

If in other professions, as that of law, marriage is an impediment to woman, in pharmacy it is not. In the Philippines, where Spanish customs and social conventions are still influential, the woman, married and perhaps a mother, who appears as an attorney in one court and another, defending or prosecuting delinquents, resolving political disputes and engaging in similar activities pertaining to the life of a lawyer, is not looked upon with unmitigated favor. On the contrary, the mother who is a pharmacist may, it seems, have her children with her in her office, attend her other domestic duties too, and the public of the Philippines will think it all quite correct—even view it with genuine approval.

In rebuttal of all this, others say that if women who are pharmacists accept positions at low salaries, men do too, that the whole question is one of supply and demand, or that it is a result of the disruption and reorganization of social classes: both sexes are culpable if salaries are too low, and not the fair sex alone. "We," say the women, "are no obstacle to a strong compact union for mutual protection concerning salaries sufficient to a decent livelihood. Our teachers in the classroom inculcate this principle; we use the same materials and instruments as men in the common laboratories, and we are examined as to fitness to practice pharmacy along with men, by an examining board which, it goes without saying, is entirely made up of men; and so we feel we have the same rights as men to use our abilities in the struggle for existence."

TOBACCO REVIEW

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

RAW LEAF:—According to the latest information there still remain about 50,000 quintals of the 1929 Ysabela crop in the hands of the farmers. Prices in Manila have not gone up in proportion to what was paid in the Ysabela province. The exportation of cheaper Cagayan grades maintains a satisfactory volume. Comparative figures for August are as follows:

Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps	Kilos
Australia	1,352
China	2,849
Czechoslovakia	840,318
Hongkong	42,913
Japan	120
Java	2,200
North Africa	26,234
North Atlantic (Europe)	109,661
Spain	1,152,576
Straits Settlements	615
United States	114,273
Uruguay	41,540
	2,334,651
July, 1929	3,010,653
August, 1928	2,043,652

CIGARS:—Shipments to the United States, while somewhat larger than in July, still lag considerably behind the corresponding 1928 period. A great part of these exports leave some

of the manufacturers but a very close margin of profit.

Statistics of cigars shipped to the United States compare as follows:

August 1929.....	about 15,060,000
July 1929.....	14,848,479
August 1928.....	18,929,943

Diet and The Duration of Life

(Continued from page 16)

result of doubling the amount of milk was a gain of exactly 10% in the span of life for both males and females. The acid test of statistical analysis indicated that there was not more than one chance in a hundred for error due to accident.

Translated into human experience, this study indicates that at least six years could be added to the span of life by means of proper nutrition. The fluid in the fountain of youth is pure milk, and nutrition, in proper combination with other sanitary and hygienic factors, can actually promote longevity.

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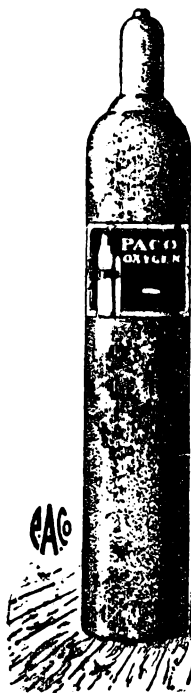
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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN

Macleod and Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of August with statistics up to and including September 2nd, 1929.

U. S. GRADES:—The market in New York opened dull with a weak tendency and shippers anxious to sell with buyers holding off. Selling prices were nominally on the basis of:

D, 13¼ cents; E, 12¼ cents; F, 11¼ cents; G, 8¾ cents; H, 7¾ cents; I, 11¼ cents; J1, 10¼ cents; S1 11¾ cents; S2 10¼ cents; S3, 9¾ cents. The market continued dull and weak with shippers endeavoring to sell even at lower prices, the result being that by the middle of the month prices had declined to: D, 13¼ cents; E, 12½ cents; F, 11½ cents; G, 8½ cents; H, 7½ cents; I, 11¼ cents; J1, 10½ cents; S1, 11¼ cents; S2, 10½ cents; S3, 9½ cents. Sales during the last half of the month were very few and prices continued to decline; the market ending weak with sellers of E at 12¼ cents; F, 11¼ cents; I, 11 cents; S1, 10½ cents; S2, 10¼ cents; S3, 8½ cents; G, 8½ cents. There were also sellers of Davao F at 11½ cents; Davao I, 11¼ cents; Davao J1 10½ cents and Davao G at 10 cents.

In Manila the market was quiet on the first of the month with shippers paying the following prices: D, ₱30.50; E, ₱28.50; F, ₱26; G, ₱18.25; H, ₱15; I, ₱25; J1, ₱22; S1, ₱25.50; S2, ₱24; S3, ₱18.75. Receipts were very much larger than could possibly be expected during the past month with the natural result that prices continued to give way and the Manila market closed depressed with a few buyers at the following nominal prices: D, ₱28; E, ₱26; F, ₱24.75; G, ₱17.25; H, ₱14; I, ₱24; J1, ₱21.25; S1, ₱24; S2, ₱22.50; S3, ₱17.75. These prices showed a considerable decline from the beginning of the month and most of the houses are showing very little interest in hemp.

U. K. GRADES:—The U. K. market opened quiet with buyers holding off and nominal prices ruling as follows: J2, £38.10; K, £33.5; L1, £33.5; L2, £30.10; M1, £30.10; M2, £27; DL, £27; DM, £22. Toward the middle of the month the market became dull with buyers rather than sellers at the following quotations: J2, £38; K, £33; L1, £33; L2, £30.5; M1, £30.5; M2, £26.15; DL, £27; DM, £22. The excessively large receipts of hemp had the usual depressing effect on the London market with buyers only being interested for their immediate requirements. The market continued dull and inactive with a downward tendency until at the end of the month the market was stagnant and very depressed owing to heavy receipts. The following were nominal quotations for distant shipment: J2, £36.10; K, £31; L1, £31; L2, £28; M1 £28, M2, £25.10; DL, £25.10; DM, £21.

In Manila the market for U. K. grades on the first of the month was quiet with nominal prices as follows: J2, ₱17.75; K, ₱14.75; L1, ₱14.75; L2, ₱13.25; M1, ₱13.25; M2, ₱10.75; DL, ₱10.75; DM, ₱8.75. Between the first and the middle of the month there was a slight improvement in local prices but they again eased off with the following quotations: J2, ₱18; K, ₱15; L1, ₱15; L2, ₱13.50; M1, ₱13.50; M2, ₱11.25; DL, ₱11.25; DM, 9. The market continued quiet for a few days but towards the end of the month became depressed and ended up very depressed with few buyers at the following prices: J2, ₱16.75; K, ₱14; L1, ₱14; L2, ₱12.50; M1, ₱12.50; M2, ₱10.25; DL, ₱10.25; DM, ₱8.

JAPAN:—This market bought a fair quantity of hemp during the earlier part of the month but their prices were not attractive and the tendency of the market has been very weak during the