



Vol. XVI

No. 4

April

1936

*Editorial:*—Compare United States and Britain  
with the Philippines



Bird's-Eye View of Philippine Coconut Industry  
Philippine University's 1936 Painting Exhibition



The World is on the Phone

And Now Rubber that is Porous!

Philippine Motor Trade Among Far East's Best

---

### MINING REVIEW

The First Quarter of 1936:—*A Summary of Mining thus far this year with a Comparison with the Same Period in 1935*

Complete List of *Active Mining Companies in the Philippines*

Success of a Mining Brain Trust

Introducing: Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

The Diesel Engine

The Best Month Yet



*Other Features and the Usual Expert Commercial Reviews*

**TAKE NO CHANCES!**

EQUIP WITH

**Firestone**

**BLOWOUT PROOF TIRES**

**EXTRA  
SAFETY  
NO EXTRA  
COST**

**Before You Buy Tires--  
Ask Yourself  
These 3 Questions**

**(1) Will the Tread Give me the Greatest  
Traction and Protection Against Skidding?**

...Firestone tires have been on the winning car in the Pikes Peak Climb for 8 consecutive years. There are 181 hairpin curves in this dangerous run. On any one a slip might mean death.

**1** Leading University tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop your car 15 to 25% quicker.

**2** Gum-Dipped cord body gives greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping, an extra process, is not used in any other make of tire.

**3** More and tougher rubber in a wider and flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-ski'd wear.

**(2) Arc They Blowout-Proof?**

You do not have to believe unsupported claims of blowout protection:—For 16 consecutive years, Firestone tires have been on the winning cars at the Indianapolis race track—also on the record breaking car at Booneville where Ab Jenkins in his heavy 5,000 pound car and with temperatures as high as 120°, ran 3,000 miles at an average of 127.2 miles per hour *WITHOUT TIRE TROUBLE OF ANY KIND.*

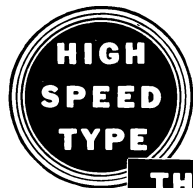
**(3) Without Sacrificing These 2 Important Safety  
Features, will They Give me Longer Mileage?**

Another patented Firestone construction feature of 2 extra layers of Gum-dipped cords under the tread, make it possible for Firestone to build tires with a thicker tread and higher shoulders producing a flatter contour that places more rubber on the road. This new tread compound is tougher and slower wearing.

*Good Dealers Everywhere*

**Sell Firestone**

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—SPARK PLUGS  
BRAKE LINING AUTO SUPPLIES



**THE**


**MASTERPIECE  
OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION**

**WRIGLEY'S**  
(PHILIPPINES)  
**INC.**



EL HOGAR FILIPINO BUILDING  
MANILA P. I.

Let Your Grocer  
Be Your Milkman



always ask for

*Libby's* EVAPORATED  
**MILK**

IDEAL FOR COFFEE AND  
OTHER MILK OR CREAM USES

*Save the labels for valuable premiums!*

**Libby, McNeill & Libby (Phil.) Inc.**  
P. O. Box 1639, Manila

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST  
COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL LOSSES

*we provide*

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE

at competitive rates and liberal conditions

FIRE — EARTHQUAKE — MARINE — AUTOMOBILE  
PERSONAL ACCIDENT — EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY  
BAGGAGE — PLATE GLASS — ETC., ETC.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY  
LEGAL & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.  
NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

over a Century of world wide experience with reputations and  
financial security second to none.

HUTTRIDGE & CHAMBERS INC.  
GENERAL AGENTS

4-90-64 OFFICE: 129 JUAN LUNA

Read  
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF  
COMMERCE JOURNAL

P. O. Box 1638—Manila—180 David


RATES: Philippines P4.00 per year—United States  
\$2.00 per year—Foreign Countries \$3.00 per year

DO NOT COMPROMISE WHEN CHOOSING SCOTCH?  
CHOOSE A LEADER

**HAIG**



“GOLD LABEL”  
&  
“DIMPLE”  
WHISKIES



**HERMAN A. FISCHER**  
*Liquor Specialist*  
Proprietor

**HOUSEWIVES LIKE  
FIMA**

BECAUSE they know that all Fima Fine Liqueurs are high-grade products greatly appreciated by any guest, and while on par in quality with imported liquors they are moderate in cost.

Foreign correspondence solicited.  
Cable Address: "FIMA-MANILA"  
Code—Bentley's 5th Edition.

SLOE GIN  
DRY GIN  
CHERRY BRANDY  
CREME DE MENTHE  
CREME DE CACAO  
MAKAKABUHAY  
(Stomach Cordial)  
CURACAO  
LIME JUICE

*At Grocers or  
Phone 5-11-79  
P. O. Box 2779*

## NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN

WILL ENABLE YOU TO SPEND YOUR WEEK-END IN BAGUIO  
LEAVES TUTUBAN STATION AT 11:00 P. M.

COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF NIGHT TRAINS  
FOR 1936 SUMMER SEASON

*Leaves Manila 11 p. m.  
Arrives Damortis 6:25 a. m.  
Arrives Baguio before 8 a. m.*

Friday, April 17	Friday, May 8
"    "    24	"    "    15
Thursday, "    30	"    "    22
"    "    Friday, May 29	"    "    "

Return trip, the following Sunday evening.

### IT COSTS VERY LITTLE TO GO TO BAGUIO BY TRAIN

	One Way	Round Trip
1st class, Manila-Baguio.....	₱10.78	₱19.40
Sleeping berth on Night Express.....	2.50 each way	
3rd class, Manila-Baguio.....	3.72	5.71
3rd class, Baguio-Manila.....	3.32	

All Night Trains go to San Fernando Union, and arrive there at 7:45 a. m. the next day with bus connection with Norstaran at San Fernando U. for towns in the Ilocos Provinces.


Immediate connections are made with busses of Benguet Auto Line at Damortis for Baguio.

Passengers for Baguio arrive there before 8 a. m. the next day. From Baguio, first class busses and cars leave at 8:30 p. m. and third class busses at 7:30 p. m., reaching Damortis in time to connect with the Baguio Night Special arriving in Manila at 5:45 a. m. next day.

*When traveling by day take the Baguio-Ilocos Express*

YOU BEGIN TO ENJOY BAGUIO TEMPERATURE THE MOMENT  
YOU BOARD THE AIR COOLED CAR AT TUTUBAN STATION


Main Office  
Tel. 4-98-61



**MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY**

City Office  
Tel. 2-31-83

943 Azcarraga — Manila



*Do your friends a favor!  
Direct them to*

## The Manila Hotel


*the leading hotel in the  
Orient where they will have*

**LUXURIOUS COMFORT**  
at  
**MODERATE RATES**

*Provides every Western convenience combined with every Oriental luxury*

**American Plan Only**

**H. C. ("ANDY") ANDERSON**  
*Managing Director*



**OXY-ACETYLENE**  
Welding & Cutting Equipment

**Philippine Acetylene Co.**  
281 CALLE CRISTOBAL, PAGO  
MANILA, P. I.

IN RESPONDING TO ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



Local  
Subscription and  
United States:—  
\$4.00 per year  
Foreign  
Subscription:  
\$1.00 U. S.  
Currency, per  
year



April, 1936

Vol. XVI, No. 4

Single Copies:  
35 centavos

WALTER ROBB  
Editor and  
Manager



Entered as Second Class Matter May 25, 1921 at the Post Office at Manila, P. I.

# Compare U. S. and Britain with the Philippines

By Walter Robb

The London *Times's* yearly financial review dated February 11 remarks the fact that Britain's economic recovery that began about the middle of 1932 made its most substantial progress during 1935, the year that "closed with a greater and more general feeling of confidence than had been apparent at any other period since 1931." It finds this tendency elsewhere, except in the gold-bloc countries "where recovery in its positive sense has yet to begin."

Britain's 1935 business was lumped at 15% greater than 1934's.

Insured workmen in employment in Britain number 115,000 more than in 1929, the last boom year; the increase in the number of insured workmen since that year is more than 1 million, and there remain 1,868,565 unemployed workmen—a figure the *Times* takes as very large, though the lowest since July 1930.

"Production of steel reached the highest figure on record, 9,842,400 tons, that of pigiron and steel ingots being no less than 80% greater than in 1932."

Britain's overseas trade was the best in 5 years. The woolen trade was the best it had been for many years, and Lancashire cotton "which had undergone a revolution owing to the growth of competition abroad," made progress. But newer industries made more startling advance; the motor car industry outsold all previous yearly records and reached third place among Britain's industries, and the *Times* speaks similarly of the aircraft and rayon industries, with British-firms marking a considerable pick-up. All branches of the electrical industry made remarkable strides.

The darker side of the picture remained overseas trade, £800,000,000 short of 1929.

British industries use less borrowed money than they formerly did. But higher wages, increased employment and a general advance of prosperity demand more money than ever before and have upped note circulation to the record figure of £24,506,785. Gilt-edged securities have dropped in value, due to falling interest rates; investors have turned, rightly the *Times* maintains, to industrial and commercial shares, the investment being the almost general rise of profits in this direction and the coincident distribution of dividends.

"South Africa's glittering prosperity outshone that of any

other part of the Empire, but Australia, New Zealand, India, East Africa and Malaya all made headway."

In terms of gold the pound depreciated 30% from September 1931 to the end of 1933, 10% more in 1934, but only 1/4% in 1935; and last year therefore Britain was spared the recurring financial crises that visited the Continent. These diversities drove gold to the United States until America's reserves topped 10 billions, 45% of the world's supply and practically equal to the dollar's monetary gold at the end of 1929. The pound and the dollar managed to get along well together, other barriers than money are the main drawbacks to restored shipping prosperity and overseas commerce.

Chief among these barriers is nationalized agriculture, almost everywhere, America's bounties to farm-products growers being by no means unique: England herself has gone far in a similar direction, her great suppliers such as Denmark feeling the hurt. Under stimulus of bounties, Ireland last year grew 70,000 acres more wheat, 31,000 more oats, 12,000 acres more sugar beets. Ireland upped taxes £6,000,000 to meet a budget of £24,000,000 whereof £28,000,000 could be expected from former taxes.

It can't be escaped, in noticing precisely what British industries thrive best today, how they are measurably affected by orders on behalf of war: the aircraft industry, steel, and the motor industry. This is generally true of other countries, notably the United States, France, and Germany in the west—Japan glaringly in the east.

There are observers who feel the adjustments will be inevitable. The American news magazine *Time* of February 24 quotes a sour note from W. H. Roystone, an investment counselor:

"There is no basis at the present time for hedging against inflation. Inflation, when it comes, will start with the congruence of 1937. In fact, the situation now is such as to justify the sale of stocks rather than their purchase. (Italics ours). Every indication points to a much lower market this summer. Business improvement has not carried through. (Italics ours). He predicts an unprecedented boom from 1937 to 1939, then a terrific crash, followed by prolonged depression; he advised

(Please turn to page 7)

## MORE for your money than ever before...

Ford has always stood for highest value.  
The New Ford V-8 for 1936 gives you more for your money than ever before.  
Look at just a few of the features you get in all Ford cars—at no extra cost:

1. WELDED ALL-STEEL BODY
2. SAFETY GLASS THROUGHOUT
3. SUPER-SAFETY BRAKES
4. NEWLY DESIGNED STEEL WHEELS

FORD V-8 for 1936

"After We Sell  
We Serve"

**Manila Trading & Supply Co.**

Manila - Iloilo - Cebu - Bacolod - Baguio - San Pablo - Dagupan - Tarlac - Legaspi

Ford  
Distributors

# Philippine University's 1936 Painting Exhibition



"Jocune"  
Portrait in Pastel by Jorge Pineda

hardly more than exists in the Philippines; but from this year's offering, this extravagant praise of palpable mediocrity should not keep them away.

To us there is insufficient appeal in anything the Amorsolos do with human figures, bust portraits included; because if there are special traits of character, they are almost sure to fail to bring them out. Their field is landscapes, where unemotional attention to detail may be made to count. In this exhibit Fernando Amorsolo had 2 landscapes: *River and Bamboo* and *Mountban Gorge*. Pablo had one, *Twilight*.

Teodoro Buenaventura showed 8 landscapes and rustic scenes among which his *Batalan* is best. This araway where the water jars stand and the dishes are washed and aired is a feature of the Philippine bamboo cottage, of a formalized pattern. Buenaventura, of the faculty of the School of Fine

Arts of the University, has done this piece well.

Dominador Castañeda is a younger faculty member. Among his pieces *Nipa House* stands out.

A family gifted in painting is the Cortes family: Dr. Augusto J. Cortes, Dr. Noel J. Cortes, and their sister, Miss Erlinda Cortes. Wealth does not inhibit this family from working like beavers. Miss Cortes exhibited 14 pieces. Her copying of Schauss's *Grete* is first rate; 2 original portraits are good, and *A Little Boy and His Pet Dog*

is a bargain for the P100 asked for it. Dr. Noel J. Cortes showed 12 portraits and a study of still life. His *Señora V. de Y.* has the essence of his haughty *usted* as ever inherited the responsibility of running a plantation, or managing a Manila estate in form of *finca* for rent. She appraises values with the accuracy of an auditor or an adjusting committee.

Dr. Augusto J. Cortes's canvases are larger, and were not exhibited. They grace his Manila home.

Professor Victorio Edades of Sto. Tomás University exhibited the original sketches for his murals at the State Theater on Rizal Avenue. All the town has been making up its mind about these murals, well executed and sufficiently provocative to invite second glances.

You next approach a small but admirable group of portraits by Severino Fable. We find 4 of the lot marked *Vital* for special mention: *Young Dante*, *Little Valentin*, *A Baby Boy*, and *By the River*.

Miss Maria Iglesias, of the faculty, had among her exhibited pieces 2 first rate landscapes. Irineo Miranda, of the faculty, exhibited but 1 piece, and interesting. So did J. Ocampo, whose *Seamstress* is thoroughly good. Surrealism was represented in 2 pieces by Luzon R. Ocampo, whose *Post Meridian* study, hour of the siesta, puts the typical lassitude and spiritual relaxation into that amoral period of the day. This piece excels the artist's *Twilight*, a companion piece.

Jorge Pineda had 8 pieces of consistent good workmanship, among them one, *Portrait of a Lady in Pastel*, that will in time find its way into some first rate gallery. For debonair youthful wisdom, measuring all flattery at its true worth, look here. *J'accuse!* charge those lustrous steady eyes. This is portraiture as it ought to be. Here is art of the Philippines, as indigenous as a paddy field.

Among 3 pieces (Please turn to page 15)



Dr. Noel J. Cortes's "Señ. V. de Y."



Lucrecio Gutierrez's "Mater Dolorosa"



Rafael Enriquez's Head of Christ

# Bird's-Eye View of Philippine Coconut Industry

*Annual narrative for 1935 of Leo Schnurmacher, Inc., well known commodity brokers of Manila specializing in copra*

The past year has been one of violent fluctuations in the prices of Coconut Oil and Copra. Speaking in general terms, the strong upward movements which these markets witnessed frequently during the year, were practically always caused by a sudden demand from consumers of oil for edible purposes. It appears to us that the shortage of domestic fats due to the drought in the United States in 1934, especially as far as hog lard and cotton seed oil is concerned,—both commodities, in addition to butter, being the mainstay of the supply of edible fats in the United States—manifested itself periodically by so sharp a stringency that the gap had to be filled, even at comparatively high prices, by vegetable lard, for which coconut oil is a very popular ingredient, and by other imported oils. The result was a market which fluctuated violently and over a wide range, thus affording extraordinary opportunities to speculators.

Ever since the latter part of 1934 it had become evident that the general level of prices would be considerably higher in 1935 than in 1934, when the lowest prices ever recorded were reached for copra and coconut oil. The considerable shortage which was inevitably due in the United States in consequence of the severe drought, was further enhanced by crop failures in other parts of the world. In the Philippines, a series of destructive typhoons during October and November, 1934, darkened the outlook considerably, although it should have been kept in mind that due to the extremely low prices which ruled during the greater part of 1934, only part of the crop could be marketed, and any improvement in prices would bring out supplies from many districts where marketing and transportation costs were prohibitive at prices prevailing during 1934. In addition to this potential supply which was not made available for commercial consumption in 1934, the natural increase in bearing trees should have been considered as a factor which would offset a substantial part of the reduction in the yield due to the typhoons, all the more so as most of these new bearing trees are to be found in provinces which lie outside the path of the typhoons, and thus did not suffer at all.

There were other factors, however, which pointed to a better statistical position during 1935. The Indian groundnut crop for 1934-35 was severely curtailed; shipments from India from

October 1st, 1934, to September 30th, 1935, amounted to 514,230 long tons as compared with 816,800 long tons during the previous crop year. These figures confirmed estimates published toward the end of 1934 which placed the probable shortage at around 40%, whereas it actually amounted to abt. 38%. While the reduction in the 1934-35 Whale Oil catch was not very large, the situation had considerably improved

as the remainder of the 1933-34 catch had been acquired by Germany toward the end of 1934 by barter, thus removing the last remnants of the heavy stocks of whale oil which had, for several years past, provided a drag on the prices of all fats and oils. This made room for the new catch which was completely disposed of before the 15th of April. As regards Soya Beans, reports published in Europe before the end of 1934 indicated a probable reduction in the Manchurian crop of about 1,000,000 long tons. Estimates available at that time placed the supply of Egyptian Cottonseed available for export until August, 1935 at 262,800 tons as against 329,700 tons actually shipped from November 30th, 1933, to August 31st, 1934; although this estimate was slightly exceeded by actual shipments, the reduction was a considerable one, especially in view of the situation in the United States, who, formerly a large exporter of Cottonseed Oil and, in a way, a competitor of Egypt for the European Market, had suddenly turned importer and competed with European consumers for the Egyptian supply.

The statistical position at the beginning of the year was thus a very sound one; the expectation of a higher price level for 1935 appeared fully justified, and was borne out by subsequent developments.

In the Philippines, the market provided much excitement throughout the year. January opened with almost

Total Copra Crop of the Philippines For the year 1935 (Converted from Export Figures)		Metric Tons Total	
Copra exported		256,683	
Oil exported (Acid Oil included)	163,824 tons		
Conversion Margin on 5814 tons Acid Oil into current Oil	279 "		
Oil consumed locally	37,669 "		
Total Coconut Oil	201,772 tons	347,883	
at 58% average extraction equivalent to Copra			
Desiccated Coconut exported 34,729 tons equivalent to Copra		41,743	
Total		646,309	
Copra estimated Stocks on Jan. 1st, 1935	80,438		
Oil 18,370 tons estimated Stocks on Jan. 1st, 1935, equivalent to Copra at 58%	31,672	112,110	
Total		534,199	
Copra estimated Stocks on Dec. 31st, 1935	87,254		
Oil 14,063 tons estimated Stocks on Dec. 31st, 1935, equivalent to Copra at 58%	24,248	111,502	
Total		645,701	
Less Copra imported into the Philippines		4,194	
Approximate Crop of COPRA during 1935		641,507	

Estimated Values of the principal Coconut Products exported from the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS				
Commodity	1935		1934	
	Metric Tons	Value	Metric Tons	Value
Copra	256,683	P22,135,993	351,349	P17,666,548
Coconut Oil	163,824	24,561,537	147,771	13,698,027
Copra Cake and Meal	103,031	3,289,883	100,986	2,111,682
Desiccated Coconut	34,729	7,929,038	25,664	4,673,658
Total value exported		P57,916,451		P38,149,915

Estimated Stocks on hand per Dec. 31	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
	1934	1935
Copra in Manila and Provincial Ports	80,438	87,254
Coconut Oil in Manila and Cebu	18,370	14,063
Copra Cake in Manila and Cebu	2,920	8,495

all traders holding fairly heavy stocks in Manila and in the provinces, with the possible exception of Cebu, where stocks were comparatively light. The market, which only in June, 1934 had been listless at P3.00\* for 100 kilos of Buen Corriente copra, was very firm, with buyers at P7.50 for Resecada or P6.75 per Buen Corriente. A sharp advance was registered during the month, which carried prices as high as P10.25 for

\*Note: P1.00 is equivalent to U. S. 4.50.

Resecada and P.9.25 for Buen Corriente. On several occasions when the market apparently weakened, sellers withdrew completely, thus forcing prices up again. Arrivals, spurred by high prices, constituted a five-year record, but most of the copra which found its way into the Manila market represented provincial carryovers from the previous two months. Pacific Coast crushers raised their limits to \$2.55 but were unable to purchase considerable quantities due to the competitive situation in Manila where better equivalents were obtainable. A sudden flurry in the London market, which carried prices up £3 per ton in a few days, caused much excitement, but apparently the demand was soon filled from the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies, and the European market closed again well under American and local equivalents.

The January rise continued throughout February at a steady pace, and at the end of the month most mills were quoting P14.00 for Resecada and P12.60 for Buen Corriente. It was a seller's market throughout the month, enhanced by competition between local crushers. Whatever copra was sold, constituted only part of the dealer's stocks, as they were unwilling to let go of their entire holdings due to the firmness of the market and their expectancy of congressional action on the Docket Bill which proposed to exempt Philippine Coconut Oil from the Excise Tax, provided same was used for industrial purposes only. Arrivals were 18% below those of February, 1934 notwithstanding the fact that part of the receipts consisted of carryovers from former months and another substantial part of copra from Export points which was only shipped to Manila due to the high prices available for delivery to the local mills. Pacific Coast quotations improved to \$3.40 per 100 lbs. c.i.f., but although some shippers yielded to the temptation of the high prices reached, many held for a further rise, or sold to Manila. Business to Europe remained at a standstill due to the sluggishness of the London market, which refused to follow the skyrocketing Manila quotations.

March brought as sudden a decline as had been the rise in February. Prices dropped P4.00 per 100 lbs. in the space of less than three weeks due to a sudden withdrawal of the oil buyers in the United States. The demand there had, apparently, been confined to consumers for edible purposes, who, after covering their requirements, dropped out of the market and left the field to the soapers, who in turn were unwilling

to support the market at the high levels reached, having been able to substitute a considerable part of their oil requirements with cheaper imported oils and fats. The mills, unable to find buyers for their oil even at reduced prices, confined themselves to announce daily lower nominal prices, and kept backing away from the market. Most dealers had decided to sell when the decline set in, and filled their contracts out of accumulated stocks, so that very little short sales were made; towards the second half of the month they had mostly filled their contracts, and at the lower prices then prevailing they were unwilling to sell further quantities on account of decreased arrivals and prospects of a further reduction in the April crop, due to the effects of the typhoons. A feature in the market was increased buying activity on the part of the Desiccated Coconut manufacturers who had had rather the worst of it during February, being unable to compete against the high copra prices the Manila mills were then paying. Pacific Coast quotations dropped in proportion to \$265 with most shippers missing the market repeatedly, so that little business was transacted. European prices also dropped and no business was possible throughout the month.

Extremely low arrivals during April,—in fact, the lowest for any single month during the last 10 years—resulted in buying competition among local crushers and their simultaneous withdrawal from the U. S. oil market. Prices for oil rose in consequence, but the Manila market was again ahead of any export equivalent available; this induced Cebu shippers to contract for shipment to Manila, and thus the tension was relieved which had prevented the Manila mills from selling oil at available prices. An unexpected freak typhoon hit southeastern Luzon, Samar and Leyte during the first week in April, but the damage done, while quite heavy in some localities, was not expected to affect the Islands' production capacity in any large degree. Pacific Coast crushers had to increase their purchasing prices again during April, and the highest point reached was \$3.00, with some business transacted even at slightly higher figures. London was again uninterested in Philippine copra, the other descriptions such as Straits and D. E. I. grades selling at cheaper prices than Philippine F. M. could have been bought at.

Larger arrivals marked the month of May; while a little less than one third was copra shipped up by exporters from Cebu and other out-

ports against high-priced April contracts, dealers, due to the seasonal increase in production, showed more selling interest, which was further enhanced toward the latter part of May, by the arrival in Manila of some 2,500 tons of copra which a local mill had purchased during February in Celebes for local consumption. The spread in prices had been so great that the buyer was able to negotiate this purchase at a lower price, *i. e.*, duty paid Manila, than the local market price, notwithstanding the heavy duty of P1.60 per 100 lbs. Dealers, to whom this transaction came as a surprise, feared a repetition of this practice and offered copra more freely, thus allowing local crushers to operate more freely on the oil market. Towards the end of the month, the Federal Supreme Court's decision invalidating the N. R. A., resulted in a general weakness in all commodity markets in the United States, where Pacific Coast crushers, after purchasing fairly heavily at around \$2.80 and \$2.75, finally reduced their limits to \$2.70. The month brought the first transactions for European destinations, when it was again possible to fill the Spanish import quota for Philippine Copra, at a higher price than the one available at the time for D. E. I. Sundried copra.

Complete lack of interest on the part of American oil buyers coupled with steady, although not too plentiful arrivals in Manila, depressed the market during June, and a heavy volume of short sales was contracted by for local dealers all along the decline. Crushers' prices dropped as low as P6.50 for Resecada or P5.85 for Buen Corriente. Little business, however, was transacted at these low figures, as most dealers were short-covering and willing to pay higher prices than what crushers were able to pay in harmony with ruling oil prices. The Pacific Coast quotations were reduced sharply by sellers pressing but buyers consistently backing away from the market. The lowest quotation reached was \$1.85, but little business was reported at anything below \$2.00. Buyers in Europe, where exporters had hoped to sell in case of a decline in the United States, managed to run away from sellers even faster than Pacific Coast crushers while prices dropped to £10.12.6 for F. M. *c. i. f.* Marseilles. Continuous short-covering by dealers fortunate enough to have considerable forward contracts at higher prices, prevented local mills from purchasing new copra at competitive prices, and a firm tendency developed toward the end of June and all through the first half of July, and prices improved slightly to P7.00 for Resecada and P6.30 for Buen Corriente. But at the higher prices it soon became evident that buyers abroad would lose interest, and as pending contracts were gradually completed, dealers began to ask again for contracts, especially in view of the approaching peak of the copra producing season. August, September contracts were offered by dealers, but the crushers, unwilling to again create a situation where dealers would be able to successfully compete with them on the basis of their own contracts, limited their purchases to August delivery, thus effectively curtailing the total quantity under contracts. Exporters were able to do quite a considerable volume of business at \$2.00 to Pacific Coast destinations, while European prices were out of line as buyers dropped their ideas to £9.10.0.

(Please turn to page 8)

**SAY "ISUAN"**  
The BEST MIXERS  
in the ORIENT



# And Now, Rubber That's Porous!

The two facts regarding rubber which struck the popular fancy on its first discovery were, first, that it was elastic—and second, that it would shed water. In the beginning the latter property alone seemed to have any practical applica-

tion. Rubber balls and slingshots had their vogue, to be sure, but Mackintosh of immortal name—and his raincoats—were actually the first large scale commercial users.

For many years whenever a flexible material which would shed water was needed, one instinctively thought of rubber. But the scientists are changing all that, and, first in Germany and now in America, a rubber has been developed which is actually porous and provides almost perfect osmosis.

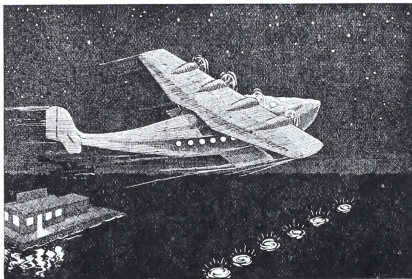
Porous rubber has proved a real boon to such makers of electrical storage batteries as are in the fortunate position

of being able to use it. It provides just the strong yet flexible material which they need as a cushion between the plates of their batteries, as it is unaffected by acid, heat or cold. Something was badly needed to preserve the plates and other parts from the disastrous effects of the innumerable shocks

and vibrations produced by the bumps and potholes over which millions of today's cars, trucks and busses must find their way.

But the cushioning effect could not be employed except for the fact that this new type of rubber is actually also porous, even though that is not apparent to the eye. Millions of tiny holes—so small that even the most powerful microscope hardly makes them visible—allow the electrical current to flow freely.

In fact, the ordinary automobile battery can now even go to sea. They are used right here in Manila to light the take-off channel for the Clippers which start their homeward flights by night. For a distance of about 1500 yards on Manila bay the channel is marked by small floats, about 2 feet square, on which storage batteries are mounted to provide current for small automobile spotlights. The first 4 of these lights are white, and the 5th one is red. By the time the Clipper reaches the red light it must have left the water and taken to the air for the 1200 mile hop to Guam.



Courtesy of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

## Compare U. S. and Britain with . . .

(Continued from page 3)

Republicans that it would be "very unwise to try for office during the next 8 years, because if they should be in power from 1940 to 1944, they will ever after be known as the Depression Party."

What this observer bases his doubts in *Time* fails to say. But there are obvious abnormal factors stimulating business today on both sides of the Atlantic. War accounts for many of them. In America the bonus is to be paid, 2-1/2 billions there; and the huge peace-time army appropriation has been voted, \$600,000,000; and to be added still are the navy and the air defenses: America will hardly get off this year short of 4 bulky debt-making billions on account of war, unless something sidetracks the bonus after the November elections. Being quite unbearable, this whole business is highly abnormal.

Hardly less so are billions of federal debt on account of social relief, that fails however of its avowed objective; namely, to reduce materially the number of the unemployed. If when you resort to little of this relief you have 10 million employables out of work, and when you have done a deal of it you still have 8 to 9 million employables on your hands, your penny has been spent and your methods have been wrong. Your real task still lies ahead of you, to replant large populations on the soil; and with new farmside inventions booming along, cotton-pickers a terrifying example, what confronts you even in the seemingly simple business of loading trains with defeated cityfolks and carrying these people into the country where they may have chicken runs and potato patches, is definitely an appalling problem.

But be this as it may, unless home-building and other permanent objectives of peace are set practically about now, and tend to demand of the heavy industries of the United States what war demands of them temporarily—but can not long continue to demand, because national debt may be piled

(Please turn to page 15)

## WARNER, BARNES & COMPANY, LTD.

LONDON — NEW YORK — MANILA  
ILOILO — CEBU — BACOLOD

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

### SHIPPING DEPT.

Agents For:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha  
Conrad-White Star, Ltd.  
Bibby Line

### INSURANCE DEPT.

Transacting

Fire  
Marine  
Automobile  
Workmen's Compensation  
and Miscellaneous

GENERAL MANAGERS OF  
COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF  
IMPERIAL AIRWAYS, LTD.

### MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

Agents For:

Sugar Machinery, Diesel Engines, Condensing Plants, Mining Machinery and Steels, Shipbuilders and Engineers.

### AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

All Classes of  
Fertilizer

### IMPORT DEPT.

Sperry Flour  
Sugar Bags

Cable Address: "Warner" Standard Cables

Manila Office: Perez-Samanillo Building, Manila

## Bird's-Eye View of Philippine Coconut Industry

(Continued from page 6)

The policy of local crushers, limiting their purchases to August delivery, enabled them to buy quite large quantities of copra during August at cheaper prices. Arrivals being rather above expectations, the small pending sales were soon completed and dealers were anxious to sell, some sales being reported at as low a price as P6.00 for Resecada and P5.40 for Buen Corriente, the year's low record. However, the menacing political situation in Europe made dealers accelerate their purchasing activities, and the resulting buying competition brought prices up to P8.00 for Resecada and P7.20 for Buen Corriente; quite a considerable demand for coconut oil, again from the edible quarter, supported the rise, and in line with increasing oil equivalents Pacific Coast crushers also raised their limits to \$2.10 again. The decline at the beginning of the month, however, had enabled several lucky holders of high priced contracts made in May to cover by very substantial profits, and quite a volume of sales, as far forward as October/November, was transacted. Very little new business was done on the rise. European business was again reported during the first half of the month at competitive prices, while the later rise in local prices left European markets far behind.

The vicissitudes of the European political situation apparently influenced the London Copra market repeatedly, and the uncertainty created by alternating prospects of war and peace influenced even the local market. In September, the market opened firm, but soon sellers, who had been holding off for quite some time, took their cue from optimistic news dispatches from the arena of European politics, and started selling; a weakness developed which carried prices down to P7.00 for Resecada and P6.30 for Buen Corriente; but renewed-tension over the Abyssinian situation combined with somewhat smaller arrivals, and supported by renewed interest for

coconut oil from the edible quarter, again induced dealers to adopt a bullish attitude, and before the month was over, prices had fully recovered from the decline. Pacific Coast crushers would have been able to buy quite considerable quantities on the decline, but as they kept backing away from the market, the volume of business transacted was not so very heavy; prices reached a low of \$2.05 but practically no contracts were made at the low figure. The London market followed the general trend and reflected more faithfully the political oscillation between war possibilities and expectations of a peaceful settlement of the Ethiopian question.

The month of October witnessed another sharp upward fluctuation, which was primarily caused by the bullish attitude of dealers who since the latter part of September refused to listen to any reasonable offers, and supported by quite a considerable demand for coconut oil, again from the edible quarter, at rising prices; some crushers were slightly short of supplies and decided to follow the advance, and by the middle of the month Resecada copra was sold at P10.00, Buen Corriente at P9.00, with some sales even at higher figures. At these prices however, the mills were unable to offer oil low enough to keep buyers interested, and a weakness developed which influenced dealers to throw their accumulated stocks on the market; these stocks proved too large to be absorbed at the high prices reached, and as the supply was increased by parcels which dealers tried to sell short, the market collapsed and the decline carried prices down to P8.00 for Resecada and P7.20 for Buen Corriente. Pacific Coast prices followed the rise to \$2.60 and also collapsed as selling pressure developed, particularly from Cebu dealers who had to find a market for their unprecedentedly large arrivals. At the end of the month, however, local and American prices had declined below European equivalents and a further fall in prices appeared unlikely.

The European market held firm in November, with only slight fluctuations, and in view of a quite large volume of pending local contracts,

let by the mills in October at higher prices than those prevailing at the beginning of the month, dealers preferred to fill pending commitments first and little new business was done until the oil market started to improve. The reaction which developed carried prices after a slight dip to P9.25 for Resecada and P8.35 for Buen Corriente. Heavy arrivals in Cebu again provided the beginning of a decline as exporters there decided to sell large quantities of copra; the crushers on the Pacific Coast reduced their limits from \$2.45 down to \$2.30, but were able to satisfy the demand for oil quite easily, while the Manila mills, unable to purchase at competitive prices, started to reduce their limits regardless of the sellers' attitude, who, however, soon began to follow the decline, especially in view of quite heavy arrivals.

This decline continued until about the middle of December, when a low of P8.50 for Resecada and P7.70 for Buen Corriente had been reached. But dealers, who had been busy filling their pending commitments, soon adopted a bullish attitude in view of expected lower arrivals until the middle of January, and due to the continuous interest which European buyers kept showing for Philippine Copra, especially Sundried. Furthermore, many dealers expected a rise in prices due to a possible decision on the two cases pending before two different courts in the U. S. involving the constitutionality of the Excise Tax on coconut oil. However, neither decision was rendered before the end of the year, and oil buyers in the United States did not follow the rise of European prices, probably due to the lull in business usually experienced during inventory time. Pacific Coast crushers raised their limits again to \$2.55, but only very little business was done on the rise. Large quantities of Cebu FMS copra, however, were sold to Europe where the highest price for Sundried reached was £13.7.6 c.i.f. North European destinations.

The year 1936 opens under peculiar circumstances, which completely prevent any forecast even for the near future. The effects of the drought of 1934 in the United States have not yet been overcome, especially as the drought came, after a legislative program on a vast basis had been enacted which was calculated to reduce crops and improve prices of farm products. Thus, the combined effects of legislation and drought caused a serious shortage in the available supply of fats and oils. The Excise taxes imposed on imported oils should have, under ordinary circumstances, tended to reduce imports and to increase demand for domestic oils and fats. Due to the drought, however, the effects of the excise tax were nullified, and while during the period from July 1st, 1933 to June 30th, 1934, a total of 600,392 short tons of edible and soapmaking fats and oils had been imported, the total from July 1st, 1934 to June 30th, 1935 was 712,223 short tons. We chose this period for comparison, because it can be said that the full effects of the excise taxes were not felt before July 1st, 1934, in the quantities of foreign oils, and fats entered for consumption in the United States. Details of imports follow below. Drying oils, such as Rapeseed, Hempseed, Linseed, Perilla and Chinawood oil, were not included in our list, as they are used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes and have not been affected by the excise tax.

(Please turn to page 50)

## The National City Bank

of New York

ESTABLISHED 1812

Capital (Paid) -	U. S. \$127,500,000.00
Surplus - - - -	" 30,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	" 10,644,278.85
(As of Dec. 31, 1935)	

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICES

MANILA OFFICE

National City Bank Building

# The World is on the Phone

Place: the island of San Salvador. West Indies.

Year: 1492

Action: Chris Columbus picks up the receiver.

"Operator, give me a radiophone connection with Madrid. Hello, kingy. This is Chris. Yes, we found the Indies. What did I tell you! The world is round after all. The Philippines? You're mixed up, they're going to be discovered next century. Magellan will give a report on it then, via Philippine Long Distance."

The rotundity of the world has long been a scientific fact, but the realization of it becomes luckily evident when you look at a copy of *Good Transmission*, the monthly magazine of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, and see a map of the world at the feet of the balm-tawak-elad telephone girl. The record radiophone call thus far for this enterprising and most modern company was from Manila to San Francisco by radio, thence to New York overlaid, and from there to Rio de Janeiro by radio.

Radio transmission is, of course, a modern miracle that has become accepted as a commonplace. The first thought of an observer, though, is how messages keep the privacy of the ordinary telephone conversation, since once on the air, the converse would seem to be anybody's treat.

Technology has a solution for this. A *scrambling* device distorts the words, defying any casual listeners to comprehend anything but static. The recipient of the radiophone call is served by an *unscrambling* mechanism that brings him the message clearly. Europe, United States, South America, the Orient mainland—all are on the phone.

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company recently staged Telephone Week on the islands of Luzon, Panay, Negros and Cebu. Part of their progressive policy is explanation of their many services; thousands saw the actual operation of their insular system as well as their trans-oceanic hookup.

This is the thirtieth year of their existence. When they came to the islands, the telephone was evolving, still is. It was born and raised in a temperate zone. The adaptation of the invention to the tropics was a real problem. There were humidity, heat, white ants, mud wasps, typhoons, and general tropical deterioration of materials to face. Slowly the service was built to its present efficiency and scope, serving industry now with every facility that the newest in scientific invention has to offer.

The Philippines' resources were called upon

wherever possible. Apitong posts are used, narra cabinets. The handsome company offices are paneled with aloe, and this motif carried out in the furniture.

Philippine schools have supplied many technicians for the responsible work of installation, servicing and repair. Government licenses are necessary in the higher technological brackets.

The public in the Islands has become more telephone-minded, and at present the use of the telephone is growing rapidly. All workers in the Philippine Long Distance Company's ranks are impressed with the fact that unless patrons are satisfied, the purpose of the organization

## GANDARA

Father of the telegraphic system in the Philippines was Lieutenant General José de la Gandara y Navarro, governor of the Islands from 1866 to 1869, during which period, besides the telegraphic system, an hydrographic survey was begun, lighthouses were built, the department of mines was created and the department of public works reorganized and bettered. A law of copyright was enacted, sanitary regulations were published, and primary education reformed. Calle Gandara, well known nowadays for its shoe shops and junk-merchants' places, was named for Governor General Gandara in 1868. Telephones came to the Islands much later, and progressed only under the franchise granted the Philippine Telegraph and Telephone Company (now the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company) early in the American period.

is unfulfilled. The 680 employees have department meetings, salesmanship training, their own magazine which has already been mentioned, an employees' club, contests. The loyal cooperation of this large group to company policy is revealed by the fact that, when a cash prize is won by some certain group, the money is more likely than not used to give an employees' dinner which further stimulates fraternity.

Business has come to depend closely on long distance, naturally taking intra-city telephones as a matter of course. Radiophone circuits have been established between Manila and Iloilo, Cebu and other towns.

Teletype Manila-Baguió and reverse has

proved such a success that the device will be extended, according to present plan, to almost every town on Luzon where Philippine Long Distance has stations. An ordinary typewriter keyboard suffices, grounded in mechanisms understandable only to the initiate, to flash a message instantly. As the writing appears before you on the teletype, the same moment it appears on the machine of the Baguió operator. You lift your hands off the keyboard, the Baguió operator sends an answer which veritably comes from the heavens, but there it is on the teletype tape of the machine.

The terminal control room of the radiophone set-up hides its intricacy behind a simple head-plate and many dials. Actually the transmitting station is at Manila Heights, 12 kilometers from Plaza Lawton. The receiving station is located at Muson, Bataan, 33 kilometers away in the other direction. Voices (so the technicians say) are passed through underground cable to the control room. Practically 95 per cent of the world's telephones can thus be reached. Only slight handicaps are magnetic disturbances and interfering stations, for patrons of transoceanic radiophone service desire and get good transmission, the company's goal.

Within the city of Manila, the dial system is, no less, a scientific miracle. You dial the first digit of a telephone number, electricity tests whether or not that trunk line is open. And so another, and another digit. A myriad of levers and cables interlock to take your voice through space.

The high efficiency of Philippine Long Distance Company's public service reflects the progressive policy of its officials: Theodore V. Halsey of San Francisco, president, J. E. H. Stevenot, executive vice-president and general manager; Theo L. Hall, vice president and assistant general manager; José S. Galvez, treasurer; George W. Dankwerth, secretary.

Employees reciprocate liberal treatment on the part of the company. They are proud of their work, of their departments. The *slow line* at the annual picnic, a tradition, shows smiling faces. The excellent 28-page magazine is contributed to almost entirely by the workers. Titles of some March articles read: *Our Participation in the 1936 Manila Carnival*; *Provincial Executives Commend Efficiency of Our Telephone Service*; *The Dribble*; *The Phantom Circuit*; *Our Organization One of the Best*; *Roll of Honor*. W. E. Gallipane was its editor, now turns this phase of his work over to Mrs. Dominga Aviado-Ruiz.

Compliments of the  
**EL DORADO OIL WORKS**  
 NATIONAL CITY BANK BLDG.  
 MANILA



## Philippine Motor Trade Among Far East's Best

Nearly 45,000 motor vehicles taxed last year, returns equaling 50% of the gasoline and oil specific taxes.

China with 400 million inhabitants enjoys 41,500 motor vehicles, automobiles chiefly. The Philippines with 14 million inhabitants had 44,362 motor vehicles registered and taxed in 1935, 42,909 in 1934, an increased number of 1,453 in a single year. In use of motor vehicles the Islands compare with Norway; they have 50% more cars than Finland, more than 7 times as many as Manchukuo, that has twice their number of inhabitants; but with twice the population of wool- and wheat-producing Australia, they make a poor showing against Australia's 575,000 cars.

The motor vehicle map we reproduce from *Business Publishers International Corporation* gives little New Zealand, population 1-60/100 million, 174,627 cars. New Zealanders are much given to outdoor pleasures; wealth deriving from farming and grazing is well distributed, and prior to the depression New Zealand boasted the highest per capita wealth in the world. Japan with 5 times the population of the Philippines has 120,472 cars; comparative populations are as 5 to 1; cars compare as less than 3 to 1. Until recently, the Philippines had more cars than Japan. If there is some loose proportion traceable between motor cars used and per capita wealth, the Philippines compare well with Japan, poorly with Australia and New Zealand, well with the Dutch East Indies whose more than 60 million inhabitants find, with their 53,595 cars, small use for enormous quantities of petrol produced yearly.

Last year's upping of registered motor vehicles in the Philippines attests the prosperity of a considerable class here. Trucks registered were 16,457, automobiles 27,381, motorcycles 524. There was considerable buying of trucks by the larger transportation companies, when the improved commodity markets brought them reviving passenger trade. Mining also helped truck sales. This year began with sales of 550 automobiles during January and February, of trucks 492.

The table we publish reviews car registrations in the Islands from the beginning of operations under the general motor vehicle act. The public-works division administering the

## The American Chamber of Commerce

OF THE

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Member Chamber of Commerce of the United States)

## DIRECTORS:

P. A. Meyer, President  
C. S. Salmon, Vice-President  
John L. Hodgdon, Treasurer  
J. C. Rockwell  
E. M. Grimm  
Yves E. Miller  
S. F. Gaches  
E. Schroedck  
H. M. Caverder

## ALTERNATE DIRECTORS:

L. K. Cotterman  
A. G. Hendryson  
D. L. Cochran  
E. M. Buchrach

## SECRETARY:

C. G. Clifford

## COMMITTEES

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

P. A. Meyer, Chairman  
C. S. Salmon

## RELIEF COMMITTEE:

C. G. Clifford, Chairman

## MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE:

E. B. Day, Chairman  
F. H. Hale  
C. A. Keister  
D. P. O'Brien

## LEGISLATION COMMITTEE:

E. B. Seigh, Chairman  
C. S. Salmon  
L. D. Lockwood  
C. G. Clifford

## FINANCE COMMITTEE:

Yves E. Miller, Chairman  
E. J. Dewick

## FOREIGN TRADE COMMITTEE:

H. B. Ford, Chairman  
S. H. Deckerworth  
Car-oi Young

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE:

P. A. Meyer, Chairman  
C. S. Salmon  
Roy C. Bennett

## BANKING COMMITTEE:

W. Douglas, Chairman  
E. E. Wing  
J. R. Lloyd

## RECEPTION, ENTERTAINMENT and HOUSE

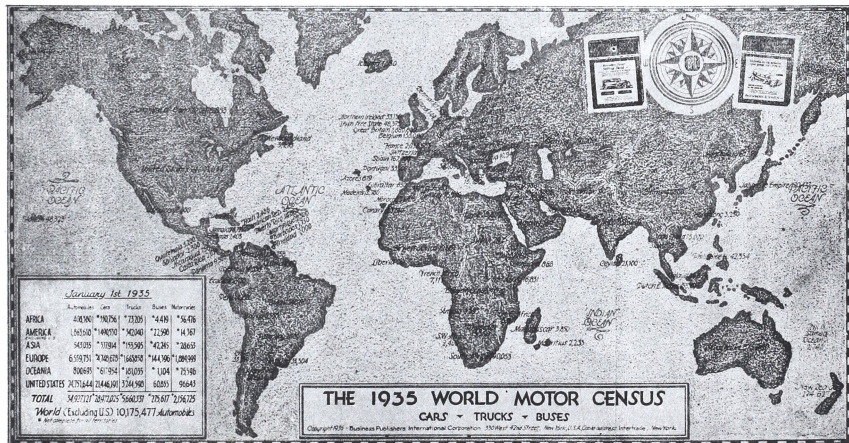
COMMITTEE:  
C. S. Salmon, Chairman

## SHIPPING COMMITTEE:

E. M. Grimm, Chairman  
H. M. Caverder  
Chester Sharp  
A. G. Hendryson

## INVESTMENT COMMITTEE:

P. A. Meyer, Chairman  
C. S. Salmon  
J. E. Russell  
S. F. Gaches



act is under Salustiano Reyes. Often overshadowed in the news, it is a lucrative tax agency somewhat above par with the forestry bureau. Its receipts last year approximated ₱2,700,000: registration fees, drivers' license fees, fines, etc., with a low percentage of collection costs. The Philippines

having a highway system embracing some 5,000 kilometers of first class roads to keep up, these taxes are material aid in that direction. The gasoline and oil specific taxes last year summed approximately ₱5,500,000—only double the automobile taxes.


**MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED IN PHILIPPINES, ALSO CORRESPONDING INCOME, EXPENDITURES, CHAUFFEURS**

Year	Automobiles	Trucks	Motorcycles	Total	Chauffeurs	Income	Expenditures	Percentage
1912	947	180	459	1,586	2,650	₱ 13,469.00	₱ 3,930.70	29.2
1913	1,508	237	711	2,556	3,345	19,392.66	19,630.72	101.5
1914	1,993	320	882	3,295	4,980	16,335.00	15,874.74	97.25
1915	2,674	383	1,050	4,207	5,675	20,305.00	16,233.22	79.5
1916	3,295	399	876	4,570	6,980	37,561.97	9,041.95	24.0
1917	4,524	559	1,209	6,292	7,554	62,002.19	18,414.31	29.7
1918	5,445	769	1,111	7,325	8,345	84,243.74	81,051.79	96.25
1919	6,892	1,310	1,038	9,240	14,554	113,909.11	70,000.00	61.5
1920	9,692	2,689	1,181	13,562	15,264	177,263.24	75,000.00	42.25
1921	9,481	2,747	1,113	13,341	16,859	207,275.53	64,000.00	30.9
1922	9,537	2,904	965	13,406	17,939	518,825.85	47,774.93	9.2
1923	9,662	3,118	909	13,689	17,042	628,918.54	60,000.00	9.55
1924	10,973	3,870	833	15,676	22,632	633,214.36	50,000.00	7.8
1925	13,549	5,225	815	19,589	25,127	798,438.62	63,025.55	7.9
1926	16,239	6,541	758	23,538	33,440	985,561.28	62,555.55	6.35
1927	18,547	8,283	767	27,597	40,049	1,145,369.34	83,040.00	7.25
1928	19,791	9,582	703	30,046	47,956	1,254,684.81	103,040.00	8.23
1929	21,341	10,365	574	32,280	52,921	1,341,364.17	154,500.00	11.45
1930	22,899	14,380	388	37,667	57,344	2,015,772.49	158,308.18	7.86
1931	23,373	14,131	385	37,889	59,097	1,895,165.40	183,021.70	9.63
1932	25,187	15,772	626	41,585	62,218	1,852,637.40	168,608.78	9.13
1933	24,865	15,237	554	40,656	61,983	2,476,917.86	163,786.95	6.64
1934	26,507	15,868	534	42,909	65,310	2,515,860.94	132,310.42	5.28
1935	27,381	16,457	524	44,362	68,859	2,786,923.96	148,866.79	5.35

Total number of employees—98.

Total amount of salaries—₱63,223.00.

Buy **NESTLÉ'S**  
**CHOCOLATES**  
 and save the stamps  
 for the kiddies.



Send us ten of these stamps and we will give you a **BEAUTIFUL ALBUM** with your ten stamps pasted in the correct places.

For full particulars write to—  
**NESTLÉ AND ANGLO-SWISS MILK PRODUCTS, LTD.**  
 P. O. Box 538, Manila



**24 Days**  
**Manila—Europe**  
 Luxury Liner  
**S.S. CONTE VERDE**  
*April 26th, 1936, From Hongkong to Trieste*  
 Via Singapore—Colombo—Bombay—Port Said—Brindisi—Venice—Overland to Genoa, Naples, London

Stopover privileges. From Egypt the voyage may be continued by five optional routes of the Mediterranean services. Through Tickets to the U. S. and Round the World at Reduced Fare.

**EXPRESS SERVICE via INDIA-EGYPT-ITALY**  
**ITALIA LINE—LLOYD TRIESTINO—COSULICH LINE**  
*Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., Agents*  
 HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG., PHONE 2-31-31

## LIONS COUCHANT

Coats-of-arms in medieval times were a solemn matter, and no doubt pretty when a set of quarterings blazed forth in color upon the escutcheon of a crusading knight. "Lions rampant in a field of argent", reads one of the descriptions; the color argent, or silver, connoting the purity of knightly ideal. And the raging rampant lions roared.

Some books are leonine. These are gorged with thought, and couchant:

*A Primer for Tomorrow*, by Christian Gauss.  
*Death of the Gods*, by Dimitri Merejowski.  
*Freedom of the Press*, by George Seldes.  
*What Next in Europe*, by Sir Arthur Willert.

The title *A Primer for Tomorrow* quietly puts you, a reader, in the kindergarten. Christian Gauss means it so, in naming his lucidly-written book on the future of this changing world. Yet the title carries, too, his staunch belief that thinking men and women can learn, may must learn, the lessons of society's past mistakes, else chaos!

Man's creative resourcefulness can solve the problem, Gauss affirms, picturing the fundamental (though, in the midst of the clangor of war and economics, not immediately apparent) instability of modern civilization as the incompatibility of a superior technological order with lag in the spiritual essence of mankind.

Now the world looks ahead, a bit anxiously. Before it looked backward, pluming itself on its accomplishment.

What Gauss calls the threat of science, is the danger of an ultimate faith that the laboratory will solve social problems. The simplicity of such belief paralyzes the thought of man, inhibits him from throwing mental energies into creative remedy for social ills.

Gauss is no alarmist in the ordinary newspaper sense. But he fires a warning shot in his chapter

*Will There Be Social Revolution?* "Many conservatives feel that the question of revolution should never be raised. It is precisely this failure to face the facts that made for the easy success of Lenin and Mussolini and Hitler. \* \* \* It is never possible for one man to make a revolution and it is only because they were excellent diagnosticians of historical phenomena that individuals like Mussolini and Hitler could sweep into power on tidal waves of cultural disintegration."

Revolution occurs, Gauss holds with Unwin, when the gap between the government and society becomes too wide. Intellectuals take up the cause of the oppressed. The literature of America today reflects this course: Sinclair Lewis, Theodore Dreiser, William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell, Ernest Hemingway, T. S. Eliot—this last showing "so clearly the malady of our culture, that lack of inner impulsion in any constant direction, which must be the first condition of every healthy civilization."

Fluent in a broad and sane presentation of the problem, Gauss meets difficulty in describing a solution. Yet it is at least implied: "Christ advised the rich young man to give away all that he had to the poor, this advice was given not out of sheer humanitarianism, but because Christ realized that man must disencumber himself of material goods in order that he may be free to seek the higher things of life. \* \* \* The time has come when, as a nation, we must take this lesson to heart. For the sake of our national soul we must relinquish our mad race for wealth and we must subject ourselves to a national discipline—perhaps not unlike that of the soviets. Willingness to share, social justice—must be the first step."

*Death of the Gods* is no inviting title; but it

gives you a little wonderment if those gods—whichever ones you have—are indeed dead.

Merejowski has a real theme, as all artists have. Julian, Emperor of Rome, had been reared a monk. Feared and hated by his reigning uncle when he was heir-apparent, Julian on hearing of Constantine's death nailed a new symbol on the standards of the Roman legions: It was the mark of Dionysias, the much-laugued god.

He had been pursued too much, this Julian, seeing always visions of a sombre executioner coming upon him. Devout he was while a monk; his life and his hopes were secure. He even tried to convert the beautiful Grecian, Arsinoe, whom he loved.

But Constantine, the patron of Christianity, died. He had sent Julian to war further upon the Gauls, and there the dark-browed youth, instead of dying ignominiously on the battlefield as a monk ought, had captured the hearts of the Roman legionaries and risen to the imperial purple. So, with power, he attempted compensation for his dark years, even strove to share his emancipation with the Roman Empire.

Life's irony cheated him again. Under Constantine, the Hellenic gods were worshipped secretly and joyously. Under Julian, who rebuilt their temples, the populace erupted furiously to the catacombs.

So Julian the Apostate tried to make himself a god, even as Alexander, and died on a Persian battlefield in the full light of the sun. Well, he had loved the light-giver.

The book is one of a trilogy, publication of Modern Library which offers so many excellent works at low price.

Ninety percent of readers of the world press are victims of purposeful propaganda, says George Seldes emphatically in his *Freedom of the Press*. He has a quarter-century newspaper work behind him, and scores of writing friends; his comment is to be taken seriously. This sounds as if Seldes has written a profound tome, but true newspaperman that he is, he reads like Damon Runyon covering a football classic. The red phobia of "the Napoleon of San Simcon" is laughed down jauntily.

In light of the coming presidential campaign, and the situation of world affairs generally, with the newspapers playing a key rôle, intelligent citizens of all countries will want to read *Freedom of the Press*, note the carnarks of propaganda, and attain to a sweet scepticism.

*What Next in Europe* by Sir Arthur Willert is a calm and reasoned study of today's nationalism in the Old World. Noted as a journalist, Sir Arthur has had an international education: Eton, Balliol, and Universities of Montpellier and Berlin. Such a background gives a scholarly tolerance to his observation. He intersperses anecdote that, as always, is more revealing of the great ones than their orations. The book is an American reprint of the English edition which was titled *The Frontiers of England*.

These books are available at Philippine Education Company.

### BONDS

All classes acceptable to United States and Philippine Governments

### INSURANCE

Fire and every other kind of insurance

## FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANY

OF THE

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GEO. C. DANKWERTH  
President

E. B. FORD  
Vice-President

F. M. POBLETE  
Sec.-Treasurer

SIMEON REYES  
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

MONTE DE PIEDAD BUILDING  
Plaza Goiti

Tel. 2-12-55

Manila, P. I.

## Manila's Interest in George Santayana

Many eminent persons stem from Manila. Time of February 3 picked up among these, probably the most eminent of all, George Santayana, the philosopher, essayist, poet, and novelist, author currently of *The Last Puritan* wherein he inserts strata of philosophy and layers of erudite commentaries on New England civilization between the essential parts of the story itself. Santayana has his first name from his Spanish mother's first husband, George Sturgis. Sturgis, of the Boston family of that famous name, was a member of the firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila importers, exporters, and factors.

Henry P. Sturgis came to Manila originally in 1827 and was granted the necessary royal authority for residence here as a merchant. George Hubbell of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was then the unofficial commercial agent here of the United States; he was one of the founders of the great Pacific trading company, Peele, Hubbell & Company. Upon his death in 1830, Alfred Edwards, another New England merchant, became the first American consul here under formal appointment and *exequatur regio*, March 4, 1834; and he in turn was followed by Sturgis. (These notes come from the National Library and Museum, by courtesy of the assistant director, Eulogio Rodriguez).

Sturgis was one of the founders of Russell & Sturgis, and we believe he may be put down as the father of George Sturgis. The company flourished until sugar smashed it in 1875. John J. Russell, broker and well known Manila of today, descends directly from the founding Russell of Boston.

You recall the power of Baring Brothers, London bankers, in colonial commerce: how in America they were the London agents of the southern planters. They equally interested themselves in the Far East, and Russell & Sturgis, though Americans, were their Philippine representatives—also their Canton representatives, where Russell & Sturgis were among the first to establish themselves, under the name of J. and T. H. Perkins.

Henry P. Sturgis was the groom in the first noncatholic marriage at Manila. The bride was a Manila girl of Spanish descent, Josephina Borrás, and the wedding took place aboard a British warship in the harbor. (Our authority, of course, that older readers will all recognize, is Regidor and Mason). For bride and groom to come safely back ashore, and nothing

miraculous avert their happiness, seems to have attracted as great a crowd at the waterfront as recently the landing of the *China Clipper* did: according to Regidor and Mason, it was no less evocative of popular wonder. George Sturgis must have been a child of this union.

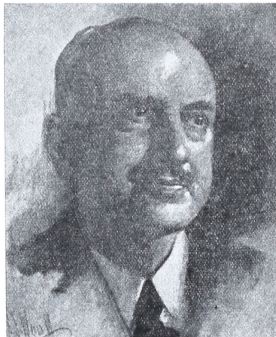
He too married a Spanish woman here, who bore him 5 children and, before he died, promised him she would bring the children up in Boston. She then married Agustín Ruiz de Santayana, a retired civil officer of Spain whom she met in Manila. They seem to have been married in Madrid,

though it is possible they were married here; but in Madrid, December 16, 1863, George Santayana was born. As his mother had to be in Boston a great deal of the time, her other children being in school there, at least when he was 9 years old, George went there to live with her: the arrangement of having him part of the year in Madrid, then sending him for a term to his mother in Boston, his father had finally wearied of.

This resulted in Santayana's education at Harvard, where when 26 years old he was an instructor in philosophy and associated with such masters as William James, Josiah Royce, George H. Palmer, and Hugo Münsterberg. Five years later his first volume of poems came out, and then it took him 11 years to evolve the book Münsterberg tabbed the best on esthetics ever written in the United States, *The Sense of Beauty*. It was to be years later that he was to make James *squeal with delight* on reading his *The Life of Reason*. Having no more

space in which to follow him, and his renown making this highly unnecessary, we revert to our sources, Antonio M. Regidor y Jurado, and J. Warren T. Mason. Regidor, though a Londoner, is a Filipino. Mason, an American, told us when we had him at luncheon, when he was last in Manila, that Regidor introduced him to philosophy. He is now deeply versed in Buddhism, and supplements his journalism with frequent lectures on this subject.

There really ought to be a book compiled, of notes on men of eminence who stem from Manila either directly or indirectly; and should it go farther, it could embrace mentions of scores of young men and young women who, having had their upbringing here, during the past generation, have achieved honor scholarships at college and in numerous instances launched themselves abroad in most promising careers.



GEORGE SANTAYANA

### NOTE:

If you are Contemplating the purchase of a Radio  
Do not do so until \_\_\_\_\_  
You have inspected the different models of

Models for AC  
100 to 250 V  
A.C.—DC  
100 to 250 V

## PHILIPS RADIO

Guaranteed World-Wide Reception On All Models

T. J. WOLFF & CO.

P. O. Box 920

66 Escolta, Manila

Tel. 2-18-17

# LETTERS

**Sam Houston III—**  
Publicity Department,  
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore  
(Will Rogers's town), Oklahoma.

"Glad to hear from a fellow Oklahoman, especially one who knew my father. I have quite a few, of my father's addresses and jury pleas, but not all. I have a picture of my father and will have a print made from this within the next few days and will be pleased to send you one. I would be glad to see such an essay as you suggest writing. I know of no subject wherein there is more room to place a lot of truth. I was pleased to hear from you. Marquis James is like a brother." (James, a young and able historian, is the biographer of General Sam Houston; we have mentioned the book in our pages, *The Rarara*. We have in mind expanding, some time, our eulogy of America's failure to recognize with tangible honors and rewards descending to the children, extraordinary services rendered here by men to whom she owes such recognition as a matter of course).

**Hon. Leo Kockalkowski—**  
Chairman of the Committee on  
Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,  
Washington.

"I write to express my thanks for your having sent me copies of the December and January issues of the *Journal*. I am finding them exceedingly interesting and certainly do appreciate your thoughtfulness in having sent them to me."

**William Allen White—**  
Editor & Publisher of the  
Famous Emporia (Kansas) *Gazette*.

"I have never written anything about the Philippines and I am not sure that I will be able to do so. If I do, I will send it to you. What a grand morning you gave us." (He refers to the *Kansas Breakfast* by Kan-ans, addressed by Judge John W. Hausermann, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. White when they were in Manila for the inauguration of the Commonwealth. In his own remarks, Editor White alluded to the strong possibility that Governor Landon might be the Republican nominee this year for the Presidency).

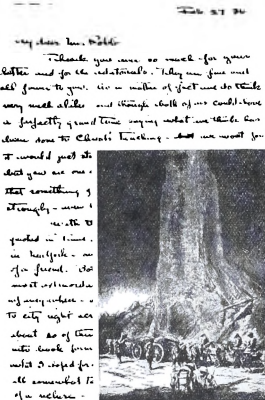
**Judge John W. Hausermann—**  
Manila's No. 1 Mining Man who  
heads the Philippine delegates to  
the Republican convention who hope  
to win seats there.

"Thank you for the book 'God's Little Acre' by Eskine Caldwell. It will give me some good reading matter for my trip. We sail from here (Hongkong) at 2 a. m. Tuesday, March 24." (Judge Hausermann's main business errand during 6 months in the homeland will be in behalf of his company's chromite interests in Zambales. For general Philippine interests he will also be in Washington).

**Kerr Eby—**  
American artist whose New York  
show was recently reviewed in *Time*.

"Thank you ever so much for your letter and for the editorials. They are fine and all power to you. As a matter of fact we do think very much alike, and though both of us could have a perfectly grand time saying what we think has been done to Christ's Teaching, we won't; for it would just start some more hell. It's curious, but you are one of the very, very few who feel that something good is coming. I have it very strongly, even though everything seems a mess.

"With this I'm sending the little booklet quoted in *Time*. It was given away at my show in New York, and was made pos-



The Caissons Go Rolling Along

sible by the generosity of a friend. Both it and the exhibition are having most extraordinary careers, the booklet popping up everywhere, and the show on its way from city to city right across the continent. Also the pictures, about 30 of them, and the article are being made into book form. It actually seems to be doing what I hoped for in my wildest dreams and is all somewhat terrifying to one who is a bit of a recluse.

"Very sincerely, Kerr Eby." (From Eby's home, Driftway, Westport, Connecticut. In the World War he was in the camouflage service of the United States, right in the thick of things in France. His remarkable sketches, one reproduced above, all protest eloquently against war and war's terrible destructive powers that have been steadily perfected since 1918;

and his booklet ends with the exclamation, "For Christ's sake, say or do what you can." The editorials sent him were *Peace*, from our November issue, and *Peace Concluded*, from our January issue.)

**John W. Parker—**  
Manager, Pacific Coast Division,  
Durkee Famous Foods, Inc.

"I want to thank you for the praise of the Durkee organization printed in your November, 1935 edition. During the past two years I have been the most active defender of oleomargarine made from Philippine coconut oil. This has not been done from necessity, for we can make as good an article from the same ingredients as any other manufacturer can.

"I am inspired by what I believe is fairness toward the Philippines. I know the opposition to coconut oil largely results from prejudice created in the minds of the dairy interests. There isn't the slightest connection between the price of margarine and the price of butter. If the cost to the margarine enter were increased in a godly percentage, he would eat neither margarine nor butter because he could not afford either."

**E. D. Hester**  
—Counsel on trade and financial  
matters to High Commissioner  
Frank Murphy.

"I want to thank you very much for sending along the *Carr* clippings. Miss Yule of Los Baños sent me several additional ones.

"Within the year, death has taken away our two leading humorists. True humorists seem so delightful because their expressed viewpoint, and, in practically every case that I have known about, their actual personal lives are so entirely free of any taint of greed. One must speculate whether the current national environment is conducive to the growth and appreciation of others to take the places of Will Rogers and Harry Carr." (When we quoted Carr in January, we had not learned of his death in December from heart attack. Long the author of *The Lancer*, a column in the *Los Angeles Times* that he syndicated, his funeral in Los Angeles was a national event and his death was mourned by friends throughout the world—by none more poignantly than ourselves. In Manila, after he spoke at the Manila Rotary Club 3 years ago, the committee to mark historical places in the Islands was organized; and out of that trip through the Far East came, we believe, his last book, *Riding the Tiger*, that has been recommended to our readers as a lively and cogent comment on contemporary Japan).



Compare U. S. and Britain . . .

(Continued from page 7)

only limitedly high—America can hardly avoid recurrence of the depression.

With all the demands of the automobile industry plus armament purchases, plus reviving railway purchases, steel is running off at 55% capacity; and at this rate, prices are kept high enough to help the companies catch up with back preferred obligations, few of them having weathered the depression without having to carry such old-men-of-the-sea on their shoulders. We would not say such a condition is healthful. The *Chicago Journal of Commerce* reports net earnings of 280 industrial companies up 54%; over 1934 (in 1935); they made \$676,000,000 in 1935 as against \$439,501,000 in 1934; but of this difference of \$237,000,000, General Motors, U. S. Steel, and Chrysler among them made \$130,000,000 and "the tobacco, retail trade and food industries showed little or no 1935 improvement." (*Time* March 2, page 61).

What U. S. Steel sells for cash we don't know, perhaps the bulk of everything it makes; nevertheless, bond proceeds buy much of this, armament materials, etc., and indirectly therefore it is a mortgaging of future income. General Motors and Chrysler market their quantities of automobiles primarily through the agency of chattel-mortgage companies; and in all the new buying, these companies are prospering greatly—it was error to suppose that the depression would end installment buying, for if anything it refined the methods of installment selling and fastened the system more firmly on the country.

Therefore, what has the depression reformed? Very little. Outstandingly, standard banking; cheaper money is to be had, if you have the securities to put up for it. But banks too are tempted to back enterprise highly dependent on what we believe are shortlived circumstances; cautious as they may be, they will not altogether evade the losses incident to worldwide abatement of spending for war—something that is plainly foretold, we think, in the cards. Whether

America relapses into depression or not, then, it seems perfectly evident that she well may do so. If a man has money in the Philippines where he finds use for it, he could go farther and find worse fields for its employment.

The gold industry developing here, for example, has no such flimsy footing as a steel industry making draughts; and making these same draughts while America needs millions of plain homes and finds no means of building them without sacrificing either the dole or the joy of a new and well-mortgaged automobile—possibly both. Trainloads of new cars, but not even carloads of more food. Count up the American family incomes below the subsistence level, and figure that one out.

Philippine University's 1936 . . .

(Continued from page 5)

Director Fabian de la Rosa of the fine-arts school exhibited, his landscape *Stone Wall* is acceptably well done. Eduardo Salgado, a graduate of the school, does not prize the best of his 5 pieces, a girl stringing sampaguita rosaries. Rodolfo Yee, Chinese, another graduate of the school, had a landscape, *Isla de Balut*, and a portrait study of a Chinese girl; neither merits a second glance, but both show that the artist may do something later, in the free informal manner his native culture does not permit, that may be worth while.

The work of deceased artists was exhibited: Fortunato Baseo, Lorenzo Guerrero, Miguel Zaragoza, Rafael Enriquez, the school's first director, Enriquez's *Head of Christ*, essentially secular—Christ the philosopher, Christ accompanied by simple fishermen, Christ not yet written of by Paul—is superbly done. One critic (we reproduce the picture) believes the eyes very cold. Why shouldn't they be? Why shouldn't Christ's eyes have been contemptuously cold when Pharisees honeyed round him? Would not a dozen situations in the world today his christian world, make his eyes cold and contemptuous again?

To us the eyes are not cold, but uncomfortably penetrating. The heart was never broken;

final seizure was not a surprise; the mind knew all along the frailty of human nature, and this knowledge made the heart invincibly strong.

Miss Purita Kalaw, Ann Arbor graduate, exhibited a few naive studies, but more interesting than these, a bit of batik painting on silk. A wood carving varied her little exhibit. Given the fact that freedom of expression in painting is so recent in the Philippines, the University does really well in being able to show so much, with so many pieces available for purchase. As a lot, the 5 Guerrero pieces top the exhibition; colors rich and soft enough to match the difficult subjects: *The Tempest*, *Mater Dolorosa*, *A Fire*, *The Estuary*, *Moonlit Night*. In *A Fire* all the details of a bamboo village in the sudden throes of such tragedy appear—on a small canvas.

—W.R.


# GILBEY'S

# 10

YEAR OLD

SPEY ROYAL

SCOTCH WHISKY



Sole Agents

## AH GONG SONS & CO.






*Buy a LEICA  
and the whole  
field of Photo-  
graphy is with-  
in your reach.*

# Leica



*Exclusive Agents  
Botica de Sta. Cruz  
Plaza Goiti Manila*



## "FILIPINAS COMPAÑIA DE SEGUROS"

FILIPINAS BUILDING  
21 Plaza Moraga, Manila



Fire Insurance

Motor Car Insurance

Mortgage Loans

BONDS

Fire Arms

Fidelity

and

Surety



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

—CALL AT—

Central Office, 2nd Floor

**FILIPINAS BUILDING**

Tel. 2-22-42 — MANILA — P. O. Box 745

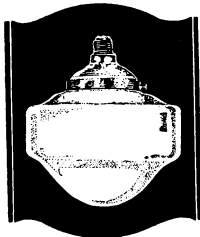
## Luzon Stevedoring Co., Inc.

Lightering, Marine Contractors  
Towboats, Launches, Waterboats  
Shipbuilders and Provisions

**SIMMIE & GRILK**

Phone 2-16-61

Port Area



White heat-resisting glass

Dimensions:

Fitter ..... 4 inches  
Diameter ..... 9 1/2 ..  
Depth ..... 7 ..

# Only ₱3.00

*with 100-watt lamp*

Plugs into your ordinary light  
socket—no installation is needed

For the Living Room, Bedroom, Kitchen,  
Corridor or Porch.

This Lighting Unit will decrease eyestrain  
and eliminate the glare of light from your  
lamp.

*See It on display at our Store*

## Manila Electric Company

134 San Marcelino

Telephone 2-19-11

# MINING REVIEW



AMERICAN CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



The new Suyoc Consolidated mill. Recent additions are the buildings at bottom right.



Comprehensive Philippine Mining News Up to Date

# The 65th Annual Statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Reflects the Strength and Stability  
of Life Assurance

A voluntary co-operative enterprise which for  
generations has stood every test

## HIGHLIGHTS OF 1935

**ASSURANCES IN FORCE . . .** Exceed Two Billion Seven Hundred Million Dollars. This is the amount which will be paid by the Sun Life as the policies now in force reach maturity. By thrift and foresight more than a million policyholders have provided, through Sun Life policies, for the support of their families in case of premature death and their own independence should they live to old age.

**NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR . . .** Exceed Two Hundred Million Dollars for the year. During 1935 more than seventy thousand persons established estates by purchasing Sun Life policies, thus providing security for many thousands of homes.

**POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES . . .** Benefits amounting to Eighty Million Dollars were paid out—over Two Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars for each working day. Since the Sun Life commenced business 65 years ago it has paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries well over Nine Hundreds Million Dollars.

**ASSETS . . .** Of over Seven Hundred Million Dollars ensure that every Sun Life policy will be settled promptly when the time for payment arrives.

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1935	\$2,725,568,000
NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR	219,076,000
INCOME	161,058,000
DISBURSEMENTS	119,164,000
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS	41,894,000
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES:	
During the year 1935	80,284,000
Since Organization	968,614,000
ASSETS	706,744,000
LIABILITIES, exclusive of capital stock and shareholders' account	692,400,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL and balance at the credit of shareholders' account	\$3,281,000
RESERVE for depreciation in Mortgages and real estate	5,201,000
SURPLUS	5,862,000
	\$14,344,000

*The above Statement has been prepared and the assets have been valued in conformity with the basis authorized by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners of the United States.*

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branch office for Philippine Islands  
HEACOCK BUILDING—MANILA

A. F. PETERS, *Manager*

# The First Quarter of 1936

*A Summary of Mining thus far this year, with a comparison with the same period in 1935*

By Ralph Keeler

*Mining-Section Editor and Reporter*

All *Journal* readers will agree that mining in the Philippines has grown enormously in the past few years; few of them, probably, realize the exact extent of this growth. The figures which have been brought together in this article speak for themselves. In the issue following the close of each quarter-year, the *Journal* will present a similar survey, by which our readers will be kept in constant touch with what is actually being accomplished.

The figures don't tell the whole story, of course. The *Journal* will give the results obtained at each of the producing plants; here the figures are the measuring stick. The vast amount of exploration and development work can not be evaluated exactly; a million pesos spent in one spot may return many more millions in gold, iron, or chromite; or, on the other hand, it may be a total loss.

At the end of March, 1935, there were 11 mills in operation, with a total tonnage of about 3,500 tons a day. There was one placer operation, one iron mine; development was getting under way on two or three chromite properties.

The first of April, 1936, saw 15 ore-treating plants turning out bullion; two placer operations; two mills under construction, and several more ordered. The total tonnage today is close to 6,000 tons daily.

Gold production for the first three months of 1935 was but little more than ₱7,000,000. This year it has been ₱9,000,000.

Last year saw gold exports become the second most valuable product of the Philippines; second in value only to sugar. There is no way of determining the gains made by the industry; in other ways the amount of machinery, equipment, and supplies sold to the mining companies has jumped enormously during the year. There are thousands more at work on mining projects than there were last year at this time, and still more thousands dependent upon the wages paid by mining companies for their livelihood.

Enough of generalities—now the *Journal* presents the figures about each of the mines now operating. These figures were obtained from the companies themselves; final mint returns may be slightly different, but only a fraction of a per cent. Gold first, alphabetically.

### *Antamok Goldfields*

This plant has had probably the most remarkable growth of any of the producers over the past year. In actual bullion returns, Antamok Gold reported about ₱180,000 more for the first quarter of 1936 than for 1935; its plant capacity has been raised from about 11,000 to 13,000 tons a month, with 20,000 tons expected within a few weeks. Its ore re-

serves have been increased steadily. During the first quarter of 1935 the company paid a dividend of ₱312,500; it has not as yet declared a dividend for the same period this year. The company has spent considerably in its plant expansion during the past few months. There is a new general superintendent, H. A. DeWitt, formerly mill superintendent; J. H. Sampson, general superintendent a year ago, is now head of the mine consultation department for the Soriano interests, of which Antamok Goldfields is the backbone.

Ore from the Gold Creek mine has been treated in the Antamok Goldfields mill since April of 1935; bullion yield from Gold Creek amounts to ₱35,000-₱45,000 a month, which has been included in the Antamok Goldfields production.

### *Baguio Gold*

The first quarter of 1936 sees this company definitely looking up. Its production for the period is but ₱22,000 more than during the same period in 1935, but the first three months of last year were the most productive of the whole year. Towards the end of the year Baguio Gold started to increase in plant and all-round efficiency, resulting in more bullion produced. Plant capacity is slightly more than the 150 tons a day of last year, but additions to both mine and mill equipment have added tremendously to the companies' resources. There is a new general superintendent here, since late last fall, W. T. Graham, formerly mine superintendent. G. T. Geringer, general superintendent for several years, is now doing consulting work. The company paid no dividend during the first quarter of last year, and none has been announced for the same period this year as yet.

### *Balatoe*

The number one gold producer of the Islands is still maintaining its 1200 tons a day capacity, and turning out its ₱1,000,000 a month. This year's three-month production figure is about ₱250,000 better than for the same period in 1935. The plant has been enlarged in many ways, chiefly as an aid to administrative efficiency. An increase in capacity is likely this year, but no definite plans have been announced. Dividends for the first quarter of 1935 were ₱1,500,000; for 1936, ₱1,400,000. Balatoe, as well as Benguet Consolidated, has been laying in unusually large supplies of dynamite, steel, and other necessities in view of the unsettled condition of world-wide markets. Here, too, there is a new general superintendent, D. W. Butner, formerly holding a similar position at Benguet Consolidated. A. F. Duggleby, acting general superintendent last year, is now one of the vice-pres-

Comparison of Production, First Quarter 1935-1936

	1935	1936
Antamok Goldfields	₱ 657,514	₱837,387
Baguio Gold	244,966	266,559
Balatoe	2,874,180	3,155,578
Benguet Consolidated	1,851,201	2,336,648
Benguet Exploration	73,728	66,834
Cal Hor.	—	207,331
Demonstration	169,443	384,513
Ipo Gold	157,315	166,547
Itoyan	556,196	575,359
I. X. L.	99,146	251,104
Mashate Consolidated	150,591	302,554
Salaoet	—	126,838
San Mauricio	—	77,755
Suyoc Consolidated	181,740	364,019
United Paracale	—	343,932
Total	₱7,019,020	₱9,462,968

idents of both Balatoc and of Benguet Consolidated, and is in active charge of operations of all of the Benguet interests.

#### *Benguet Consolidated*

The oldest plant in the Islands shipped nearly P500,000 in bullion more for the first quarter of 1936 than for 1935. Its plant capacity is still 800 tons a day; it still leads them all as a money-maker. Dividends for the first quarter were P1,500,000, the same as for last year. Ore reserves are substantially the same. The development of adjoining properties owned and operated by the company have added considerably to the value of Benguet Consolidated; Keystone is a notable example. L. W. Lennox is now general superintendent, replacing D. W. Butner who went to Balatoc. At this plant as well as at Balatoc, the policy of securing large advance supplies of necessary materials for mine and mill operation has been carried out.

#### *Cal Horr*

At this time last year Cal Horr was under development. Owned outright by Benguet Consolidated, Cal Horr has shown steady gains in production since its plant started in January, 1936. Mill capacity is 150 tons a day; general superintendent is J. B. Harrison.

#### *Benguet Exploration*

Production for the first quarter was some P7,000 less than in 1935, the reason being that the quality of ore mined has been considerably lower. This, the only all-leaching plant in the Islands, has a low recovery, but, with the present ore reserves of but comparatively short duration, cannot afford to construct a more efficient cyanide

plant. W. A. Solomon is now general superintendent, Gerhard Ett, former incumbent, now being at Masbate. Capacity is the same as last year—100 tons a day.

#### *Demonstration*

This plant started operations late in December, 1934; its production for the first quarter of 1936 is over twice that for the same period of 1935. The company has had a steady advance during the past three months, particularly in mill efficiency with the installation of more equipment, designed to increase extraction. Ore reserves have been increased largely; a much greater capacity is being planned, and will be effective during the next quarter. No dividends yet, but you can expect some by the end of next quarter, so we are told. Mill capacity is now about 175 tons a day, compared to 120 at the same time last year. R. L. Lile is general superintendent.

#### *Ipo Gold*

This plant, after a good start during the first quarter of 1935, reported a lack of ore reserves; development work later in the year brought about discoveries of new ore bodies, with the result that production has picked up considerably since the start of 1936. Bullion shipments slightly more than for the same period in 1935 were recorded. Plant capacity is the same, 150 tons. General superintendent now is Ernest Burgess, formerly of Benguet.

#### *Itoyon*

In this case figures are not indicative of circumstances. They show that Itoyon produced but slightly more during the first quarter of

1936 than during 1935; they do not reveal that the typhoons of late July and early August, 1936, crippled the plant severely, to such an extent that production was slowed up for several months. Plant capacity has been raised from 300 tons a day of a year ago to 300 tons now, with still further increases planned immediately. The company paid a dividend of P148,584 for the first period of 1935; and the same amount this year. Ore development work has opened up a considerably larger body of pay-dirt. R. R. Allison is general superintendent.

#### *I. X. L.*

This company was but a small producer, with a stamp mill in operation a year ago; its production for the first 1935 quarter was slightly less than P100,000. Early in 1936 the Soriano interests took it over; a general expansion, resulting in the construction of a cyanide plant, followed; production so far this year has been P251,104, with the top yet to be reached. This property is one of the richest in the Islands; you will hear plenty more from it. Mill capacity is 150 tons a day; K. M. Stewart is general superintendent.

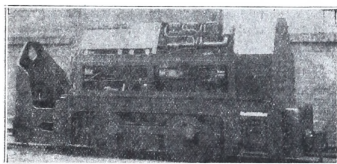
#### *Masbate Consolidated*

Another of the Soriano interests, and one which, within the next quarter, will be the largest single mining operation in the Islands. Panique Mines had been producing gold, on a small scale from an enormous body of low-grade ore, for many years when the property was taken over early in 1935 by the Soriano group. The old mill, in use for 20 years, has been gradually

(Please turn to page 22)

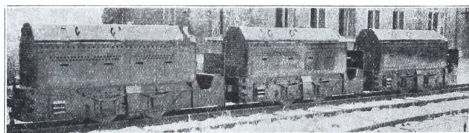


## RUHRTHALER DIESEL MINE LOCOMOTIVE



45/50 H. P. DIESEL MINE  
LOCOMOTIVE ORDERED  
by

MASBATE CONSOLIDATED MINING  
CO., INC.



30 33 H. P. DIESEL MINE LOCOMOTIVES

RUHRTHALER DIESEL MINE LOCOMOTIVES Are Approved For Use In The Most Dangerous  
Mines. RUHRTHALER DIESEL MINE LOCOMOTIVES Are Equipped With The Well-Known  
MERCEDES DAIMLER-BENZ ENGINES

*Write Us For Details*

Sole Agents

MANILA

**KOPPEL (PHILIPPINES) INC.**

ILOILO

# Success of A Mining Brain Trust

*Many Heads Are Better than One, Particularly  
in the Complex Mining Industry*

"Brain trusts" in the mining industry are proving their worth day by day; witness the adoption of the engineering consultation department by the major mining companies in the Philippines. First started as such by Marsman and Company, the practice of maintaining a corps of experts, each the head of his own particular field in the organization, has spread to the Soriano interests, to the Benguet interests, and to other smaller concerns.

Of these various consultation groups, that of Marsman and Company is the strongest. Mr. Marsman started the idea in 1932. Not a mining man himself, Mr. Marsman recognized the value of expert advice and has since assembled about him the most talented group of engineers in the Islands. Such an organization has been vital to the success of the varied interests of Marsman and Company, which specializes in the management of properties and the examination of prospects.

Most recent of the accomplishments of this group has been the growth of each of the five projects under Marsman management: Itogon, Suyoc Consolidated, United Paracale, San Mauricio and Coco Grove.

Last October Mr. Marsman announced that his engineering force planned to bring Itogon from 350 to 500 tons a day; to bring Suyoc Consolidated from 4,000 to 5,000 tons a month; to put United Paracale on an efficient running basis; to bring San Mauricio into production; to complete preliminary dredging working at Coco Grove. The deadline for each of these projects was set in March, 1936.

Almost without incident, the planned construction went ahead; March found the new plants in operation. When you stop to think of the vast amount of detail necessary, of the fact that equipment and supplies have to be brought from the United States and from Europe, of the varying and often unelement weather, and of the dozen and one other elements which tend to interfere with schedules, such an achievement is remarkable.

Satisfied with the results of this project, Mr. Marsman has announced still further plans for expansion. Itogon will be given a capacity of 800 tons a day, or 24,000 a month; Suyoc Consolidated, 6,000 tons a month; United Paracale, 400 tons a day, or 12,000 a month; San Mauricio (which started its mill in March) from 150 to 300 tons a day, or 9,000 a month; Coco Grove, steady production without fear of interruption during the rainy season.

In addition to these projects, all of which are producing gold, Marsman and Company are general managers for Gold

Pocket Mines, Inc., with which is Merged North East Placer Mining Syndicate; the North Mindanao Venture; Mindanao Mining Company; King Solomon Mining Company, which has taken over Shevlin Gold; and Aceoje Mining Company, a chromite proposition in Zambales.

The men who make up the Marsman board of experts have had a long and varied experience; most of them have been engaged in the industry in the Philippines for many years, and hence have a considerable knowledge of the peculiarities apt to be encountered here.

The board of consulting engineers consists of Major A. Beckerleg, chairman, English engineer with considerable experience in the African fields; J. O. Greenan, who was once general superintendent of Benguet Consolidated; J. O. Enberg, who had much to do with the placing of Itogon on a profit-making basis and with the rediscovery of the Paracale district; Alf Welhaven, who came to the Philippines after considerable experience in the Korean gold fields; J. B. Stapler, once at Benguet Consolidated and later Itogon general superintendent; G. W. Kerr, placer mining expert; C. A. Weekly, noted as a mill designer and operator. In the geological and field engineer section is George Newman, J. E. Fyfe, E. W. Bedford, L. W. Buchanan, C. G. Scott, D. W. Blythe, D. W. Albee and S. Rohrer.

At present, Mr. Enberg is in charge of the northern division of the company, which includes Itogon, Suyoc, and Aceoje; Mr. Stapler, of the southern division which includes United Paracale, San Mauricio, and Coco Grove. R. R. Allison is general superintendent of Itogon for Marsman and Company; R. W. Crosby, of Suyoc Consolidated; J. E. Atkinson, of United Paracale; H. L. Barr, of San Mauricio; G. W. Kerr, of Coco Grove and of the N. E. Placer Syndicate; E. W. Bedford, of the North Mindanao Venture and of the Mindanao Mining Company; D. W. Blythe, of King Solomon; C. G. Scott, of the Zambales Chrome department, which includes Aceoje; L. W. Buchanan, of the Gold Creek supervision contract and consulting engineer for King Solomon.

The executive heads of Marsman and Company are no less prominent, each in his own line. Mr. Marsman heads the board of directors as Chairman; E. E. Wing, Benito Razon, Elmer Madsen, Benjamin S. Ohnick, Alf Welhaven, T. J. Wolff, A. Beckerleg and A. F. Kelly are members. The executive committee consists of Mr. Marsman, chairman, M. H. O'Malley, secretary; Mr. Kelly, treasurer; Messrs. Wing, Madsen and Ohnick members.

In Baguio, See your Favorite Films

at  
"The **ALHAMAR** Chainus"  
(THE BAGUIO CINE)

Comfortable wicker arm chairs. Perfect reproduction and projection.  
Metro-Goldwyn, Paramount, United Artists and Universal All-Star Plays

**THE ALHAMAR FOUNTAIN**  
In the Lobby  
Ice Cream, Candies, Tea, Magazines  
**And CAFE EXPRESS** FINEST AND BEST COFFEE IN THE ISLANDS

Session Road  
BAGUIO  
Telephone 343



## Men of the Mines

New mill superintendents assumed their duties at Cal Horr and at Antamok Goldfields early this month. E. C. Bitzer, formerly assistant mill superintendent at Balatoc, is now mill superintendent at Cal Horr; W. A. Linfesty, whom Bitzer relieved, is mill superintendent at Antamok Goldfields; B. D. Harden, mill shift boss at Balatoc, has taken over Bitzer's job.

Linfesty came to the Islands two and a half years ago, to become mill superintendent at Ipo Gold. He, with E. M. Bagley, head of the Balatoc mill, designed the Cal Horr mill, and he went to this new plant to put it in operation. His experience in the industry covers a period of about 25 years spent in the western states and in South America.

Bitzer has worked at Baguio Gold, and Itogon. He came to the Islands in 1932 after taking his master's degree at the Colorado School of Mines. He was for some time a metallurgist with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company in Ohio.

Harden came to Baguio about two months ago, from Grass Valley, California. He attended the University of Oregon, and was for 12 years superintendent of the Bradley Mining Company in Oregon.

Irving Endicott, who arrived in the Islands a short time ago, is now on the Ipo Gold mine staff, being transferred there from Balatoc. He came from California, and has had considerable experience in the western states.

Harry Morrison, who has been in Mindanao for the past year, is now on the Balatoc staff as a mine shift boss.

The president, Courtney Whitney, and the chief engineer, George O. Searle, of Consolidated Mines, left Manila late in March for New York. There they will join Judge John W.

Haussermann, head of Benguet Consolidated, in an investigation of the chrome market. Mr. Whitney is going by way of Europe; Mr. Searle, direct across the Pacific.

During the same week W. G. Donaldson, engineer on the Consolidated Mines staff, returned from a vacation trip to the States.

F. H. Kihlstedt, who came to the Islands to conduct a geological survey for the Philippine Iron Mines, has been retained by Universal Exploration on a part-time basis. He will supervise development work and will make a geological survey of the company's property at Maliti, Jose Panganiban, Camarines Norte.

E. E. Burgess has been acting general superintendent at Ipo Gold Mines since the accidental death of James E. Hall, former general superintendent.

A. F. Duggleby, consulting engineer for Benguet Consolidated, was elected second vice-president of Benguet and of Balatoc at the annual meetings of the companies. In this capacity Mr. Duggleby will have active charge of the operations of the various Benguet projects, and in the absence of Judge Haussermann and of Francis O. Haussermann in the States, will be in charge of all business affairs.

Two important changes were announced this month by Marsman and Company. Roscoe H. Canon, mine superintendent at Itogon, has been promoted to the position of assistant general superintendent at United Paracale, and Warren Gilkison, a newcomer to the Philippines has become mine superintendent at Itogon.

Mr. Canon came to Itogon over a year ago, from the Cia. Real del Monte y Pachuca at Hidalgo, Mexico, where for six and a half years he was mine superintendent. He is a graduate of the School of Mines at El Paso, Texas, a branch of the University of Texas. He has worked in Arizona for Central Copper, United Verde, and the Copper Queen.

Mr. Gilkison also comes from the Cia. Real del Monte, where he worked for 10 years. He is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, class of 1923, and has worked in Utah, Arizona, and in Idaho.

### The Best Month Yet!

March saw another record-breaking period of gold production. The total was P3,318,297—a gain of about P230,000 over the previous month.

New monthly highs were made by Itogon, Cal Horr, Baguio Gold, I.X.L., and Masbate Consolidated. Cal Horr, in its third month of operation, stepped up steadily. Each of the others with new records did so because of increased efficiency, and for all by Baguio Gold, additional milling capacity.

Here are the figures for the month:

Antamok Goldfields.....	P 294,260
Baguio Gold.....	96,112
Balatoc.....	1,013,041
Benguet Consolidated.....	818,011
Benguet Exploration.....	19,450
Cal Horr.....	81,785
Demonstration.....	133,538
Ipo Gold.....	59,778
Itogon.....	215,747
I.X.L.....	151,149
Masbate Consolidated.....	138,939
Salacot.....	39,000
San Mauricio.....	77,755
Suyoc Consolidated.....	98,910
United Paracale.....	80,822
<b>Total Production.....</b>	<b>P3,318,297</b>

TRY NOW

**CORONAS**  
**TABACALERA**

PHONE 2-25-77



# The Diesel Engine

By Joseph P. Ruth

**EDITOR'S NOTE.** The basic piece of machinery in any mining operation is the power provider—usually a Diesel engine. Thousands of pesos are invested in them; those interested in mining will like to find out a little about them. This article is the third in a series tracing the background of mining in all of its steps. It is borrowed from *The Mines Magazine*, publication of the Colorado School of Mines Alumni Association, and the author is the president of The Ruth Company in Denver.

The Diesel engine is named after Dr. Rudolf Diesel, its designer. Dr. Diesel's work is so impressive that it brings to mind the meagerness of what we who live contribute to our own fund of necessity and happiness. This great man was born in Paris in 1858, of Bavarian parents and he received a large part of his early education there. The War of 1870 resulted in an exodus to England. From his residence in England the Doctor acquired fluent English, his Bavarian parents having taught him German. In Paris he learned the French language; hence he was equipped with a knowledge of the three greatest languages of the scientific investigators, and this, undoubtedly, played no small part in his tying the loose strings of scientific discoveries in thermo-dynamics of various investigators together, making his name, as well as his engine.

He took a course in mechanical engineering at Munich Polytechnical Institute under such masters as Schrotter in Mechanics and von Linde in thermo-dynamics. His first work, after leaving college was with the Lude Refrigerating Machinery interests in Paris. If there is any form of mental gymnastics for thermo-dynamics, refrigeration is it. Here, Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, Gay-Lussac's Law, and many other laws, theories and hypotheses of great scientists cease to be inanimate principles and become dynamic in a big way. Here is an invention that was not picked off a tree, or stumbled over and then-picked up, but was worked out wholly on paper as a rational application of theoretic principles, so typical of the methods of research organizations of our big corporations today. You might say that Dr. Diesel was the first to use the powerful scientific introspection lever of modern research.

To understand the Diesel engine, let us examine some machines and some principles.

The first machine to examine is the compressor; the second machine the refrigerator. The first principle to examine is Boyle's Law, and the second, Gay-Lussac's Law. In the compressor, the piston repeatedly changes the volume of air in the cylinder from the maximum volume to the minimum, creating pressure. This pressure against the piston increases over atmospheric (which is pressure by which air runs into the cylinders) twice at one-half the piston stroke and four times for 3/4 stroke, and sixteen times at 7/8 stroke, and so on, in accordance with what is called Boyle's Law, or his discovery, as per the graph of Boyle's Law shown, which, simply stated, is that the pressure which the gas in a cylinder at a constant temperature exerts against the walls of the cylinder is inversely proportional to the volume.

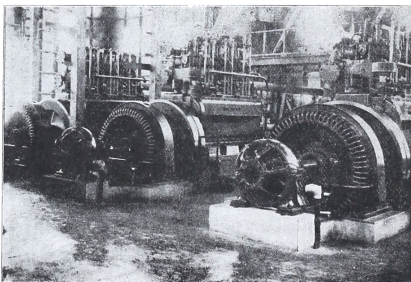
Now, every one who has watched a compressor run knows that it gets hot. What causes this heat? Most people unfamiliar with engineering think it is the mechanical friction of the piston sliding up and down the cylinder, and like a brake on a train, gets hot. A little reflection, however, shows that this is not the case since a brake shoe has tremendous pressure applied to it and has a small area, whereas, a piston has a large area and a low pressure against the sides of the cylinder. This heat is really caused by a peculiar physical property of air, and was discovered by Gay-Lussac. Explained simply: Every time the piston in a cylinder reduces the volume of the gas therein 1/273rd it raises the temperature

of the air 1° C. or 1.8° F. The temperature is, therefore, a function of the compression. If, for example, the piston moves 5/273rd of the volume the temperature would rise 5° C. or 9° F. Therefore, by increasing the compression in accordance with this law we must also necessarily increase the temperature. Likewise, according to Boyle's Law, reducing the volume increases the pressure; therefore, reducing the volume must also necessarily increase the temperature.

With this in mind, let us examine the principles of refrigeration by compression of gases. Charles discovered that if you compress a gas you must necessarily heat it, but if you circulate the gas so compressed thru a radiator, this heat of compression can be dissipated and the gas under compression cooled to atmospheric temperature, after the washing away, so to speak, of this heat of compression. This gas under pressure if piped to an isolated chamber where a valve in the pipe line is so adjusted as to let the gas under pressure expand to low pressure, or atmospheric pressure, this heat of compression that was carried away in the radiator now becomes absolutely essential to the gas in order that it may expand to atmospheric pressure and it absorbs this heat from the surrounding temperature wherever it is expanded. This is called the Carnot heat cycle and this theory of working was founded on the Carnot cycle for a perfect heat motor and perfect refrigerating machine, being simply a reverse heat motor. Actually, as the gas increases in volume its temperature drops 1° C. for each 1/273rd increase of its volume. By this method mechanical work is turned into the absorption of heat. Dr. Diesel here must have realized the heat produced by compressing a gas as being a function of pressure, and according to Gay-Lussac's Law, and Charles' Law, by increasing the compression the temperature of the air at the top of the piston stroke could be determined, and naturally if the compression temperature was materially higher than the flash point of the oil injected into the combustion chamber at that pressure the carbon and hydrogen would combine with the oxygen, creating an explosion, driving the piston down, thereby converting heat into mechanical work which is the reverse of refrigeration.

Dr. Diesel exhibited his first engine as a heat motor in 1897 at Cassel and explained its thermo-dynamic principles to a convention of scientific men which met there. It was proclaimed the greatest advancement in the development of power from heat since Watt discovered the separate condenser. Big steam power plants at that time were converting only 15% of the available heat in the fuel to useful mechanical work. Dr. Diesel's heat motor, as he called it, converted 40% then

*Please turn to page 22*



*The new Saco Power plant. Three Diesel engines*

## The First Quarter of 1936

(Continued from page 18)

replaced by the most modern machinery and equipment. Capacity will be 2,000 tons a day by May; production, well over P250,000 a month. So far this year the plant has turned out over P300,000 in gold, double the 1935 first quarter yield, and in spite of a great deal of construction and replacement work. A. A. Friedman is general superintendent. No dividends as yet under the new management; the project is so far unfinished—but wait until the new plant is in operation!

### Salacot

Another of the new plants. Started late in 1935, Salacot went as high as P45,000 in January, dropped to P39,000 in March, produced P128,838 for the quarter. This property should become a steady gold producer, with every likelihood of a larger tonnage (200 tons a day) within a few months. Frederick MacCoy is general superintendent.

### Suyc Consolidated

A year ago this plant was struggling with the problem of excessive copper in its ore. Now, thanks to the efficient work of the Marsman and Company consultation staff, that problem has been solved and the plant is going ahead to 6,000 tons a month. Production was nearly double for the comparative first quarters—P364,019 this year. R. W. Crosby is general superintendent. Ore reserves have been increased considerably, and operating costs lowered. A dividend is expected soon.

### San Mauricio

The first month's work at this plant was outstandingly successful, P77,755 being produced from 2,700 tons of ore—and this from but 20 days' work! Recent reports from the mine are to the effect that a considerable amount of high-grade ore has been blocked out, with new veins being cut regularly. The present milling capacity is being increased from 150 to 300 tons a day, with even greater increases in sight as the mine development continues.

Last year a prospect—this year the most promising of the newly opened operations; that's San Mauricio!

### Unitol Paracut

Production for the first quarter was P343,932. This plant has been in operation since last May, and has been doing extremely well. Here again mill expansion is now going on; the capacity will soon be 400 tons a day instead of the present 150. Mine development is showing good results, and by the middle of the year the monthly production will probably be double the March figure.

## BASE MINERALS

### Chromite

A year ago the development of the vast chromite body in Zambales had just been started by Benguet Consolidated, while work on the Florannie deposit in Camarines Sur was being pushed vigorously. Today it is definitely known that the Zambales deposit, owned by Consolidated Mines and operated by Benguet, is probably the largest in the world.

Judge John W. Haussermann, Benguet head; Courtney Whitney, president, and George O.

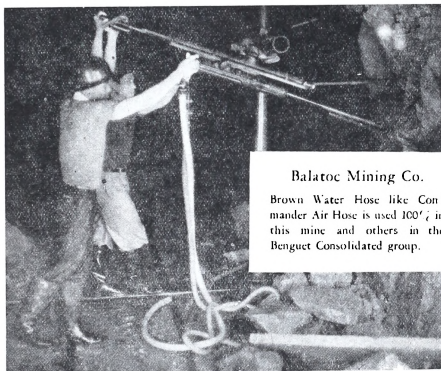
Searfe, chief engineer, of Consolidated Mines, has started for the United States to find a market for the ore. Development work has been thorough; the job of getting the property in shape for actual mining is now being carried on.

Florannie chromite will soon be on its way to the States; a contract has been signed with United Carbide. This ore body, however, is not very large; the chief source of Philippine chrome will be the Zambales deposit.

The outlook for the chromite industry, as expressed by A. F. Duggleby, head of the Benguet operating staff is to the effect that the hope for ore of the grade that at Masinloc is in the rapidly growing electrometallurgical field which takes by far the greatest part of chromite ore consumed. He estimates the ore body to contain, conservatively, 10,000,000 tons, of which a limited amount can always be sold for use as a refractory.

The problem of Benguet Consolidated and Consolidated Mines is two-fold; first, to find a market; second, to find a direct reduction process for treating the ore. Steps are being taken by both organizations here and abroad to solve both problems.

There are several other chromite projects under development. To date none of them have proven anything like sizeable bodies of ore. Figures for 1935 show that during 1935 shipments of chromite ores abroad amounted to 1,292 tons, of which 1,070 tons went to the United States, and 211 tons to Japan. The price paid averaged P18.22 per ton, United States, and P37.60 per ton, Japan.



Balacot Mining Co.

Brown Water Hose like Commander Air Hose is used 100% in this mine and others in the Benguet Consolidated group.

# Intestinal Fortitude

Pardon our seeming levity but it's the only polite way we can think of of expressing just what GOODRICH BROWN WATER HOSE has.

This is what mine service demands of a hose and this is exactly what you get in GOODRICH BROWN WATER HOSE.

It's a tough hose for a tough job—ask the man who has used it.

# GOODRICH BROWN WATER HOSE

GOODRICH INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CO.

CORNER CANONIGO AND PEÑAFRANCIA  
PACO, MANILA, P. I.

P. O. BOX 1482

5-69-71  
5-69-72  
PHONES 5-69-73

## Iron

There is one main iron ore mining operation in the Islands, that in Canarines Norte on Calambugan Island and the Larap Peninsula. Here the Philippine Iron Mines is shipping better than 300,000 tons a year—310,544 in 1935 and probably over 400,000 in 1936. All of the ore produced here is shipped to Japan.

Details of the Philippine iron ore industry were explained in the April, 1935, and October, 1935 issues of the *Journal*. Developments during the first quarter of 1936 were those of a successful operation. Recently a geological survey of the property was made by an engineer of considerable experience, and mining operations were doubtless facilitated by such an undertaking.

Figures on monthly production of the Philippine Iron Mines are not available, hence no comparison can be made. It is certain, however, that production is greater, and efficiency higher, than at the end of the first quarter of 1935.

There is a small iron operation in Bulacan, where crude pig iron is obtained from a primitive blast furnace. The product is used chiefly for making farming implements for native farmers, however, and the total output is negligible.

## Petroleum

During the past year there has been considerable interest shown in petroleum deposits, particularly in Cebu. A number of oil seeps have been struck, but so far no evidence has been presented of the existence of a considerable quantity of petroleum of commercial quality. At present legal difficulties are engaging the attention of the oil men, the cancellation of the oil leases a short time ago having caused much agitation. Prospecting is going on actively in a number of places, and it is not unlikely that there will be production on a small scale by the end of the year.

## General Development

Several mills are under construction, and will be in operation within a few months. Big Wedge, in the Baguio district, will be one of the first to start operations; this plant is being operated by Atok Gold. In Mindanao, the East Mindanao Mining Company has started work on a new mill, which will be the first in that district.

Gold River, which was just ready to start milling a year ago, is being operated by Benguet Consolidated. No information has been released as to the progress of this development, but it is felt that decision as to whether or not the mill can be started will be made soon.

King Solomon is being developed by Marsman and Company; here again a decision as to the

worth of the property will probably be made within the next quarter.

Coco Grove has been in operation for some time, the work thus far being that necessary to put the two dredges in safe positions and to move them into pay dirt. Production should be going on steadily by the end of next quarter.

In the Baguio, Paraale, and Mindanao districts there are several likely prospects which may turn into paying mines by the end of the year.

One manganese property, that of the Sulu Mining Association on the Sulu Archipelago, is being developed, with nothing definite as to size of ore body or quality of ore announced to date.

## The Diesel Engine

(Continued from page 21)

as now into useful work. This first Diesel engine now resides in the museum building of the Polytechnic Institute at Munich.

Early Diesels were big and slow speed engines of 90 RPM and weighed 267 lbs. per H. P.; but thru the development of the heat treatment and the alloy steels, together with placing the proper steel in the proper place, Diesel engines for industrial plants and railroads can now be purchased that will develop 1 H. P. for every 25 lbs. of weight at 600 RPM. Many Diesel engines are now running as much as 1000 RPM.

Aviation engines of the compression ignition type develop 350 brake horse power at cruising speed and have a 400 B.H.P. maximum output. In order to develop 350 H.P. this engine must run at 1900 RPM, and at this speed it develops one horse power for every 2.47 lbs. of weight, and develops 1 B. H. P. hour for .4 lbs. of fuel.

Recently Junkers have developed what they call their Juno 4 Diesel Engine, developing 700 H. P., and a 30,000 lb. aeroplane is being built in Germany now which will be powered with 4 Juno Engines. It is most remarkable that aviation in so short a time has overcome so many of the inherent difficulties of Diesel engines in their application to heavier than air machines.

In 1903 the Temple Press, Ltd., purchased an engine from the Diesel Engine Company of London. Dr. Diesel came to the works and inspected this engine shortly after it was installed. It develops 80-90 B. H. P. at 160 RPM and has a single cylinder 400 millimeters in diameter and 600 millimeters stroke. It is coupled to a compound wound 530 generator. The engine is perfectly rigid when running. No vibration can be noted. A new coin when placed on its edge on the engine base will not fall while the engine is in motion. The engine ran constantly until 1914, after being in service night and

day, amounting to 400 hours per month, to meet the mechanical demands of the Temple Press publications. It is now used as a stand-by and can be started in a few minutes and will run its full capacity immediately. It still operates perfectly. To me, this is the greatest tribute that can be paid to any machine; usefulness, stamina, economy, and 30 years of it. This machine was built before alloy steels and such treatment came into general use. Today this same power could be made from an engine weighing 4,000 lbs. as against 42,700 lbs. in 1903. In fact, today we get all of the stamina and economy of the Diesel engine for about 10% of what it cost in 1903.

The province of the Diesel engine is well defined and all its own. In mining exploratory work, where the cost of an electric line is equal to, or greater than the cost of a Diesel engine, and where the development is problematical, a Diesel engine will give low cost per horse power for the development, and in the event a change is made, a Diesel engine can be moved, whereas a power line cannot be so readily moved. In big mining installations where power is used more or less continuously the electricity produced in power stations of large capacity will continue to be the best source of energy, not only because the amount of power used is great in proportion to the cost of a pole line, but because the mechanical technique of producing power is divorced from the mining operation. Mining ore at a profit is sufficiently technical and complex without adding to it the technique of generating power. However, where mines are isolated it can and is being done. I feel that engineering is getting the most economic value out of every dollar expended, and with this object in mind, the most economical installation must maintain.

Many adverse prophecies are heard regarding the adoption of a Diesel engine for power.

(Please turn to page 30)

**STOP THAT  
COLD WITH  
VAPEX**  
"A DROP ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF"

GORDON W. MACKAY

BAGUIO OFFICE  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
BUILDING

TELEPHONES

2-15-57

2-15-58

2-15-59

MEMBERS, MANILA STOCK EXCHANGE

**MACKAY & McCORMICK**

SHARE BROKERS

2 PLAZA MORAGA

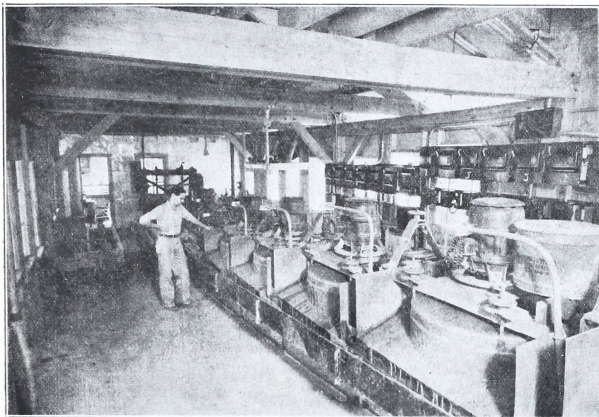
C. F. McCORMICK

CABLE ADDRESS  
"CIMROC"

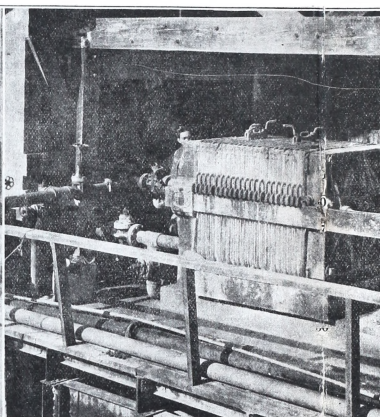
P. O. BOX

2688

# TYPICAL MILL SCENES



Balatoc's first flotation plant. There were originally seven units in this set-up, and now there are nine.



Precipitation presses. When gold has been precipitated and filtered out in these pressure presses. They are then milled off, and the remaining bullion poured into bricks.

## Introducing: Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

*the new organization of the mineral industries*

Last month the *Journal* reviewed the history of the Gold Mining Association of the Philippines and explained the reasons for its dissolution. This month we introduce the newly-formed Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, formed to meet the need for a comprehensive organization to serve the needs of Philippine mining.

The articles of incorporation of the Chamber of Mines were signed, on March 9, 1936, by Judge John W. Haussermann, J. H. Marsman, Andrés Soriano, P. A. Meyer, and R. J. Fernandez. The Chamber is a non-stock corporation, and its purposes (quoting the articles) are:

"—to foster the economical development and use of the mineral resources of the Philippines; to avoid wasteful practices in the development and use of the said resources; to provide a medium for free exchange of ideas among members engaged in the mining industry; to coordinate efforts for the general development of craftsmanship and promotion of the health, safety and welfare of those employees engaged in the industry; to sponsor high professional and commercial ideas within the industry; to encourage and safeguard legitimate mining investments; to discourage activities and practices inimical to the good of the industry; to gather, prepare, disseminate and publicize authentic information relative to the mining industry; through cooperation among the members and with the Commonwealth of the Philippines, to enhance the stability and further the development of the mining industry of the Philippines in all its phases; and to undertake any and all transactions and business as may be necessary, proper and convenient in the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes."

The Chamber is to have five directors; the incorporators, named above, are the first board. Judge Haussermann is president of the organization, with Messrs. Marsman and Soriano vice-presidents. In the absence of the Benguet head, Mr. Marsman is acting president.

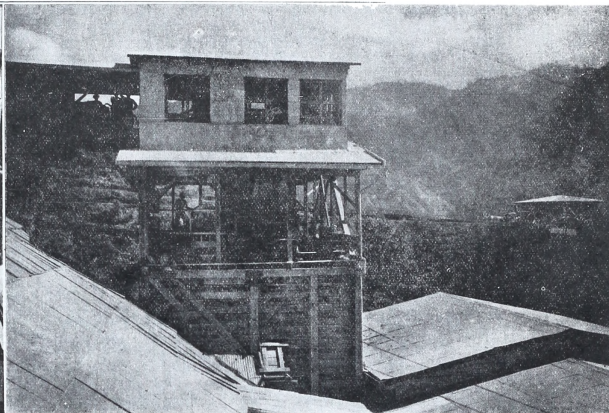
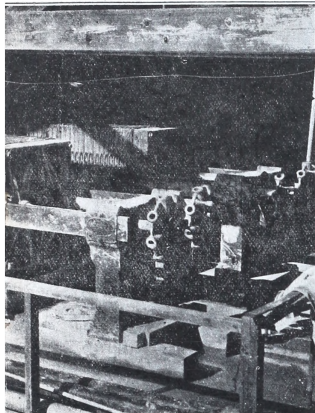
Last week the machinery of the Chamber was set in motion with the appointment of W. D. Clifford as recording secretary, and Gerovasto Garcia, statistical secretary. The Chamber has three rooms in the Pacific Building; work will start at once on the execution of the various plans proposed.

The whole set-up of the Chamber is different from that of the defunct gold association. Membership is divided into three classes: sustaining, contributing, and associate. Corporations, entities, and individuals engaged in mining, and whose mines are in the production stage, are eligible to the sustaining membership. Corporations et cetera engage in the development of mining properties which have not reached the producing stage are to be known as contributing members, while mining engineers, officials of mining concerns, their staff and legal advisers, may become associate members upon proposal by two sustaining members or by one sustaining member and one contributing and by recommendation of the membership committee.

Admission to membership will be made by the Board of Directors upon application; negative vote of two members of the board will cause a rejection of the application. Membership certificates are to be issued; membership in the chamber is not transferable.

Each sustaining member is to pay an entrance fee of not less than ₱1,000.00 nor more than ₱2,000.00, the amount

# MINES AT BAGUIO



precipitated by zinc dust, the precipitate is then melted with fluxes, the slag is drawn off and the metal is cast into bricks.

Main ore bin at end of tramline, Antamok Goldfields. Trammed from the mine, the ore is binned here until needed at the crushers.

to be determined by the Board of Directors and to be based upon the production of the mine concerned. Each contributing member is to pay an entrance fee of ₱1,000.00 and each associate member ₱100.00. Dues of sustaining and contributing members are to be ₱100.00 a month each, while each associate member is to pay ₱20.00 a year.

Each sustaining and contributing member is entitled to one vote, plus additional votes depending upon the amount of dues paid. Associate members have no vote but may participate in deliberations in the meetings.

There is to be one regular meeting a year, on the last Thursday of March. Special meetings may be held at any time upon call of the President.

There are to be four standing committees, membership, technical, publications, and legal. The duties of these committees are obvious.

The headquarters of the Chamber are in Manila; nothing has been said about establishing branches offices at Baguio, Paracale, or any other mining centers, but it seems likely that some such plan might be adopted in the future.

There will be no regular meetings for the purpose of reading technical papers, as was the case with the gold association. The new Chamber is all business; it is to be to the mining industry what the sugar organization is to that industry.

From the manner in which dues are assessed and votes are allotted, *Journal* readers will see that the biggest producers will pay the most to the Chamber and will consequently have the most to say about what goes on—allogical enough procedure. The smaller concerns and individuals will be considerably benefited by this arrangement, since everything that is accomplished by the Chamber will help the company with a 50-ton plant as much as the company with five mills totalling several thousand tons.

One of the most important functions of the Chamber will be the gathering and publicizing of authentic information

about the industry. At present there is no central office for the gathering of facts; the division of mines has started along this line, but has been handicapped by a lack of funds. Only a few offices have anything like a complete library on Philippine mining; the *Journal* mining section has what is probably the only up-to-date file of that kind.

You won't hear anything sensational about the Chamber; according to its incorporators, it will work smoothly and efficiently, devoting its best efforts to the healthy development of the mineral resources of the Philippines.



*Chamber of Mines Meets at Baguio*

*Saturday evening, April 11, members and officers of the new Chamber of Mines dined at Baguio. In the picture, Attorney Benjamin Olmick faces the reader at the end of the table. Next him but one is President P. A. Meyer of the chamber of commerce, then A. F. Dugglby, J. H. Murman, W. W. Harris, Mayor E. J. Halisma, A. G. Bellis, and E. M. Bachrach.*

# COMPLETE LIST of Active Mining Companies in the Philippines

The following information is compiled from the records of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry and the Bureau of Treasury, as of March 31, 1936. Such omissions as may occur are due to incomplete records, and will be corrected in subsequent issues. Each month, new companies registered will be listed, the object being to make file copies of the "Journal's" Mining Review a complete reference on mining companies in these Islands.

Name of Companies	Date of Registration	Authorized Capital	Capital Paid in Cash	Capital Paid in Property	Total Capital Paid to Date	Par Value
Abra Mining. Courtney Whitney, President.	5-2-33	P 100,000	P 20,000.00	P 80,000.00	P 100,000.00	P0.10
Acave Mining Co., Inc. Directors: B. B. Aquino, J. C. Canave, M. M. Castro, J. M. Castro, G. de Vera.	5-6-36	40,000	3,725.57		3,725.57	0.10
Acoje Mining Co. L. Weinzheimer, President; E. Revilla, Secretary; R. Alunan, Treasurer.	10-14-35	1,000,000	81,275.00		81,275.00	0.10
Acupan Gold Mining J. Canson, President; C. Lim, General Manager.	8-17-34	125,000	97,825.00		97,825.00	0.10
Agno Placer Mining. L. R. Aguinaldo, President.	10-28-33	1,000,000	261,425.00	233,673.57	495,098.57	0.10
Agusan Gold Mines, Inc.	3-25-35	250,000	20,125.00	2,000.00	22,125.00	0.10
Aldecoa Gold Mine, Inc. C. M. Cotterman, President.	8-1-34	100,000	80,000.20		80,000.20	0.10
Ambassador Gold Mining E. Cruz, Secretary.	9-12-33	500,000	500,000.00		500,000.00	0.10
Antamok Goldfields Mining A. Soriano, President.	8-25-32	1,500,000	875,000.00	500,000.00	1,375,000.00	
Atok Central Mines H. R. Andreas, President; L. Alaras, Secretary.	10-30-33	100,000	43,525.00		43,525.00	0.10
Atok Gold Mining H. R. Andreas, President; Leon Alaras, Secretary.	9-14-33	1,000,000	747,900.00		747,900.00	0.10
Baguio Gold Mining P. A. Meyer, President.	5-13-30	2,000,000	1,299,448.25		1,299,448.05	0.10
Balatoc Mining J. W. Haussermann, President.	12-31-35	2,000,000	2,897,452.54	1,102,347.46	4,000,000.00	1.00
Batong-Bulay Gold Mines.	11-1-34	100,000	70,650.00		70,650.00	0.10

## Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

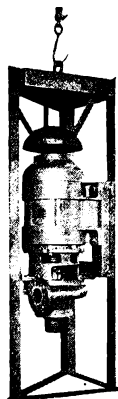
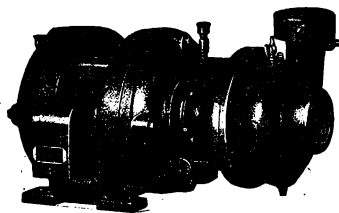
### MINE SINKER PUMPS

VERTICAL SUSPENSION

OR

HORIZONTAL OPERATION

Capacity 50 to 10,000 G. P. M.  
Head 75 to 2,000 feet



Sole Agents for the Philippines

## The Earnshaws Docks & Honolulu Iron Works

P. O. Box 282  
Tel. 2-32-13

60-110 Second Street, Port Area  
MANILA, P. I.

BRANCH OFFICE  
BACOLOD, OCC. NEG.

Names of Companies	Date of Registration	Authorized Capital	Capital Paid in Cash	Capital Paid in Property	Total Capital Paid to Date	Par Value
Beloy Mining Co., Inc. I. B. Beloy, Manager; J. Beloy, Secretary; P. Beloy, Treasurer.	11-26-35	P 80,000	P 14,848.40		P 14,848.00	P 0.10
Benguet-Atok Gold Syndicate, Inc. H. H. Buck, President.	1-12-34	500,000	88,425.00		88,425.00	0.10
Benguet Consolidated Mining Co. J. W. Hausscrmann, President	6-24-03	6,000,000	4,832,281.57	1,167,718.43	6,000,000.00	1.00
Benguet Exploration, Inc. Directors: A. W. Talston, M. M. Morgan, P. P. Whitmarsh, B. H. Herkenkotter, J. D. Highsmith.	1-27-31	1,500,000	500,000.00		500,000.00	0.10
Benguet Goldfields Mining J. F. Brou, Treasurer.	5-18-33	200,000	98,050.00	100,000.00	198,950.00	0.10
Big Wedge Mining Co.	9-4-31	2,000,000	776,454.00		776,454.00	0.10
Bontoc Exploration.	7-26-33	200,000	27,000.00		27,000.00	1.00
Bued Mining Co. S. N. Schechter, President	11-25-33	200,000	33,125.00		33,125.00	10.00
Buneg Gold Mines Co., Inc. Theo. L. Hall, President.	4-11-34	100,000	14,962.50		14,962.50	0.10
Buneg Mining Co. J. Muller, President; A. Tolentino, Secretary; Mrs. A. Tolentino, Treasurer.	3-5-35	100,000	7,500.00	40,000.00	47,500.00	0.10
Bueno Mining M. Pujalte, Treasurer.	5-12-34	75,000	4,625.00		4,625.00	0.10
Bulakan Mining	1-25-35	100,000	14,246.58		14,246.58	0.10
Cagayan de Oro, Inc. O. E. Hart, Manager; L. Doner, Secretary-Treasurer.	10-8-35	1,500,000		750,000.00	750,000.00	0.10
Cebu Gypsum and Gold Mine Co., Inc. M. Borromeo, Manager; V. S. Tujan, Secretary; F. Reynes, Treasurer.	4-23-35	120,000	6,000.00		6,000.00	0.10
Cervantes Exploration. A. F. Kelly, Secretary; M. H. O'Malley, Treasurer.	11-28-33	100,000	7,037.50		7,037.50	0.10
Coco Grove, Inc.	10-24-35	1,500,000	75,000.00		75,000.00	0.10
Concepcion Mining Co. J. Concepcion, Manager and Treasurer; S. E. Imperial, Sec.	5-22-35	200,000		50,000.00	50,000.00	0.10
Columbus Placer Mining, Inc.	6-25-34	30,000	18,000.00		18,000.00	
Consolidated Mines, Inc.	1-17-34	5,000,000	3,004,673.34		3,004,673.34	0.01
Consolidated Chromium Corp. J. Pardo, Secretary-Treasurer.	6-15-35	250,000	900.00	100,000	100,900	0.10
Cordillera Mining Exploration. Directors: W. Robb, A. V. Fernandez, A. N. Abad, V. N. Valdez, A. Berrani, V. P. Mallari, C. C. Torrijos.	9-14-34	100,000	23,710.00		23,710.00	0.01
Demonstration Gold Mines.	10-20-27	1,000,000	466,980.00	533,010.00	1,000,000.00	0.10
Dulaginan Mining Interests Co., Inc. J. McCord, Manager; B. Francisco, Secretary; M. de Eiguren, Treasurer.	12-13-35	2,000,000	546,000.00		546,000.00	0.10
Dulong Mining	1-24-34	200,000	135,984.25		135,984.25	0.10
East Mindanao Mining H. Gasser, President, A. A. Brown, Treasurer.	10-3-34	1,000,000	647,844.30		647,844.30	0.10
Equitable Exploration Co., Inc.	9-15-33	150,000	69,910.00		69,900.00	0.10
Eureka Syndicate	7-25-32	10,000	103,377.93		103,377.93	
Filipinas Mining Corporation. A. N. Luz, President; J. Barza, Secretary-Treasurer.	7-23-35	200,000	15,000.00	84,500.00	99,500.00	0.10
Fiorannie Mining Co. (Chromite). B. W. Cadwallader, Manager.	11-9-29	1,000,000	198,322.62		198,322.62	0.10
Gold Coin Mining, Inc. A. I. Reynolds, President.	9-2-33	100,000	49,850.00		49,850.00	100.00
Gold Creek Mining Co. H. C. Derhan, Asst. Secretary.	4-22-32	1,000,000	700,000.00		700,000.00	0.10
Gold Pocket Mines, Inc. Marsman & Co., Managers; F. Cuizon, Secretary.	12-21-34	600,000	305,000.00		305,000.00	0.10
Gold River Mining, Inc.	9-25-33	2,000,000	1,250,000.00	750,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.10
Gold Share, Inc. L. C. Moore, Manager; H. A. Lim, Secretary; I. M. Dinean, Treasurer.	9-27-35	80,000	20,000.00		20,000.00	0.10
Gold Waste Exploration.	8-31-33	400,000	99,000.00		99,000.00	0.10

# SHURDUT MILL SUPPLY CO., INC.

## HARDWARE-MILL-MINE SUPPLIES

P. O. Box 1499  
Tel. 2-41-25

MANILA, P. I.

318 Misericordia

Names of Companies	Date of Registration	Authorized Capital	Capital Paid in Cash	Capital Paid in Property	Total Capital Paid to Date	Par Value
Golden Eagle Mining Co.	10-3-33	P400,000	P139,225.00	P	P139,225.00	P1.00
Homewhite Exploration Co., Inc. (see Selt.)	2-9-35	50,000	5,050.00		5,050.00	0.10
T. X. L. Mining Co. Directors: A. Soriano, J. Fraser Brown, H. T. Fox, J. H. Sampson, E. R. Gargollo, B. Razon, E. A. Perkins.	5-12-32	1,000,000	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	0.10
Ibanon Development and Mining Co. (see Selt.)	12-2-33	2,500,000	800.00	2,499,200.00	2,500,000.00	1.00
Ilo Mining Co., Inc.	11-27-34	100,000		29,000.00	29,000.00	0.10
Iloos Manganese Mining	4-21-34	300,000	34,505.00	198,400.00	232,905.00	
Ipo Gold Mining Co.	1-18-32	1,000,000	10,000.00	766,500.00	776,500.00	1.00
Itogon Mines. Directors: J. H. Marsman, E. E. Wing, Alf. Welhaven, C. F. Moelich, Jr., M. A. Marsman.	1-30-25	2,000,000	1,881,122.00	100,000.00	1,981,122.00	0.10
King Solomon	3-22-33	1,500,000	62,076.23	565,000.00	627,076.23	0.10
Laoub Mining C. Whitney, President; B. W. Guysie, Treasurer.	7-18-34	200,000	59,205.00		59,205.00	
Luzon Consolidated Mines and Co., Inc. A. Pablo, Secretary-Treasurer.	2-12-35	250,000	98,472.00		98,472.00	0.01
Mabuhay Mining Co.	9-27-33	200,000	100,000.01		100,000.00	0.10
Macanaod Mining	1-20-32	5,000	3,095.00		3,095.00	
Mambulao Gold Mining Co. Directors: A. A. Brimo, President; J. Vidal, J. C. Quijano, P. Johnson, B. F. Ellis, J. M. Shurdut, T. del Rio.	4-23-35	1,500,000	85,200.00		85,200.00	0.01
Mankayan Gold Mines, Ltd. W. W. Harris, Pres.	10-25-34	500,000	119,410.00		119,410.00	0.10
Manukatok Mining Co., Inc. A. J. Jison, E. Santos, C. C. Cruz, M. J. de Lopez, R. L. de Santos, A. B. M. Jison, J. M. Feliciano.	10-13-33	300,000	145,017.96		145,017.96	0.10
Marsman & Co., Inc.	10-12-29	300,000 no-par shares	158,060 no-par shares		1,535,781.81 net worth	
Masbate Consolidated. A. Soriano, President; J. F. Brown, Vice-President.	3-1-35	5,000,000	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	0.10
Mayon Mining Corp.	10-14-33	100,000	13,607.00		13,607.00	0.10
Midas Gold	10-11-33	100,000	32,000.00	58,000.00	90,000.00	1.00
Mindanao Mining Co. A. M. Opisno, President.	1-26-34	300,000	110,087.93	57,239.90	167,327.83	0.10
Mindoro Nugget Placer. J. T. Weeks, Secretary-Treasurer.	3-2-34	9,000	450.00		450.00	0.10
Mindoro Good Luck Placer J. T. Weeks, Secretary-Treasurer; H. R. Carphu, Treasurer.	3-2-34	10,000	500.00		500.00	0.10
Mineral Exploration and Development	12-1-33	250,000	50,000.00	101.60	50,101.60	1.00
Mineral Resources, Inc.	11-25-33	1,000,000	449,199.47	500.00	449,699.47	
Montezuma Consolidated Mining Co. H. R. Andrea, President.	12-26-33	150,000	64,601.00	919.90	65,520.90	0.10
Mother Lode Mining	1-2-34	300,000	29,475.00		29,475.00	0.10
Mt. Goldfields, Inc.	1-23-34	100,000	68,620.00		68,620.00	0.10
Muyot River Mining F. Segado, Secretary.	12-23-33	1,000,000	100,200.00		100,200.00	0.10
National Gold Mining F. B. Mortera, President.	2-18-32	50,000	2,513.00		2,513.00	0.01
North Camarines Gold Mining Co. Directors H. W. Wendi, F. Lusk, W. W. Harris, C. W. Armstrong, H. A. Wendi.	9-23-34	400,000	124,063.75		124,063.75	0.10
Northern Iloos Mining Exploration, Inc. V. T. Fernandez, President-Treasurer.		250,000	7,500.00		7,500.00	0.10
North Star Syndicate, Inc. F. H. Myers, President.	3-1-34	400,000	46,940.00	200,000.00	246,940.00	A 0.10 B 100.00
Northern Mining and Development Co., Inc. Directors J. Canson, A. G. Bellis, B. Fairchild, A. K. Spielberger.	1-17-34	750,000	97,600.00		97,600.00	0.10
Oriental Placer, Inc.	1-26-34	80,000	4,000.00		4,000.00	
Paraicac Analgamated Mines, Inc. R. J. Ong-iako, President; E. Guevara, Secretary; I. D. Lenox, Treas- urer.	8-12-35	500,000	1,000.00		1,000.00	0.10
Paraicac Gold Mining Co.	7-9-34	1,000,000	149,690.00		149,690.00	0.10
Paraicac-Gumans Consolidated Mining Co. W. W. Harris, F. Lusk, P. A. Meyer, J. B. Hoover, H. A. Wendi, M. F. Greenfield, A. Elizalde.	1-25-35	400,000	161,770.00		161,770.00	0.10
Payay Manganese Mining Co. A. Daguio, Manager; W. G. Jensen, Secretary-Treasurer.	8-3-35	300,000		135,000.00	135,000.00	0.10

## OVEJERO & HALL

GENERAL BROKERS

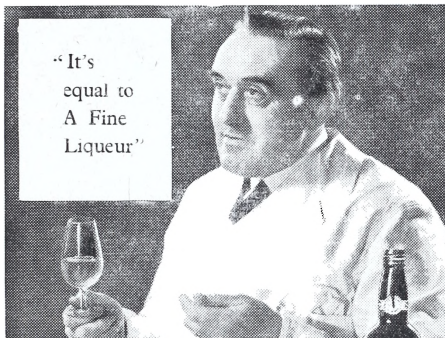
MEMBERS, MANILA STOCK EXCHANGE

4-6 Plaza Moraga  
Manila  
P. O. Box  
2569

Telephones  
2-42-12  
2-42-14  
2-42-21



Names of Companies	Date of Registration	Authorized Capital	Capital Paid in Cash	Capital Paid in Property	Total Capital Paid to Date	Par Value
Peninsular Mining Co., Inc. G. C. Hunter, Manager-Treasurer; L. C. Moore, Secretary.	10-29-35	P1,000,000	P50,750.00	P	P50,750.00	PO 10
Pennsylvania Oil Co. of Phil., Inc. E. A. Pratt, President; S. Ugarte, Sec. T. Arbalji, Treas.	9-6-35	250,000	57,450.00		57,450.00	50 0
Philippine Chromite Mining	10-28-33	300,000	53,728.00		53,728.00	0 10
Philippine Dorado Mining Corp.	11-13-34	2,000,000	105,000.00		105,000.00	0 10
Philippine Gold Mines, Inc.	7-14-34	25,000	12,200.00		12,200.00	
Philippine Mines Syndicate	9-22-33	100,000	67,580.00		67,580.00	
Philippine Mineral Mining Corp.	4-13-35	49,500	3,250.00	3,000.00	6,250.00	0 01
Pilar Copper Mines, Inc. E. Montilla, President and General Manager.	9-20-35	300,000	43,450.00	120,000.00	163,450.00	0 10
Placer Operating Corp. H. L. Reich, Secretary-Treasurer.	3-29-33	10,000	10,000.00		10,000.00	1 00
Prudential Mining Co., Inc. A. M. Opisso, President and Manager; L. Gimenez, Secretary; G. Bertran de Lis, Treasurer.	11-14-35	500,000	27,250.00		27,250.00	0 10
Pugo Mining Co., Inc.	3-13-33	100,000	96,841.00		96,841.00	100 00
Rio Verde, Inc.	6-25-34	210,000	136,817.78	15,432.22	152,250.00	
Salaoot Mining Co.	11-28-33	2,400,000	865,512.66	1,527,387.34	2,392,900.00	0 10
San Jose Syndicate Mines T. Certeza, Manager; S. E. Yap, Secretary; L. S. Yan, Treasurer.	1-9-35	1,000,000		373,372.82	433,570.00	0 10
San Mauricio Mining Co. A. Beekelng, Vice-Pres.	1-24-34	800,000	500,000.00		500,000.00	0 10
Santa Maria Development Mining Co. M. A. Bayona, Secretary-Treasurer.	5-24-33	20,000	4,650.00		4,650.00	
Santa Rosa Mining C. Tanson, G. P. Nieva, P. Angulo, T. Teodoro.	6-1-34	100,000	113,091.55		113,091.55	0 01
Shevlin Gold Mining H. C. Heald, President.	9-11-33	100,000	60,000.00	40,000.00	100,000.00	
Solano Oil Co. Carl Hess, Jr., Manager; M. Simon, Secretary-Treasurer.	5-16-35	10,000				



"It's equal to A Fine Liqueur"

The Expert employs time-honoured tests and can judge Whisky by its aroma alone. With WHITE HORSE you have the peat and heather flavour to captivate your first impression. The exceptional smoothness to the palate is convincing evidence of its great age, and has inspired particular people to acclaim WHITE HORSE—Real Old Scotch at its very best.

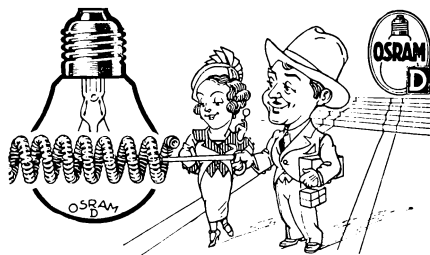
Insist on White Horse and see that you get it

**WHITE HORSE WHISKY**



HANSON, ORTH & STEVENSON, INC.

Sole Importers



**Still More Light!**

The new OSRAM-D-lamps with coiled coil filament give up to 50% more light than the so-called "cheap" lamps of inferior quality. Always ask for the new OSRAM-D-lamps!

**OSRAM-D**

More light of the same cost by the new OSRAM-D-lamps.

SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD.

Sole Representatives

MANILA

ILOILO

Names of Companies	Date of Registration	Authorized Capital	Capital Paid in Cash	Capital Paid in Property	Total Capital Paid to Date	Par Value
Southern Cross Mining	5-24-33	200,000	65,815.78		65,815.78	0 10
Sulu Oil Co. Directors: W. R. Cohan, C. Mirafior, H. R. Andreas, J. W. Chastik, Robert Janda.	10-31-35	1,000	2,010.00		2,010.00	
Surigao Consolidated A. Silenberger, Secretary; W. F. Gempeler, C. Harris, J. H. Raamer, Otto Weber, P. Virata.	8-28-35	1,200,000	79,745.00	500,000.00	579,745.00	0 10
Suyoc Consolidated Mining Co., Inc.	9-27-33	1,250,000	851,643.90		851,643.90	0 10
Tagumpay Mining Co., Inc.	10-3-34	195,000	144,957.50		144,957.50	0 10
Takip Placer Mining Co., Inc.	9-24-34	350,000	2,185.00	110,000.00	112,185.00	0 10
Tinaog Consolidated Mines, Inc. J. L. Fitzpatrick, Manager and Treasurer; L. B. Lucena, Secretary.	3-9-36	1,000,000	50,200.00	350,000.00	400,000.00	0 10
Tiyaga Mining Co., Inc.	12-26-34	250,000	129,402.20		129,402.20	0 10
Tuban Mining Co., Inc.	8-28-33	100,000.00	1,533.61	1,000.00	2,533.61	1 00
Ukab Mining C. O. Bohanan, President.	9-12-34	37,500	37,500.00		37,500.00	0 10
United Mines, Inc.	12-1-34	100,000	5,000.00		5,000.00	0 10
United Paracel Mining Co. Marsman & Co., General Manager.	10-16-33	1,000,000	600,000.00		600,000.00	0 10
Universal Exploration and Mining H. H. Hammond, Secretary-Treasurer.	10-4-33	250,000	259,235.00		259,235.00	0 10
Virac Exploration and Mining.	10-18-33	300,000	150,000.00		150,000.00	0 10
Zambales Chromite Mining Co.	5-16-35	1,000,000	3,200.00		3,200.00	0 10
Zamboanga Mining Exploration R. E. Holmes, President.	9-11-33	100,000	86,200.00		86,200.00	0 10
Zigzag Gold Mining Exploration. Directors: J. Canson, V. Sevilla, H. Sevilla, E. M. Bachrach, C. Lim.	8-17-34	125,000	99,000.00		99,000.00	0 10

## Diesel Engines

(Continued from page 23)

One is, that, should the Diesel engine become general in use, Diesel fuel would cost approximately as much as gasoline. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the year 1914 only .5% of the tonnage of the merchant fleets of the world was conveyed by Diesel engines. In 1920, 1.2% had Diesel motors. In 1932, as much as 14%. Despite this enormous increase in the consumption of Diesel fuel, the price has risen but little. Diesel engines will gradually decrease the number of refineries necessary and will eliminate much of the complex cracking procedure which is now inherent in any refinery operation. These expenses can naturally be eliminated from the value of Diesel fuel without in any way affecting the base price of the fuel. And this is one reason why the increased use of the fuel oil will not have a tendency to increase its price. At present, for instance, a Refinery close to Denver refines or cracks its crude oil into the following: 70% gasoline, 15% kerosene, 7% into non-condensable gases which are used for heat in the cracking process and the remainder of 8% is a residue which contains the lubricating oils and which is sold for use under boilers to make steam.

If this fuel oil was burned in a Diesel engine, the refinery cost (except for filtering) would be eliminated. The 7% of non-condensing hydrocarbons would be a useful fuel and the 8% residue would be homogeneously distributed and would also be a useful fuel.

Diesel fuel at 4c. per gallon is \$2 per barrel. At present, here in Colorado, a Diesel fuel can be bought at 4½c. per gallon after the gasoline has been removed, which is ideal since the lubricating oil remains and is needed to lubricate the high pressure injector pumps, which deliver the fuel to each cylinder.

An economic division of crude oil in the future, in my belief, will be made between the gas engines in pleasure cars (which will remain because of its lightness and flexible performance) and the Diesel engines used in heavier transportation.

The late Dr. Diesel expressed himself as

follows, "The Diesel Engine has destroyed the monopoly of coal, and has in the most general way solved the problem of the employment of liquid fuel for motive purposes. . . . Coal, which appeared to be threatened by the competition of liquid fuels, on the contrary, enter into a new and better era of utilization through the Diesel motor. Since tar oil can be employed three to five times more efficiently in the Diesel motor than coal in the steam engine, it follows that coal can be much more economically utilized when it is not burned barbarously under boilers or grates but converted into coke and tar by distillation."

At the present time by the hydro-generation process coal is converted into gasoline. By hydro-generation coal can now be prepared and made an excellent Diesel fuel. When coal is prepared and burned in a Diesel engine between 35% and 40% of its heat is converted into useful mechanical work and where waste heat boilers are attached to the Diesel engine exhaust as much as 60% of the available heat can be converted into usefulness.

## Razon Boosts P. I. Gold



BENITO RAZON

Captain Benito Razon of Soroc & Co., Manila, told the United Press while he was recently in Washington that within 2 years the Philippines will double Alaska's gold production. It now equals Alaska's. Captain Razon thinks it will be \$40,000,000 in 2 years; it was \$16,000,000 last year, and so was Alaska's, but Captain Razon puts the Islands' gold output for this

year at \$25,000,000 or P50,000,000. He estimates this year's iron production at 600,000 tons, and reports chromite and manganese production here well under way. He told the press that the Islands welcome more American capital in their mining industry, where there is room for it.

## Angat Gold Hopeful

Angat Gold Mining Association under management of Ambrosio Pablo has a group of 50 claims in the jurisdictions of Angat and Norzagaray, Bulacan, north of the claims of the Bulakan Mining Company, Inc. Manager Pablo sends in a note saying the Ambo vein on Angat Gold's Brooklyn claim is 10 feet wide, and assays from Tunnel No. 1 average P66 per ton. At Tunnel No. 2, 75 feet above Tunnel No. 1, the vein width is 7 feet. Other development is being done on the Hunt claim, and the Turigan claim that lies either side of the Bayabas river. Work begun in November 1935 has been under Pablo Pascual as the chief prospector and foreman of work, but Manager Pablo reports the association's purpose to employ a field superintendent and intensify the prospecting.

There are a number of such prospects in the Angat-Norzagaray district above the Ipo and Salcedo properties. Development of any one of them to the stage of actual production would widen interest in mining near Manila.

## Movies in Far East

Through the courtesy of Philippine Films, Inc., we have the following list as taken from *Film Daily* of February 17:

Country	Titles	Wired
Japan	1,634	827
Australia	1,334	1,334
India	675	590
New Zealand	435	435
Philippines	200 operating	95
China	300	178
Netherlands East Indies	248	192
Siam	77	10
Br. Malaya	57	57
Chosen	43	24
French IndoChina	40	18
Ceylon	15	10
Fiji and Society Islands	11	6
TOTALS	5,072	3,686

The Philippines have about twice Australia's population, but their population is far less urbanized than Australia's; and they have 7 times New Zealand's population.

# The Better Way to Lubricate

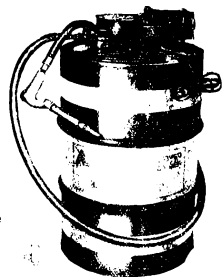
## The Alemite Way:

Quicker, easier, cheaper—and wheel bearings are really lubricated. The Alemite System does away with the tedious, messy, wasteful and too often neglected job of lubricating mine car wheels.

With a centrally located "Service Station" equipped with the electrically operated 6110 Alemite Mine Car Gun, mounted on a 400-lb.

drum of lubricant and a simple piping arrangement as diagrammed below, two men can completely lubricate the four wheels of a mine car in a matter of minutes. Old bearing plugs are permanently replaced with Alemite Giant Flush Type Fittings. As the lubricant is never exposed, contamination is impossible.

# MINE CARS



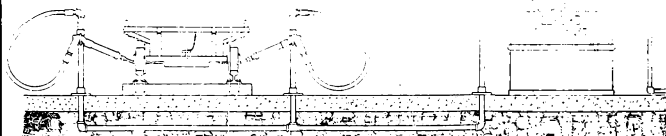
**MODEL 6110  
MINE CAR GUN**

Universal type electric motor; 1/2 H. P., voltage up to 250. Automatic switch cuts out motor when pressure reaches 300 lbs. Supplies 25 ft. of piping between gun and first outlet.

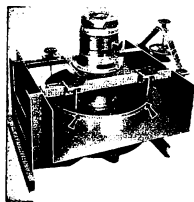
C-157—J. E. K.

For complete details of Power and Manually Operated Mine Car Guns address:

**MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, Manila, P. I.**



## FAGERGREN FLOTATION MACHINES



*Flotation Reagents*

- Aero Brand Cyanide
- Sodium Cyanide
- Zinc Dust
- Pine Oil

REPRESENTATIVES FOR

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

# BOTICA BOIE

Philippine American Drug Co.  
Manila

*The*

## REAL SMOKERS

PREFER THEM

# REGIOS

TABACALERA  
CIGAR

TELEPHONE 2-25-77

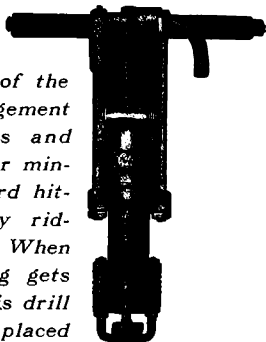
## S-55

*The fastest drilling*

*Waughhammer in its class...*

*For fast drilling and low maintenance cost the Gardner-Denver S-55 rock drill is unbeatable...*

*Why Not take advantage of the good judgement of others and give your miners a hard hitting easy riding drill? When the going gets tough this drill can be placed on a standard mounting and used as a drifter...*



*Remember: Speed with Low Maintenance Cost and Low Air Consumption, three features which you cannot afford to overlook.*

*Complete Replacements  
in Stock*

**Atlantic Gulf and  
Pacific Co.**

**M**INE MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN brought to a high degree of efficiency by Marsman and Company, Inc.

The combined experience of its executive officials, trained in business judgment and finance by long and varied contact with the administration of mines, and of its carefully selected staff of consulting mining engineers, trained in the solution of technical problems by professional service in the world's mining districts, gives to mines under their management these definite, measurable benefits: substantial reduction of overhead... minimum operating costs... continuity of operations... credit security... stability as a going concern... success as a mining investment.

Officers and directors of a mine under the management of Marsman and Company, Inc., retain full responsibility to their shareholders for the control of the property. The contractual relations do not materially differ from those that would have existed between the mining company and any individual they might have appointed as general manager. But the mining company secures the advantage of our collective, coordinated, expert service. Complete information is always available to the directors; and to them and their shareholders is sent a monthly, a semiannual and an annual report of operations.

The mine management department of Marsman and Company, Inc., from its wide professional acquaintance, selects the best qualified mining engineers for the mine operating staff; plans mine development and mill construction and expansions; budgets all expenses which are submitted for approval to a sub-committee on finance that meets daily; and supervises all mine operations. For their information there is available a uniform mine cost system and a mine accounting system that has been installed in all mines under management.

*To officers and directors of mines that have been developed to the point that paying ore... gold, chromite, coal, iron, manganese... in commercial quantities is assured, or gives promise of such assurance under skilled development, detailed information will be gladly furnished regarding the functioning of the mine management department.*

**Marsman and Company, Inc.**

**MINE MANAGERS**

EXAMINING AND CONSULTING MINING  
ENGINEERS

G. de los Reyes Building  
Manila, Philippines

# COMMERCIAL REVIEWS



AMERICAN CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



New View of Demonstration

Airplanes past almost directly over this mill in flying into Baguio from Manila. The mine is at the left of the mill and the road into Baguio around the mountain ledge back of the mill is readily identified.

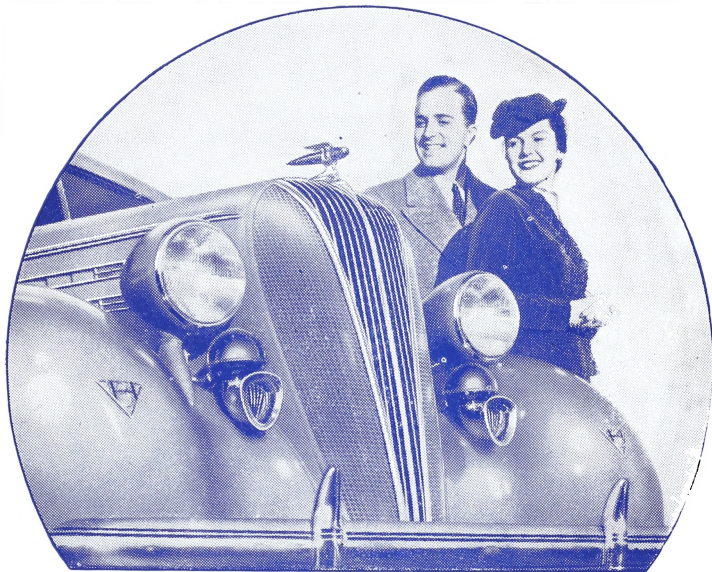
---

UP TO DATE COMMERCIAL REVIEWS

---



# HUDSON



Behind the wheel of the 1936 Hudson, motorists are discovering 5 things they never say before. The five greatest safety and comfort features ever introduced in a single season.

**RADIAL SAFETY CONTROL DUO-AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC BRAKES  
RHYTHMIC RIDE TRUE-LINE STEERING—AUTOMATIC DRAFT ELIMINATOR**

One look one ride one careful comparison with any other car -and you will see why they're saying: "This year, it's Hudson!"

---

## ENJOY HUDSON'S PROVEN ECONOMY

---

**ESTRELLA AUTO PALACE**

**LEVY HERMANOS INC.**

**536-568 Gandara**

**Manila**

**ILOILO**

**BACOLOD**

# Walowitz Back to New York After Two Years Here



PETER J. WALOWITZ

... represents the capital in the Philippine Button Corporation, and Feltman Brothers & Juvenile Import Company (embroidery)

walowitz left Manila to return to their home in Brooklyn. Preparing to leave the Islands, the Walowitzs had an experience unique in their long business career. It largely turned upon the embroidery business.

On embroidery, Mr. Walowitz had been putting in about 70 hours a week; he had to, embroidery has become a very

Peter J. Walowitz represents the considerable Brooklyn capital invested in the Philippine Button Corporation managed by Director-Treasurer John L. Headington of the American chamber of commerce, and in Feltman Brothers & Juvenile Import Company (embroidery) managed by Jack Brookman. He has been living in Manila with his family, the children attending Brent School at Baguio, during nearly 2 years spent largely in attention to the embroidery factory, where a new building has been built and the capacity greatly increased. After the close of schools in March, the Walowitzs

close game. First and last, such a factory as the Feltman deals indirectly with scores of thousands of workers, and directly with scores of contractors who formally receive the stamped material and are responsible for its return as the finished product ready to be graded, etc., finally shipped to New York. Mr. Walowitz hoped to get out of town without a *despedida*. His contractors and factory folks thought differently, but promised to make it simple and small; so it finally turned out, a night at Sta. Ana, the whole place rented, and some 800 persons present. This, from the factory help and staff, from contractors and subcontractors, was a little more than the Walowitzs could stand without the sheer goodwill of it bowling them over.

"I admit I was hit hard," he said of it. "It got to me." The hand embroidery business is up greatly in volume, down to rock bottom as to prices. There is a free market in the United States, protected by a 90% duty on foreign embroideries, but these nevertheless keep coming from a dozen sources and present hard competition. Capital turns slowly, once every 14 months or so; fashions affect demand and capital has to take long chances. Conditions vary, of course, but just at present it takes the closest managing to net 5%. Should this situation remain unchanged, the 5% of the American duty Philippine embroidery will have to pay in the 6th year of the Commonwealth will be insurmountable, Mr. Walowitz believes. But he doesn't look that far ahead, because conditions may shift at any time for the better.

The industry benefits a large group of the poor in the Philippines. The bulk of the outlay, save for the material, from the United States, is for labor. As it is finally paid to the women who do the work in their homes during leisure hours, it is in pittance. But at the factory, paid to the contractors in larger sums, it amounts in the Feltman factory to about ₱4,000 a day, each working day. Taking 300 working days to the year, that sums more than ₱1,000,000. Some 200,000 persons share the embroidery work of the Philippines, perhaps 100,000 families benefit from it. Mr. Walowitz estimates that his factory's work reaches 50,000 persons; the work goes to villages hundreds of miles from Manila as well as nearby, and the value of monthly average shipments to the United States was ₱832,713 last year.

## Source Of U. S. Sugar Consumption For Last Three Years

Consumption Consisted of:	In tons of 2,000 lbs. raw value(*)					
	1935 Raw Value	Per Cent of Total	1934 Raw Value	Per Cent of Total	1933 Raw Value	Per Cent of Total
<b>Domestic</b>						
Louisiana and Florida.....	309,898	4.84	254,954	4.14	314,737	4.99
United States Beet.....	1,414,533	22.11	1,545,236	25.12	1,385,978	21.63
Hawaii.....	990,043	15.47	889,318	14.45	989,580	15.67
Virgin Islands (St. Croix).....	2,463	0.04	5,039	0.08	4,548	0.07
Puerto Rico.....	817,366	12.77	834,720	13.56	790,992	12.52
Philippines.....	897,795	14.03	1,108,652	18.02	1,241,229	19.65
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC.....</b>	<b>4,432,098</b>	<b>69.26</b>	<b>4,637,919</b>	<b>75.37</b>	<b>4,707,064</b>	<b>74.53</b>
<b>Foreign</b>						
Cuba on which Tariff concession is allowed.....	1,964,716	30.70	1,514,119	24.61	1,600,711	25.34
Other Foreign on which full duty assessed.....	2,531	0.04	1,442	0.02	8,232	0.13
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>1,967,247</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>1,515,561</b>	<b>24.63</b>	<b>1,608,943</b>	<b>25.47</b>
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,399,345</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,153,480</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,316,007</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Average Monthly Quotations At New York

Duty Paid, Net Cash for 96° Centrifugal Sugar Calendar Year 1935 (x)	Cents per Lb.	Pesos per Picul(z)
JANUARY.....	2.81	7.84
FEBRUARY.....	2.88	8.03
MARCH.....	3.03	8.45
APRIL.....	3.21	8.95
MAY.....	3.27	9.12
JUNE.....	3.32	9.26
JULY.....	3.24	9.04
AUGUST.....	3.29	9.17
SEPTEMBER.....	3.50	9.75
OCTOBER.....	3.42	10.07
NOVEMBER.....	3.42	9.54
DECEMBER.....	3.11	8.67

## Yearly Average Quotations For The Past 10 Years (x)

1935.....	3.217	8.97
1934.....	2.987	8.33
1933.....	3.208	8.95
1932.....	2.925	8.16
1931.....	3.229	9.28
1930.....	3.387	9.44
1929.....	3.769	10.51
1928.....	4.229	11.79
1927.....	4.730	13.19
1926.....	4.337	12.09

(\*) From Willett & Gray's figures in refined value converted into raw value.

(x) Compiled from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Journal, New York.

(z) From this equivalent quotation should be deducted marketing charges from Manila to New York.

## MARCH SUGAR REVIEW

By GEO. H. FAIRCHILD



### NEW YORK MARKET:

After a substantial business had been transacted in Philippine sugar at record high prices during the latter part of February, further offerings of Philippine sugar did not interest buyers for the first four trading days of March. On the 6th and 7th, however, interest was

renewed in purchases of Philippine sugar, a substantial business being done at advancing prices from 3.55 cents for March-April shipment to 3.65 cents for April-May shipment. Despite heavy offerings of Puerto Ricoes, holders remained firm. 25,000 tons April-May shipment Puerto Ricoes were sold on the 5th at 3.50 cents. This year's quotations on the Exchange advanced from 7 to 10 points during the first week of the month under review.

The report made on the 9th that the AAA anticipated the 1936 consumption approximating the 1935 level resulted in a pause in the market, since this estimate might mean increases in 1936 original quotas under the Jones-Costigan act of approximately 200,000 tons for the various areas. This news adversely affected both the actual market and the Exchange but for a few

days, since in the middle of this week a fair volume of Philippines was sold at prices ranging from 3.55 cents for spot to 3.68 cents for May-June shipment. The market was firm at the end of the week with sellers of Philippines asking 3.72 cents and 3.73 for May-June and June-July shipments, with no buyers. With small sales of June shipment Cubas on the 12th at 2.75 cents c. and f. and moderate sales at the same level on the 13th for April-May shipment, Cuban sugar realized the highest price since 1928.

Refiners advanced their price to 4.75 cents on the 11th after a large business had been done at 4.55 cents. Beet sugar was being offered at 4.45 cents. On the 13th refiners further advanced their price to 4.85 cents.

After suffering a decline during the third week, the market resumed its upward movement during the following week, when moderate sales of Philippines for April-May-June shipments were made on the 24th and 25th at 3.70 cents, while small sales of Cubas and Puerto Ricoes were made on the same basis. The advance continued and by the end of this week prices as high as 3.78 cents and 3.80 cents were obtained for small sales of Philippine sugar for May-June and June-July shipments. Further improvement was recorded during the last two days of the month when moderate sales and resales of Philippines for May-June and June-July shipments were made at prices ranging from 3.78 cents and 3.85 cents. Cubas and

Puerto Ricoes were sold on the basis of 3.83 cents for second half of May shipment, thereby reaching their high point of the year. Quotations on the Exchange which were on the upward trend since the 19th suffered substantial losses on the 31st as the result of profit taking. An interesting development occurred during the latter half of the month when a spread of only 2 or 3 points covered the five active months from March to November on the Sugar Exchange, whilst on the 27th, May, July, September and November deliveries closed at the same figure.

Last prices of refined were advanced on the 30th to 5.00 cents while the price of beet sugar was increased to 4.70 cents.

*Futures:* Quotations on the Exchange during March fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
March	2.69	2.52	2.69
May	2.83	2.53	2.79
July	2.84	2.54	2.79
September	2.84	2.55	2.79
November	2.82	2.53	2.75
January	2.59	2.31	2.54
March (1937)	2.56	2.45	2.53

*Stocks:* Latest figures of world stocks were 6,363,000 tons as compared with 8,095,000 tons at the same time in 1935 and 8,031,000 tons at the same time in 1934.

*Philippine Sales:* Sales and resales of Philippine sugar afloat, present shipment and for future delivery during the month were as follows:

	Cents Per Ctn.		
	Tons	Price	Tn.
Sales	127,250	3.55	3.86
Resales	9,000	3.78	3.80

(Please turn to page 41)

# Calamba Sugar Estate

Manufacturers of:

## Sugar—Copra Products

Canlubang, Laguna, Philippine Islands

# Pampanga Sugar Mills

Manufacturers of Sugar

Del Carmen, Pampanga, Philippine Islands

## Manila Offices:

G. de los Reyes Bldg.

6th Floor

Manila, P. I.



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER  
General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.



February exports, influenced by a heavy movement of sugar, reached a total of 225,141 revenue tons, a very satisfactory figure. 109,250 tons of sugar moved to United States ports, and 183 tons to China, a total of 109,442 tons.

Com shipments amounted to 119,913

bales, distributed throughout the world. This commodity is conspicuous by its wide distribution—36,193 bales to the United States, 36,421 bales to Japan, and 43,019 bales to Europe. The United States trade is an increase over the preceding month.

The movement of lumber and logs amounted to 5,407,954 bd. ft., practically all sawn lumber. The Japanese log trade was practically nil, only 900,000 bd. ft. going to that market, but the United States, Europe, and South Africa trade in lumber was very satisfactory.

The movement of iron ore to Japan increased by 5,000 tons. Other ores are still in the "sample lot" stage of development.

Of the Coconut products, cake and meal alone held up, desiccated coconut, oil, and copra showing decreased movements.

Rope and gum copal shipments likewise decreased. Cigars, embroideries, and furniture remained the same. A shipment of 2,650 measurement tons of tobacco to Japan marked that item as heavily increasing, but the tobacco movement is always erratic. An outstanding minor item was the 1,103 measurement tons of vegetable oil edible products, margarine and lard.

The usual increase in February passenger traffic over January carryings failed to materialize this year, and the month closed with lower totals than January and considerably lower totals than February 1935. The principal decrease appears to be in traffic to China and Japan, although interport traffic to the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East India also declined.

The following figures show the number of departures from the Philippines during February:

	Inter-		
	First	mediate	Third
China and Japan.....	69	122	124
Honolulu.....	0	9	10
Pacific Coast.....	29	27	6
Europe via America.....	4	2	0
Straits Settlement and Dutch East Indies.....	7	0	0
Europe and Mediterranean ports beyond Colombo.....	15	12	1
Australia.....	15	0	0
America via Suez.....	0	2	0
Round the World.....	0	0	0

Total for February, 1936.....	139	174	141
Total for January, 1936.....	128	219	279
Total for February, 1935.....	234	247	162

From statistics compiled by The Associated Steamship Lines, during the month of February there were exported from the Philippine Islands the following:

To	Were Carried in American Bottoms With		
	Tons	Miscellaneous Sailings	Of Which Tons
China and Japan.....	48,755	33	970
Pacific Coast Local Delivery.....	57,406	16	40,064
Pacific Coast Overland.....	838	8	652
Pacific Coast Inter Coastal.....	1,261	8	1,251
Atlantic and Gulf Ports.....	96,245	29	13,551
European Ports.....	18,930	19	151
All Other Ports.....	1,697	22	229

A GRAND TOTAL of 225, 141 tons with a total of 84 sailings (average 2,680 tons per vessel) of which 56,868 tons were carried in American bottoms with 14 sailings (average 4,062 tons per vessel).

MEMORANDUM TO EMPLOYERS:

Do you recall those instances when death took an employee from your organization thereby causing a temporary disturbance in your work, and at the same time, creating a problem of what shall be done for the family? Possibly a subscription list was passed around to fellow employees and when the list reached you, a real question was faced, just how much should the company contribute?

There is a way to prevent the occurrence of such unbusinesslike incidents without expense,—not one centavo, altho your cooperation is essential.

Just telephone an executive in our office for the details. No agent will be sent you. The telephone number is 2-24-31.

C. S. SALMON

EDMUND W. SCHEDLER

ISAAC BARZA

of

INSULAR LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

## LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER  
Director, Bureau of Forestry



During the month the total amount of timber and lumber exports of the Philippines was 8,054,728 boardfeet compared with 14,128,952 board feet for December, 1935. The important foreign markets during the month were Japan, United States, Australia, China, Great

Britain and British Africa. Each of the other foreign markets; namely, Ireland, Singapore, Hongkong, Portuguese Africa and Sweden imported comparatively little amount of lumber from this country during the month.

The export to Japan during the month totalled 5,560,760 board feet, all in the form of round logs. As a market for Philippine timber, Japan was less active during the month as it was in

the previous month. It is believed, however, that this condition is only temporary and that Japan will continue to be a good market for Philippine timber this year. There is a great probability that the Japanese will increase their imports of Philippine logs because of stable log price prevailing. Many of the Japanese business men dealing in American lumber signified their intention to discontinue the American lumber trade on account of unwarranted fluctuations of the market. If the Japanese lumber dealers curtail their American lumber imports, the demand for Philippine logs in that country should be greater this year than last year.

Shipments to the United States during the month under review were less active than during the previous month. The total export to the United States during the month was 1,125,296 board feet. The dullness of American demand for Philippine lumber during the month may be due to inventory-taking which might have been

continued from December by the Philippine mahogany importers. It is expected, however, that after the month under review, the United States demand for Philippine lumber will increase, based on the fact that American inquiries are reported to have been great during December.

The Philippine timber and lumber trade with China has been dull during the month under review, only 319,272 board feet, all in the form of round logs, having been exported to that country. There is a great probability, however, that the Chinese demand for Philippine timber will increase this year as there is considerable advance going on in highway and railway construction.

Shipments to Australia during the month totalled 347,680 board feet compared with 118,296 board feet for the month of December, 1935, an increase of 229,384 board feet, or 193.9%.

During the month under review, the mill production, which totalled 18,310,799 board feet, exceeded lumber deliveries by 8.5%. It, also, exceeded the lumber production of the same month of the previous year by 13.6%. The stock remaining at the end of the month was 35,440,906 board feet, which is 8.9% greater than that of the same month of the previous year.

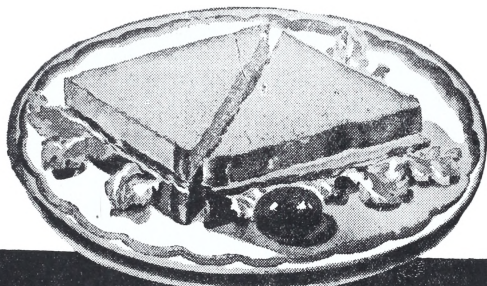
The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and the mill production and lumber inventories for the month of January, 1936, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Lumber and Timber Exports for the month of  
January

Destination	Board Feet	1936	
		Board Feet	Customs-Declared Value
Japan.....	5,560,760	P 100,705	
United States.....	1,125,296	73,224	
Australia.....	347,680	12,945	
China.....	319,272	6,878	
Great Britain.....	305,704	21,153	
British Africa.....	178,504	10,015	
Ireland.....	71,232	5,308	
Singapore.....	52,576	9,828	
Hongkong.....	47,488	2,254	
Portuguese Africa.....	35,192	2,848	
Sweden.....	11,024	811	
Hawaii.....	—	—	
Dutch East Indies.....	—	—	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,054,728</b>	<b>P 245,969</b>	

Destination	Board Feet	1935	
		Board Feet	Customs-Declared Value
Japan.....	10,217,128	P194,325	
United States.....	1,910,120	127,156	
Australia.....	16,960	900	
China.....	1,311,432	72,853	
Great Britain.....	192,496	20,183	
British Africa.....	150,096	12,210	
Ireland.....	8,056	774	
Singapore.....	—	—	
Hongkong.....	—	—	

(Please turn to page 41) \*



**Makes BETTER**

Every Sandwich ---  
when you drink a glass  
of good Beer---

The popular choice is

**SanMiguel  
PalePilsen**

brewed by

**SAN MIGUEL BREWERY**



COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS.

By KENNETH B. DAY  
AND LEO SCHNURMACHER



KENNETH B. DAY

During the month of March the same conditions prevailed in the copra and oil markets which have been noted in the past few months. The European buyers have continued to offer better prices than the markets in the United States justified, and fluctuations in the local market have been the rule with middlemen controlling prices to a large extent.

COPRA: While copra arrivals in Manila and Cebu have been considerably above the last ten years averages, they were below arrivals for the preceding month. European exporters controlled prices at considerably more than the local mills could afford to pay on the basis of oil sales to the United States, as well as prices which copra exporters to the United States felt reason-



LEO SCHNURMACHER

able. A considerable amount of copra was sold during the month for export to Europe at prices from \$12.50 to \$12.15 0 to F.M. and \$12.15/0 to \$13.5/0 for sundried. Toward the end of the month L.o.b. offers appeared on the market for shipment on Italian charters to Genoa during April and May which afforded premiums over the current market price sometimes as high as 10 shillings per ton. With supplies becoming scarcer and buyers more anxious to cover, a situation developed which forced local crushers to raise their purchasing limits and while at the beginning of the month most mills were reluctant buyers at \$9.50 for resends, quite large transactions were recorded at the end of the month at \$9.50. On the whole, the local mills were purchasing at higher prices than the equivalents of oil prices permitted them to pay. Pacific Coast crushers were reluctantly following the market, but while they raised their limits from 2.35 to 2.55, they were unable to buy much copra except from outports where shipping facilities to Europe were not available.

The same condition still exists as was noted last month, in which Europe can buy copra cheaply without having to pay the excise tax and used this coconut oil to replace other oils and fats which are being shipped to the United States without paying the excise.

Arrivals for the month were fairly heavy, being approximately 30% above the average for the last 10 years with shipments to Europe over half of the total.

Statistics for the month follow:

Arrivals—	Sacks
Manila.....	295,161
Cebu.....	296,825
Shipments—	Tons
Pacific Coast.....	5,918
Atlantic Coast.....	508
Gulf ports.....	2,032
Europe.....	8,906
Other countries.....	56

COCONUT OIL: The coconut oil market in the United States seems to have reached a state of inactivity, origin for which can be found in the increasing quantities of cheaper oils and fats which are being made available to the soapers. Under the reciprocal trade treaty recently concluded between United States and Brazil, babassu oil cannot be subjected to the excise tax, nor can the kernels be taxed with an import duty. This oil appears to be very easily substituted

for coconut oil in the soap kettle and increasingly large importations to the United States are being made. It appears very possible that this oil may be developed into a serious menace to Philippine coconut oil in the United States.

The market for edible oil continued dull and soapers are unwilling to pay the equivalent of the cost of oil necessary from local prices of copra. Prices ranged from 4-1, 2 to 4-1 8 cents per pound c.i.f. Atlantic Coast with occasional demands for L.o.b. tank cars on Pacific Coast at a slight premium over the corresponding equivalent. There was very little change during the month in the open quotations on either market.

The local market for drum oil fluctuated from 18 to 18-1/2 cents per kilo, depending on the ability of the local mills to secure copra.

Statistics for the month follow:

Shipments -	Tons
Pacific Coast.....	2,170
Atlantic Coast.....	12,718
Gulf ports.....	7,307
Europe.....	646
China.....	48
	22,889

Stocks on Hand in Manila and Cebu—	
Beginning of the month.....	25,925
End of month.....	14,662

COPRA CAKE AND MEAL: This market was dull throughout the month, with very little business done. Prices fluctuated from \$24.50 to \$27.50 with very little business done at the higher figure and practically none at the lower. Some transactions took place at levels between the two prices named. The meal market was very inactive, only very little business being transacted at between \$17.00 and \$18.00 c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

DESICCATED COCONUT: The desiccated market has continued practically unchanged from previous conditions throughout the month. Prices in New York continue at 7-3, 4 cents. Shipments were somewhat larger than in February. The desiccated factories continue to have to meet competition on the basis of European prices for copra. This makes their supplies higher in cost than their market justifies. Cocoanuts have been fairly plentiful. Shipments for the month were 2,734 tons.

GENERAL: Future prospects for coconut products are very uncertain. Buyers of coconut oil have been buying from hand to mouth and apparently this condition will continue as long as other fats and oils not subject to the excise tax are available at lower prices. There appears to be, however, very little chance of any definite change in the situation under present conditions, and the Philippine Government and in general the entire coconut industry will have to use their entire forces available in order to push through any constructive legislation towards the modifying of the excise tax.

Prospects for the next few months indicate a continuation of the same general market conditions, with the probability that as copra becomes increasingly available, prices will have to decline.

INSURANCE

For Every Need and Purpose

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PUBLIC LIABILITY AUTOMOBILE		FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS
--	--	---

ATLAS INSURANCE CO. LTD.	THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.	ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.
ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY	
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA	

General Agents

E. E. ELSEY, INC.

Telephone 2-24-28 — MANILA — Knechtler Building

## THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL  
of Manila, Nueva Ecija  
Director, Rice Producer's Association



Rice prices responded during March to efforts to draw out a larger supply, and fluctuated greatly, but deliveries to the primary markets fell off to a minimum. On April 8 prices ranged from P6.80 to P7 a sack of 57 kilos for luxury grades, P6.55 to P6.75 for meacans. Palay at primary markets brought P3.25 to P3.30 for the best

grades, P3.10 to P3.15 for meacans, cavans of 44 kilos. A quantity is being held, but whether it is enough is a question.

Saigon prices rose in March, due to demand. Saigon No. 1 reached P6.78 a sack. Saigon No. 2, the Manila grade, reached P6.64 c.i.f. Manila.

The Rice Commission erred on page 5 of its report when it said growers produced a crop in 6 months and were idle, presumably lazy, during the other half of the year. Even the press fell into the same error. Sowing begins in early May in the central Luzon plain that grows the bulk of the crop, and is followed by tedious preparation of the fields: plowing, breaking,

smoking, transplanting; and then constant care of the crop by irrigation, drainage, weeding, etc., until it matures and harvest begins, about the close of November. During December to February, the crop is cut, bundled, shocked, stacked, and threshed, and transported to the local markets.

This is a minimum of 9 months of constant effort. It applies to growers raising a surplus for sale, not to growers of small subsistence supplies. The large grower uses his other 3 months in effecting general repairs, he repairs his house, for example, hauling materials therefor from long distances, sometimes as far as 50 kilometers. He rebuilds his plow, repairs his harrow, gets in a year's fuel supply, looks to his dams and canals, and grows such secondary crops as the season, field and water facilities make possible.

These are the facts. Not at any time with more than rice for 3 months ahead on hand, even this year the rice tenant has no more than P120 from his effort—this sum being taken as an average for a family. It assumes production of 80 cavans of paddy to the family, the family's share as tenants being 40 cavans; and it assumes a price of P3 a cavan. Nobody can afford to be idle under such circumstances, and to assume the growers are idlers exhibits want of accurate knowledge of the industry. (Mr. Hill is dubious about the ultimate success of the rice merchant-

dising entity the government is capitalizing at P2,000,000 to P4,000,000; he would like to see more attention given plant diseases and pests affecting the crop.—Ed.)

### THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUREAU OF POSTS  
MANILA

SWORN STATEMENT  
(Required by Act 2580)

The undersigned THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINES, OWNER OF PUBLISHER OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL, published monthly in Manila, P. I., after having been duly sworn in accordance with law hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., as required by Act 2580 of the Philippine Legislature: Editor, WALTER J. ROBB, P. O. Box 1638, Manila.

Publisher: The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands. Business Manager, WALTER J. ROBB, P. O. Box 1638, Manila.

Owners or stockholders: The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.

Bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders of one per cent or more of total value: None.

Manila, P. I., March 31, 1936.

WALTER J. ROBB,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st of March 1936, the declarant having exhibited his cedula F-77057 issued at Manila, P. I., on Feb. 26, 1936.

MANUEL E. GONZALEZ  
Post Office Inspector  
Bureau of Posts.

# To Beautify and Protect Your Buildings

Use Quality Paint by

## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

CHOOSE paint for its wearing qualities—the years of protection and service it will give. SWP—the result of 60 years of experience in paint making by one of the world's largest manufacturers—is a ready mixed house paint that provides a strong, tough weather-resisting film. It improves appearance—enhances the value of your property—prevents deterioration and decay.

It pays to invest in quality paint. That is the reason why so many of the large property owners in the Philippines insist on Sherwin-Williams Paints.

Send for "Home Decorator"

This 40-page S-W booklet in colors gives valuable paint information. Send 8-centavos in postage stamps for your copy.

Before you start your next paint job, let us supply you with complete information on the Sherwin-Williams Product that will give you most satisfactory results.



## PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

ILOILO

— MANILA

— CEBU

**REAL ESTATE**

By P. D. CARMAN  
Addition Hills



Sales continue strong with March considerably exceeding February. Sheriff's sales and sales in payment of debts have been, for several months, few in number and greatly reduced in amount, indicating healthier business conditions and renewed confidence.

*Sales City of Manila*

	February 1936	March 1936
Sta. Cruz	239,288	185,620
Sampaloc	63,261	98,528
Tondo	81,084	215,609
Binondo	189,402	268,035
San Nicolas	48,700	79,441
Ermita	21,000	61,500
Malate	67,869	115,330
Paco	19,048	40,956
Sta. Ana	88,035	41,575
Quiapo	128,619	119,794
San Miguel	---	3,273
Intramuros	32,100	19,280
Pandacan	1,130	200
Sta. Mesa	34,700	---
San Felipe Neri	---	---
San Juan del Monte	---	2,500
	P1,014,236	P1,251,731

**MANILA HEMP**

By H. P. STRICKLER  
Manila Cordage Company

During the entire month of March all foreign markets were very quiet, and very little business was reported. This lack of foreign demand, which continued from the latter part of February, had its depressive effect on local prices, and values for all grades declined substantially during the month under review.

During the last ten days of March however the local markets of Manila, Cebu, and Davao steadied, and local dealers and producers refused to sell at the equivalent of foreign quotations. The month, therefore, closed quiet and steady with all values nominal.

*Prices of Loose Fiber in Manila*

February 28th Per Picul March 31st Nominal

CD	P22.00	CD	P21.00
E	20.00	E	19.00
F	19.25	F	18.25
L	18.25	L	17.50
J1	15.50	J1	14.50
G	13.00	G	12.50
H	9.50	H	9.25
J2	11.00	J2	10.50
K	8.75	K	8.00
L1	7.75	L1	7.25
L2	6.50	L2	5.50

**TOBACCO REVIEW**

By P. A. MEYER



**RAWLEAF:** The local market was quiet, with prices firm, during the period under review. Favorable weather conditions in Cagayan and Isabela continued in March. Comparative figures for shipments abroad are:

*Rawleaf and Stripped Tobacco and Straps Kilos*

China	8,853
Gibraltar	9,996

Hongkong	28,961
Japan	7,440
Java	423
North Africa	1,041
North Atlantic (Europe)	23,624
Straits Settlements	3,456
United States	88,998

February, 1936	172,792
March, 1935	3,150,935
	2,723,298

CIGARS: Shipments to the United States compare as follows:

	Cigars
March, 1936	16,022,918
February, 1936	12,765,809
March, 1935	16,060,005

**South Africa's Gold**

From her great sesquicentennial fair, Johannesburg, South Africa, excludes American goods. The show will be an Empire Exhibition covering 100 acres. The city is one of the richest per capita in the world, largely because of gold. South Africa's gold mines yielded £75,000,000 from 44-1/2 million tons of ore milled; the profits were £32,500,000 and dividends £16,500,000.

**ALHAMBRA CIGARS**

continue to be the recognized leaders in QUALITY cigars

**CORONAS de la ALHAMBRA**

**The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.**

(Established 1880)

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

Yen

Capital (Paid Up)	100,000,000.00
Reserve Funds	129,150,000.00
Undivided Profits	10,060,937.10

**MANILA BRANCH**  
34 Plaza Cervantes, Manila

S. DAZAI, Manager

Telephone 2-37-59 Manager

Telephone 2-35-28 Import Dept.

Telephone 2-37-58 Export & Current Account Dept.

Telephone 2-37-68 Remittance & Deposit Dept.  
Telephone 2-37-55 Cashier & Accountant

# Here's how to get *Manilas!*

Genuine  
Manila  
Long Filter  
Cigars in  
cellophane  
are obtain-  
able in your  
city or  
nearby!



List of  
Distrib-  
ors fur-  
nished  
upon re-  
quest to—

**C. A. Bond**

Philippine Tobacco  
Agent:

15 Williams Street, New York City  
Collector of Internal Revenue  
Manila, P. I.

## MANILAS

made under sanitary conditions  
will satisfy your taste!

(Health Bulletin No. 28) Rules and  
Regulations for the Sanitary Control  
of the Factories of Tobacco Products.

"Section 15. *Insanitary Acts.*—No person engaged in the handling, preparation, processing, manufacture, or packing of tobacco product or supervising such employment, shall perform, cause, permit, or suffer to be permitted, any insanitary act during such employment, nor shall any such person touch or contaminate any tobacco products with filthy hands or permit the same to be brought into contact with the tongue or lips, or use saliva, impure water, or other unwholesome substances as a moistening agent;...."

## Bird's-Eye View...

(Continued from page 8)

	July 1st to June 30th,		Increase or Decrease
	1934-35	1933-34	
Copra as Coconut oil.....	103,586	Short Tons 203,543	Short Tons 98,257
Coconut Oil.....	174,494		23,937
Palm Kernels as Oil.....	9,264	2,718	6,546
Palm Kernel Oil.....	20,473	8,203	12,270
Palm Oil.....	94,480	125,404	30,924
Sulphonated Olive Oil.....	17,273	16,275	998
Other inedible Olive Oil.....	8,976	7,116	1,860
Animal Tallow.....	95,069	45	95,024
Whale Oil.....	6,385	11,252	4,867
Sunflower Oil.....	16,701	5,682	11,022
Corn Oil.....	10,066	4,688	5,378
Olive Oil.....	30,781	30,328	456
Peanut Oil.....	29,962	610	29,352
Sesame Seed as Oil.....	37,333	7,966	29,367
Sesame Oil.....	137	None	137
Soya Bean Oil.....	5,612	1,255	4,357
Kapok Seed as Oil.....	2,651	None	2,651
Cottonseed Oil.....	59,193	None	59,193
Edible Refined Oil.....	5,914	452	5,462
Other Edible Oils.....	4,867	24	4,843
			269,216 157,985
Totals.....	712,223	600,992	111,231 Increase.

From the preceding table it will be easily seen that the importation of Copra and Coconut Oil fell off beyond proportion, while other fats and oils registered a considerable increase. In fact, from 63% of the total of fats and oils imported for edible and soapmaking purposes during the 12-months-period July, 1933-June, 1934, coconut oil imports dropped down to 36% during the same period 1934-35. To a large extent, due to the interchangeability of fats in the soapkettle, its place was taken by Tallow which, for no obvious reason, had not been included in the list of fats in which the excise tax was imposed and by other oils and fats. None of those, however, have as much claim to protection in the United States as Coconut Oil, as they are not produced under the American flag.

While it is idle for us to take issue with the justification of the Excise Tax as far as Philippine Coconut Oil is concerned, especially when a general shortage of fats and oils produced in the United States has shown that imported fats and oils are an indispensable requirement for the economic system of the United States, several of the processors who have paid large sums to the treasury under the title of this tax, have raised the question of its constitutionality in the courts. While generally the clause of the law providing for a return of the tax proceeds to the Philippine Government is impugned, it lies with the Courts of the United States to pronounce a decision on the validity of this law, which can ultimately be invalidated only by the Supreme Court of the United States. How this decision will be penned, and what its effects will be, is a matter which, it is hoped, will be definitely decided within this year. Legislative action by Congress on the Dockweiler Bill, which would exempt Philippine Coconut Oil from the Excise Tax in so far as it is used exclusively for industrial purposes, has been pending for more than a year and nobody can foretell whether this matter will be acted upon by Congress or not. The Supreme Court Decision invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act may have factual and legislative con-

sequences the extent of which is at present at best a hypothetical matter. Last not least the outcome of the Presidential Elections impending this year may influence the economic policy of the United States Government so that a forecast of price movements during the year would be mere guesswork.

For the time being, we must limit ourselves to the consideration of facts. The estimate of the 1935-36 Cotton Crop published on December 1st, 1935, placed the production at 10,734,000 bales. On this basis, after allowing for a carry-over of 750,000 barrels of Cottonseed Oil on August 1st, 1935, the available supply from November 31st, 1935, to July 31st, 1936, would be 1,636,768 barrels, or 204,000 barrels per month. This compares with an actual consumption of 1,686,232 barrels for the same period 1934-35, to which, however, must be added 313,760 barrels of Cottonseed Oil imported during that period. The total of 1,999,992 barrels is considerably higher than the available supply, which thus will have to be supplemented again by imported oils, if we assume that consumption will be about the same this year as last.

Private estimates place the available supply of Hog Lard in the United States for the crop year October, 1935, to September, 1936 at 498,600 short tons as compared with an average consumption during the five crop years 1929-30 to 1933-34 of 783,753 short tons. The shortage of American Hog Lard will therefore be still very considerable, although slightly inferior to the shortage existing during the crop year 1934-35, when the supply available for consumption was only 458,778 short tons. The supply of Hog Lard will therefore also have to be supplemented by imported oils and fats.

A shortage of supplies seems to have developed recently in Europe, where, due to import restrictions and exchange difficulties, several major consuming countries have had to curtail their imports of foreign oils and fats below their normal requirements, and it appears now that

accumulated demand is expressing itself in an appreciation of prices which may and may not last for quite some time.

Against a possible shortage in consuming markets, we may safely say that the Philippines will have, during 1936, a good crop of copra, possibly slightly better than during 1935, due to the fact that none of the typhoons which passed over the Islands during last year affected a large area; although it must be borne in mind that should prices fall considerably, planters in many outlying districts will be unable to market their copra due to high transportation cost; and this, in addition to the lack of stimulus to production caused by low prices even in districts where marketing expenses are not so high, might result in a reduction of the marketable crop, especially as in times of low prices the native population is very ingenious in devising new uses for the products of their coconut trees which allow them to reap greater advantage from their plantations than if they were to make copra and sell it as such. In many provinces, as soon as copra prices drop below a certain level which varies from district to district, the coconuts are fed to pigs, as pork is a very popular food all over the Islands, and pigs fed on coconuts give a very tender, white and juicy meat. The price obtainable for this pork is then much more remunerative, all expenses considered, than the available copra price. In other provinces, especially where transportation and marketing costs are prohibitive, the planters convert their coconuts into oil by squeezing the meat in a very primitive fashion; the oil thus produced is used for cooking and lighting purposes. Many trees are also tapped for "tuba" or coconut toddy, which is the fermented sap of the tree, and has wide acceptance among the native population as a more or less intoxicating beverage; trees so tapped cannot produce coconuts, as all the sap is drawn from the tree before it reaches the fruit or flowerbearing branch. In times of low copra prices, production of tuba usually increases considerably. As most printers of coconuts are *tauly people*, who depend on their livelihood mostly on the revenue from their coconut plantations, which, in the great majority of the cases are small, they even use their coconuts for food if they cannot market them at a profit, and the variety of dishes made from coconut meat is very great; many prepare sweets and candy from their coconuts at home, and sell them in the markets of the neighboring towns. On the other hand, when prices are high, even owners of no more than five or six trees turn to copra making and market their few kilns of copra as best they can. This very variable element of influence of prices on production, in addition to possible damage from typhoons, earthquakes and pests, makes production forecasts highly hazardous, but with this reservation in mind, we may say that we do not expect an inferior crop for 1936.

Lumber . . . . .

(Continued from page 36)

Portuguese African . . . . .	70,384	4,384
Sweden . . . . .	—	—
Hawaii . . . . .	1,696	113
Dutch East Indies . . . . .	8,480	1,440
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,886,848</b>	<b>P434,338</b>

NOTE:—This represents mostly solid log sawlar, that is, 424 board feet to a cubic meter.

For 50 Mills for the month of January

Month	Lumber Deliveries from Mills	
January . . . . .	1936 16,901,275	1935 16,472,502
	Lumber Inventory	
January . . . . .	1936 35,440,906	1935 32,527,201
	Mill Production	
January . . . . .	1936 18,340,799	1935 16,142,235

NOTE:—Board Feet should be used.

Sugar Review

(Continued from page 34)

LOCAL MARKET: The local export market was firm at the opening of the month with small sales at P8.25 per picul in the south, while a large business was done in Manila at the end of the first week at P8.50 per picul. In sympathy with the New York market, there was a pause in the local market during the week but before the end of the week exporters again advanced their prices to P8.50-P8.60. The market was lifeless during the third week but during the following week, prices advanced and as high as P8.90 was paid for an attractive parcel. Since supplies were running low, actual business had been insignificant. During the latter part of the month further improvement was recorded, with moderate business being done at P9.00 and subsequently at P9.10-P9.15.

The market for domestic sugar opened on the basis of P8.00 ex-ship Manila for raws. Prices slightly declined to P7.80-P7.90 without much pressure, at which level the market continued to the end of the month.

Philippine Exports: According to reliable advices, Philippine sugar shipments to the United States during March amounted to 106,190 long tons of centrifugal and 7834 long tons of refined. The aggregate shipments of these two classes of sugar for the first five months of the crop year 1935-36 follow:

Centrifugal . . . . .	329,455	Long Tons
Refined . . . . .	22,271	
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>351,726</b>	

Manchester Tackles Auto Noise

At Manchester, England, a department committee on noises of auto vehicles decrees that after August 1 no such vehicles may be sold in the department that do not meet the following tests:

"Normal running test": When the vehicle is driven with full throttle at thirty miles per hour (or at the maximum legal or possible speed, if less than thirty miles per hour) using the gear preferred by the driver, the loudness measures at a point 18 ft. to one side of the vehicle shall not exceed 90 "phons".

"Running engine test": When the vehicle is stationary with the engine running at the speed which would give maximum power output, the loudness 18 ft. behind the exhaust-pipe shall not exceed 95 phons.

The "phon" measurement of the loudness of some everyday noises is approximately as follows:—

- Phons.
- 130: Threshold of feeling of pain.
- 110-120: Vicinity of aeroplane engine.
- 105-110: Vicinity of pneumatic drill.
- 100-105: Vicinity of loud motor horn.
- 90-95: Interior of Tube train, windows open.
- 80-85: Interior of express train, windows open.
- 60-75: Conversation (average to loud).
- 40-50: Quiet street.
- 20-30: Quiet country house.
- 0: Threshold of audibility.

It is suggested that for motor-cycles and commercial vehicles these noise levels shall be relaxed to the extent of 5 phons for a period of two years to give manufacturers time to carry out the necessary experiments to improve their products without serious dislocation of manufacturing programmes.

Regarding the use of vehicles, it is recommended that the practice of racing engines of stationary vehicles should be prohibited. The committee envisage a system of "type" testing whereby manufacturers would submit to an approved testing establishment a sample product for test and approval.

Philippine Lumber Manufacturing Co.

Sawmills at Catabangan, Camarines Sur

Manufacturers and Exporters of  
Philippine Hardwoods

Operating Agents

DEE C. CHUAN & SONS, INC.

Wholesale and Retail Lumber Dealers

14-130, Manila  
Tels. 4-96-83 and 4-88-26

Cable Address:  
"MAHOGANY"  
"CHUAN"

Codes Used:  
Bentley's & Acme  
P. O. Box 474

## Men Downtown

Choosing their six delegates to the national convention scheduled for Philadelphia, June 23, Democrats of the Philippines assembled at the Manila Hotel under the chairmanship of A. S. Heyward. So the outstanding downtowners of the month were High Commissioner Frank Murphy, Major William H. Anderson, Peter J. Walowitz, Harold Van Winkle, C. M. Hoskins and D. G. McVean, instructed to vote for the renomination of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Since Governor Murphy was honored as well by a resolution urging his retention as High Commissioner, the possibility is that an alternate delegate may go to Philadelphia in his place, alternates being Lionel Hargis, Edward G. Kemp, Mrs. Zella Anderson and F. Theo. Rogers.

National committeeman is Robert E. Manley, who has attended every Democratic national convention since 1890.

Jim Marshall and his lady have been looking over the Philippines with a journalistic eye. Jim is of *Collier's* editorial staff, a recent and Willrogerish acquisition they are proud of,

rightly. "All I know is what I write for the papers", says the Seattleite. The Marshalls would like to sojourn in the islands for many a month, but duty summons them back to the United States, so, using Jim's own famous tagline, "That will have to be another week!"

L. D. Lockwood returned from America, got off to Baguio in the process of getting acclimated to the Islands again.

Visiting in Manila were Mr. and Mrs. Ezra B. Cornell whose family was closely associated with the founding of Cornell University back in the 80's.

C. E. Walter of Anakan Lumber, Zamboales, made a business trip to Manila recently.

The High Commissioner's staff, of which E. G. Kennip is legal advisor, came to Manila bag and baggage during Mr. Murphy's latest stay in the metropolis.

Baguio folks have business in Manila, more or less to their regret these hot days, but duty calls them: P. A. Schwab, B. D. Goodier, H. C.

Heald, Richard Lilo, F. A. Monahan, J. B. Stapler, C. A. Weckley, J. V. Wood.

W. M. "Walt" Price, the transportation tycoon, has been prowling Manila's streets with his usual grin and good-fellowship.

Jack Diamond, Philippine oldtimer, revisited the scene of his many years' exploits lo! these many weeks. They always come back.

Business brought R. E. Purcell of the Iloilo-Negros Air Express to Manila.

Spain will be the scene of reunion for the S. N. Piorelli family soon, for the head thereof left Manila to join the wife and youngsters there, all planning to travel for some six months.

Widely feted were J. O. Greenan and family, popular mining folks, before their departure for Yankee-land.

Fritz von Kauffman of the Elizalde firm is wending to America, possibly for two years. The company president, J. M. Elizalde, assumes that portion of the executive work formerly handled by Mr. von Kauffman.

One via Europe, the other directly to the Pacific coast, two chronicle experts sailed out of Manila Bay in the interests of the Zambales deposit: Courtney Whitney via Suva, and George Scarfe via Honolulu.

"Manila is certainly not the same any more," says Captain W. K. Harvey who saw the Philippines first in the Spanish-American war. But that was a long time ago, Captain, don't blame it all on the younger generation!

Leopoldo Kalin, Sr., looks just as ever despite being re-elected for the 17th time as president of the French Chamber of Commerce for the Philippines.

The Harvey A. Borders' departure for the homeland takes away a prop of the Manila public schools, after 32 years of service on the part of Mr. Borders, 27 years' teaching by Mrs. Borders. *Ave atque vale!*

Manila misses Columbus E. Piatt who for 35 years made a worthy contribution in government service, latterly as chief of police. The Piatts have gone home, too. His Manila policemen always elicit commendation for trimness and alertness.

Frank "Bringing 'Em Back Alive" Buck came to Manila and added to his exploits of capturing voracious jungle beasts the feat of trapping the famous Philippine flying cockroach.

The Umbreit family have gone to the United States, where the daughters of the well-known Botica Boie manager will enter school.

A. R. Forbes of the Theo Davis company at Hogo, Cebu, came to Manila on business.

As Dr. H. D. Kneedler leaves Manila for Seattle and farther points, Harold completes a pleasant vacation in the United States and will soon return to town.

Standard Oil has had A. W. Gibson of New York in the Philippines for some months. There's oil in these plains!

Science hasn't neglected the Islands, for in the person of Dr. George Pinkley, American Museum of Natural History at New York, anthropology has been rampant this last month. Acting on wise words from Dr. H. Otley Beyer, the re-constructor of the Peking man took off for Kalinga and with him went his petite wife—the two looking all the world like young movie stars, instead of the brainy and brilliant folks they are. There's a lot to scientific research when it keeps romance aglow.

### CHARTERED BANK

OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA  
AND CHINA

Capital and Reserve Fund..... £6,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... 3,000,000

MANILA BRANCH ESTABLISHED 1872  
SUB-BRANCHES AT CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA

Every description of banking business transacted. Branches in every important town throughout India, China, Japan, Java, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, French Indo-China, Siam, and Borneo; also in New York.

Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

C. E. STEWART, *Manager,*  
Manila

**D  
R  
Y  
S  
E  
A  
L  
S**

**Superior Quality  
Dependable Service  
RING UP 2-18-01**

the next time you need a Rubber Stamp  
or Dry Seal and our Salesman will call

**McCULLOUGH H**  
PRINTING COMPANY

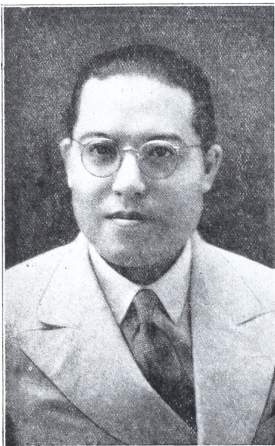
Sales Office: 2nd Floor  
**101 Escolfa**

**R  
U  
B  
B  
E  
R  
S  
T  
A  
M  
P  
S**



## Consuls in Manila: V—Haochu Lee

By BETTY SIMPSON



HAOCHU LEE  
Chinese Consul General

When Emperor Yung Lo of the golden age of China, the Ming dynasty, was but mildly curious about Europe, he was the sovereign not only of his own mainland, but the islands of Malay-sia as well. So he idly heard about the strange lands of Europe, but to the Philippines and the other isles of spices he sent his great Admiral Cheng Ho with a fleet of 62 junks. The year was 1405 A.D., nor was it the first contact of China with the Islands, nor the last.

But new China looks not so much to her imperial past, but to a democratic future. As with the Roman matron, her jewels today are the young, whether merchants or poets or patriots.

The Consul General in Manila is Haochu Lee. He is often called upon to deliver commencement addresses at the 20 Chinese schools where industrious youngsters have been garnering a bilingual education, part in Chinese and part in English. His gospel to Chinese youth is dedication to the motherland, even though in the Philippines they are remote from the actual scene. This necessitates their keeping abreast of modern problems in China, else they will have no understanding of their own country.

True that the merchants spend their lives in the Philippines, sending only a little money to China; but in aging days, they return to China, for the Chinese want to die at home.

This chief purpose of Consul Lee, himself young, is explained in the patriotism of the entire family. Nearly all of them took part in the Chinese revolution. Widowed, his mother outlined a program of local and foreign education that would fit her children for service to China. The elder brother attended college in the United

States. One sister studied in Japan, the other in America. Consul Lee's education is typical. His elementary schooling was received in a vernacular school in Canton. At Queen's College, Hongkong, he learned fluent English and studied European academics during high school days. His college degree he took at University of Shanghai, originally an American mission college, and 90 per cent American-staffed when Haochu Lee was graduated Bachelor of Science in Business, 1925.

After serving as Secretary of Political Council with the National Government in Canton, also in similar political roles, he accompanied that headlining-statesman Wang Ching-wei to Europe. London University gave opportunity for research work in its School of Economics and Political Science from 1928 to 1930. Both circumstances were abundantly opportune for the study of diplomacy.

The drama of China's new republicanism was again a field of action when from 1930 to 1932 Haochu Lee served as private secretary to Wang Ching-wei. Railways were a master key and the high honor of three several transportation appointments followed: Councillor of the Ministry of Railways; Director of the General Affairs, Department of Ministry of Railways; member of Board of Directors for Tientsin-Fukow Railway.

Another trip with Mr. Wang followed, the younger statesman studying railway administration and on his return being appointed to the National Economic Commission. In December, 1935, as Consul General, he arrived in the Philippines. Filipino-Chinese friendship is one of the welcome duties of his office. He is assisted by a staff headed by Consul K. Y. Sun and Vice-Consuls, S. K. Cheng and K. Y. Mok.

Since Chinese tradition calls for return to the

ancestral town in old age, the elder merchants finally leave the Philippines for China, turning over whatever business they are engaged in to a young successor of the family. They are but a part of the flock going back to die peacefully. And like all colonials, they discover the homeland has changed, their own ways are perhaps a trifle foreign due to residence abroad. Perhaps, too, they fail then to comprehend the new life in China.

However long Consul General Lee fills his present post, he will not become overmuch subject to his environment.

A self-dedication to his country's cause is one reason. Another, his brother and his two sisters holding high position in the government, and his far-seeing mother living quietly and proudly in Canton, are active intellectual and emotional ties.

The Philippines see, have long seen, Chinese mercantile establishments, hospitals, schools, tiendas. Chinese moving pictures are shown in Chinese-patronized theatres. Occasionally, but only that, do Chinese ways manifest themselves and reveal the culture of the race. Religious observances are mainly confined by custom to the home. Exchange professors at University of the Philippines bring some direct contact with Chinese universities. The arts of China—literature and painting most challenging to foreign accomplishment—have barely followed Chinese businessmen to the Philippines.

But every festive archway built of bamboo for distinguished guests is reminiscent of a Chinese carved junk. Every racial gift from across the China sea is a cherished possession.

Ming porcelains are found buried away in the Islands.

The new China sends a young Consul General to the Philippines.

### Foreign Consuls of Manila

Black type indicates Consular Officers of Career  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—J. F. Fernandez, Consul,  
109 Jinn Luan. Phone 4-9825

### A Modern Engineering Achievement

The Burroughs Typewriter embodies the best features to be found on modern typewriters. To these have been added many Burroughs refinements. The result is an engineering achievement arising from fifty years of experience in building office machines of the highest quality.



QUIET OPERATION  
PLEASING DESIGN

PRECISION CONSTRUCTION  
BURROUGHS SERVICE

BURROUGHS STANDARD TYPEWRITER  
**BURROUGHS, INC.**

Adding, Calculating, Billing, Accounting Machines, Cash Registers, Typewriters, Steel Office Equipment  
Fourth Floor  
Semañillo Bldg., Escalita  
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
Telephone 2-34-66  
P. O. Box 2769

**BELGIUM**—M. Verhinden, Consul, 31 Escolta. Capitál Bldg., Second Floor. Phone 3-10-90.

**BOLIVIA**—Joaquin M. Echarde, Bizarde Bldg., Manila de la Industria. Phone 2-27-92.

**CHINA**—H. C. Lee, Consul General, China Bank Bldg., Phone 4-90-23. J. C. Hsu, Consul.

**COSTA RICA**—Vicente T. Fernandez, Consul, Room 302 S. O. de Fernandez Bldg., Phone 2-67-16.

**CUBA**—Andrés Soriano, Consular Agent, 155 Aviles, Manila.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**—Leo Schurmayer, Consul, 67 Juan Luna, Phone 2-26-24.

**DENMARK**—G. P. Datems, Consul, Moule de Binondo 112-113, Phone 4-96-80.

**Ecuador**—Federico Perez, Honorary Consul, Teabacera Bldg., 212 M. de Comillas. Phone 2-25-81.

**EL SALVADOR**—Manuel Perez Rosales, 122 Juan Luna, Manila, P. O. Box 122.

**FRANCE**—Gaston Willquet, (on leave) L. Kaha, Acting Consul, Luis Perez Semanillo Bldg., Room 329, Escolta, Phone 2-39-40.

**GERMANY**—Dr. J. Schultz, Consul (Absent); F. Fischer, Acting Consul, 1370 Arzobispado Extension, San Miguel, Manila. Phone 2-26-59.

**GREAT BRITAIN**—Manila—Arthur P. Blunt, H. B. M. Consul-General (on leave), L. H. Foulds, H. M. Acting Consul-General, Vice Bldg., 174 Juan Luna. Phone 4-57-17.  
Cebu—G. Walford, Vice-Consul.  
Iloilo—A. Lee, Acting Vice-Consul.  
Zamboanga—W. L. Craig, Acting Vice-Consul.  
Davao—W. C. Nainath, Acting Vice-Consul.  
Lagundi—D. C. Brown, Acting Vice-Consul.

**GUATEMALA**—José Garcia Alonso, Honorary Consul, 116 Beatriz, Manila. Phone 2-11-92.

**ITALY**—R. P. Staursgang, Acting Consul, 702 Heacock Bldg., Phone 2-16-80.

**JAPAN**—K. Uchiyama, Consul-General, Jitaro Kihara, Vice-Consul, De los Reyes Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Phone 2-35-35.  
Davao—I. Shibata, Consul.

**LATVIA**—Leopoldo R. Aguinaldo, Vice-Consul, Aguinaldo Bldg., Phone 4-98-55.

**LIBERIA**—R. Summers, Consul, 793 Santa Mesa, Phone 671-53.

**MEXICO**—A. Carnelo, Honorary Consul, 2935 Acacarraga, Tel. 2-33-41.

**NETHERLANDS**—E. Heybrook, Consul. (On leave). T. Bremer, Vice-Consul. (Acting Consul) c/o Wise & Cebu—Guy Walford, Acting Vice-Consul.  
Iloilo—J. A. Lees, Acting Vice-Consul.

**Nicaragua**—Trinidad B. Lacayo, Consul-General (Absent); Dr. Carlos Gelano, Acting Vice-Consul, 1921 Terraza, Manila. Phone 54-91.

**NORWAY**—T. M. Holmsen, 3 Plaza Moraga. Phone 2-10-26.  
Cebu—Guy Walford, Vice-Consul.

**PANAMA**—E. C. Ross, Consul, 217 Perez Semanillo Bldg., Phone 5-66-28.

**PARAGUAY**—J. Russell, Esq., Consul, No. 8, Moule del Banco Nacional. Phone 2-16-70.

**PERU**—Leopoldo Melian, Acting Honorary Consul, 211 Eusebio Boulevard. Phone 4-90-26.

**PORTUGAL**—J. W. Ferrer, Consul, 701 Insular Life Building. Phone 2-23-67.

**REPUBLICA DOMINICANA**—Buenaventura de Erquiaga, Honorary Consul, 909 Indiana, Manila.

**RUSSIA**—(See France)

**SIAM**—E. A. Perkins, Consul, 511-521 Heacock Bldg., Escolta. P. O. Box 768. Phone 2-24-04.

**SPAIN**—Manila—Don Miguel Espinosa Beck, Consul General, Andrés Rodríguez Ramon, Vice-Consul, Consulado General de España, Calle San Luis, Tel. 5-47-23.  
Iloilo—José M. Reguera, Consul.  
Cebu—Gonaro Mendiola, Acting Vice-Consul.  
Lagundi—Joaquin Zulogosa, Consular Agent.  
Laguna—Luis Soler de Corneja, Acting Consul agent.  
Zamboanga—Marcelino Lozano, Consular Agent.  
Guzam—Ángel Vives, Consul agent.  
Tuguegarao—José Ma. Hernandez, Acting Consul agent.

**SWEDEN**—A. G. Henderson, Chaco Building; H. Japso, Vice-Consul, 13 Darmstadt.

**SWITZERLAND**—A. Sidler, Consul (Absent); Wm. Maurer, Chancellor and Acting Consul, 805 Echague, Tel. 2-22-38.

**TURKEY**—Consul for Spain in charge.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—Henry Day, 410 Heacock Bldg., Escolta. Tel. 2-32-20.

**URUGUAY**—R. A. Schneckenburger, Consul—J. Perez Cardenas, acting, El Hogar Filipino Bldg., R-N, 36 Juan Luna.

**VENEZUELA**—Albert P. Delino, Consul, 80 Escolta, Tel. 2-12-89.

## Safe Motor Driving

Gladly we endorse the direction of an oil company's advertising (Standard Vacuum) toward greater safety on Philippine highways. Driving oneself, mangering never to sound the horn in Manila, dangers encountered include prominently: 1) blinding illegal lights; 2) impromptu racing, often between taxis; 3) reckless speed over wet surfaces of asphalt where skidding would be expected; 4) passing at speed on the illegal left. Next, cutting corners is annoyingly dangerous—for the car that is not cutting, it is most provoking.

Some elements in the existing situation could be eliminated by good practical police work. Glaring high-angled headlights are one of these. Racing commonly takes place out of sight of the police; yet if the numbers of cars racing on public streets were caught and reported, while it would not make the police a case in court, warning could be sent the drivers that they had actually been seen upon this. This warning might solemnize briefly on the immorality of such recklessness, endangering other lives than those of the passengers in the racing cars.

The ethics of safe driving could be the subject of talks that might be made to groups of taxi-drivers at their headquarters. Worked out well, and in the vernacular, these could be put into a pamphlet and handed to every licensed driver in the Islands. If regulations might go so far, or if new law might impose the sanction, after due time drivers might be required to report to Chief Reyes of the automobile section of the public works bureau (that issues the licenses), for examination as to what the pamphlet contained. Should the government go to the trouble of putting out such standard regulations, it ought to go farther and compel drivers to be familiar with them.

The root of the matter is, reckless driving is unethical driving; reckless driving is done by drivers with little or no consideration for the general rights of the public on the public thoroughfares. A step in the right direction would be to define ethical driving, then compel every driver to learn the definition. Having used hydraulic Lockheed brakes many years, we can't imagine that defective brakes are still a cause of accidents in driving. It goes without saying, of course, that severe penalties ought to be demanded of anyone cutting and using a motor vehicle with defective brakes.

The police ought always to report illegal passing and corner-cutting whenever they observe it, whether actual arrest is made or not; this information, sent back to the driver concerned, would tend to caution him.

Certainly the police can correct the headlight nuisance, the superfluous sounding of horns, and kindred annoyances. The view Manila takes of the sounding of motor horns is scientifically unsound. The needless noise sets nerves on edge, and contributes to danger for that reason. The police should be preemptory in suppressing it.

Because Manila has first rate road manners, something remarked by every observer during every occasion bringing large pedestrian groups together, the situation as to motor driving is not as hopeless, we think, as a first glance would make it appear. Safe driving can be taught, and should be. But it can't be taught merely as safe driving. Every driver knows what safe driving is now. What needs to be taught is the

reason for it, the ethical reason; namely, everyday courtesy to others, consideration for others sufficient to make drivers refrain from putting their safety and comfort in danger.

## Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Statistics Division

### Summary of the Data Contained in the Statistical Service Sheet

For the Four Weeks Ending March 26, 1936 (March 7-28, 1936)

CORPORATE INVESTMENTS	
Corporations—	
Non-stock	
Number	17
Stock	
Number	33
Capital paid up	P 1,006,765
Partnership	
Number	15
Capital paid	P433,000
POSTAL MONEY ORDER (Main office only)	
Issued—	
Number	9,868
Value	P269,876.02
Paid—	
Number	66,673
Value	P 2,432,075
STOCK EXCHANGE (Shares sold)	
Mining—	
Number	60,302,205
Value	P11,207,047
MORTGAGES REGISTERED	
Real Estate—	
Number	102
Value	P1,443,469.23
Chattel—	
Number	133
Value	P401,538.03
MOTOR REGISTRATION	
New—	
Automobiles	111
Trucks	29
Motorcycles	4
Transfers—	
Automobiles	324
Trucks	44
Motorcycles	2
RADIO REGISTRATION	
New	118
Renewals	333
LIVESTOCK	
Carabags	
Arrivals	1,158
Slaughtered	1,031
Condemned and re-shipped	158
On Hand at close of day	86
Cattle—	
Arrivals	2,433
Slaughtered	2,351
Condemned and re-shipped	165
On Hand at close of day	194
Hogs—	
Arrivals	11,634
Slaughtered	11,554
Condemned and re-shipped	100
On Hand at close of day	519

**MISSING**

**PAGE/PAGES**



**RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS**

By LEON M. LAZAGA

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of March 1936, via the Manila Railroad Company are as follows:

Rice, cavanes.....	143,494
Sugar, piculs.....	239,087
Copra, piculs.....	91,094
Desiccated Cocoanuts, cases.....	22,732
Tobacco, bales.....	1,052
Lumber, board feet.....	306,326
Timber, kilos.....	1,326,000



The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks ending March 28, 1936, as compared with the same period of 1935 are given below:

**Floating Clinic**

(Continued from page 45)

Captain Skolfied had resigned his commission in the United States navy, after 12 years that included wartime, and come to the Philippines where he was assigned to the Palawan group. Looking over the problem for the first time, his solution was a ship. Dr. Paul Culley, now in the United States, was his confidre. At present Dr. Cesar Jimia is in charge of the clinical work, and Dr. Fernandez of dentistry.

All supplies are purchased in Manila at the start of a cruise. The Skolfied children take their toys aboard. Mrs. Skolfied leaves forwarding addresses for mail and magazines, the Cap-

tain gives the order *Anchors weigh!*

Thousands of Filipinos including some Moros receive clinical attention. They need no persuasion, but come eagerly to the plaza when the white-frocked workers set up shop. Local knowledge of medical and dental practice may be limited, as in the case of one man with an aching tooth who said he would permit its extraction if another tooth just as good was put right in.

The gospel of St. Luke is translated into dialect, and distributed free. Fifty thousand copies have been disseminated.

The first appearance of The Gospel Ship was mistaken for the arrival of a government cutter, and as such was not avoided. The boat is welcome in the Palawan islands.

**FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADING**

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		Increase or Decrease	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	Cars	Tonnage
Rice.....	551	497	6,699	6,476	51	133
Palay.....	112	116	1,252	1,734	(62)	(502)
Sugar.....	463	373	14,091	10,218	111	(2,127)
Sugar Cane.....	1,112	1,423	20,002	23,641	(313)	(3,636)
Copra.....	525	421	3,736	3,182	101	571
Cocunut.....	91	257	959	3,305	(166)	(2,355)
Molasses.....	46	33	1,385	974	13	411
Hemp.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco.....	5	—	38	—	5	38
Livestock.....	8	4	27	47	4	(20)
Mineral Products.....	277	218	3,403	2,508	29	807
Lumber and Timber.....	156	210	3,788	5,374	(51)	(1,586)
Other Forest Products.....	11	13	107	99	(2)	8
Manufactures.....	107	109	2,326	1,840	58	686
All Others including L.C.L.....	2,827	2,361	20,223	15,213	266	5,011
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>78,161</b>	<b>80,632</b>	<b>(152)</b>	<b>(2,471)</b>

SUMMARY						
Week ending March 17.....	2,157	2,338	30,166	31,878	(181)	(1,712)
Week ending March 14.....	1,711	1,577	22,118	18,280	131	3,838
Week ending March 11.....	1,308	1,217	13,930	13,422	61	508
Week ending March 8.....	1,174	1,341	11,975	17,052	(166)	(5,105)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>78,161</b>	<b>80,632</b>	<b>(152)</b>	<b>(2,471)</b>

Note:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

**Chemical Engineer**

A graduate chemical engineer accustomed to hard work, as his letter says, seeks employment in the Philippines. His address is Grand Rapids, Michigan, but inquiry may be made through the chamber of commerce. He is 35 years old, claims excellent health. His experience has covered, he says, pigment manufacture, petroleum sales and research, food manufacture (chief chemist and plant superintendent) and market analysis or sales engineer. He is prepared to furnish detailed credentials. He might fit into a mining organization, and apparently would accept moderate pay.

**BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY**

**Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.**

General Agents

**"SILVER FLEET"**

Express Freight Services

Philippines-New York-Boston  
Philippines-Pacific Coast (Direct)

**Roosevelt Steamship Agency**

Agents Phone 2-14-20

Chaco Bldg. Manila, P. I.

P. O. Box 1394

Telephone 22070

**J. A. STIVER**

Attorney At-Law-Notary Public

Certified Public Accountant

Administration of Estates

Receiverships

Investments

Collections

Income Tax

121 Real, Intramuros

Manila, P. I.

**Philippines Cold Stores**

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in

American and Australian

Refrigerated Produce

**STORES AND OFFICES**

Calle Echague

Manila, P. I.

**BENIPAYO PRESS & PHOTO ENGRAVERS**

PRINTERS-ENGRAVERS-STATIONERS-PUBLISHERS

Tels. 2-19-05 & 2-29-60

536-540 Misericordia, Sta. Cruz

Manila, P. I.

The only press in the Orient that is completely equipped with modern automatic machines and a Shop of Photo-Engraving

modern advertising  
**ART STUDIOS**  
**A. GARCIA**  
PROCESS ENGRAVER  
32 5<sup>a</sup> PATERNA MANILA

行銀興中  
**CHINA BANKING CORPORATION**

MANILA, P. I.

Domestic and Foreign Banking of Every Description

## Creosote Is An 'Antidote' for Ants

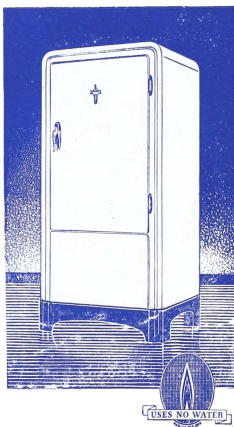
White ants simply will not associate with creosote or anything that has creosote in it. Taking advantage of this knowledge it will pay you to use nothing but

## CREOSOTED LUMBER

Rot is another problem that causes large losses. Again creosoted lumber brings a great saving. Actual use of this has proven that it will prolong the life of lumber for many more years.

We have ample stocks for all purposes, including piles and ties.

**ATLANTIC, GULF &  
PACIFIC COMPANY**



## Resolved:—

"That the only way to settle the refrigerator problem is to SETTLE it."

Men and women by the hundreds of thousands have done it with the

*NEW Air-Cooled*  
**ELECTROLUX**  
THE SEVEL *Gas* REFRIGERATOR

More dependable;  
More economical;  
No expensive repairs;  
Roomy Food Chambers;  
Plenty of Ice Cubes.

Since the average man is not concerned with beauty or convenience we'll let that go for women readers who DO want them.

With the hot season going great you will want one to take the curse off. Come in and let us arrange to install it.

**MANILA GAS  
CORPORATION**

# Reduce Motoring Accidents!



**A**CCIDENTS due to reckless driving and careless walking happen almost daily. Some of these accidents are serious in nature, while others end fatally. In many cases, instantaneous death saves the victims from undergoing an agonizing ordeal. Ironically, those who are left behind must suffer the hardships resulting from the loss of a bread-earner.

Traffic  
Safety Campaign

*Strongly Endorsed by*

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS  
PHILIPPINE ARMY  
MANILA POLICE DEPT.  
MUNICIPAL POLICE  
PHIL. SAFETY COUNCIL  
PHIL. MOTOR ASSOCIATION  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Drive-Walk  
CAREFULLY  
Safety First!

Life is too precious to be thoughtlessly sacrificed in this tragic manner. Consequently the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, in its desire to be of further service to the Filipino people, will sponsor another community movement—a campaign to reduce motoring accidents.

We will publish messages on traffic safety and road courtesy. Efforts will also be made to interest everyone in accident-prevention. While it is usually difficult to stir people, in masses, out of their natural inertia, nevertheless if by launching this safety campaign we succeed in lowering, even slightly, the present percentage of motoring accidents, it will compensate us for the time and money we invest on this community movement.

We bespeak the assistance of the public—motorists and pedestrians alike—in this campaign.

## STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of Socony Gasoline and Clearsol Mobiloil. The Perfect Pair