

# AMERICAN BROKERAGE COMPANY, (Lansing's)

93-95 King Street

Retailers of Staple Groceries and Household Goods, Crockery, Agate Ware, Glassware, Tinware, Special Laundry Soap, Colgate and other Toilet Soaps, Toilet Powders, and Extracts.

varies to Kaimuki and Waikiki, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. \* \* \* \* \* To Manoa Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

## MONEY SAVERS FOR CASH BUYERS

TOO MUCH stress cannot be laid on the importance of having your eyes fitted with proper glasses.

S. E. LUCAS - - - Optician  
Masonic Temple, Alakea St.

---

DOLLS & TOYS.  
Santa Claus' Headquarters.  
A. B. ARLEIGH & CO. LTD.  
Hotel, opp. Union.

A CLEAN HOUSE AND  
**Pau ka Hana**  
ARE FAST FRIENDS.

**Cook WITH GAS**

**Forcegrowth**  
WILL DO IT.

Y. WO SING CO.  
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.  
Butter 35c lb.; Fresh Dried Fruits,  
1186-1188 Nuuanu Street.  
Telephone 1034. Box 952

"GRABOWSKY TRUCK."  
1, 1 1/2, 2 and 3 tons—45 H. P.  
Honolulu Power Wagon Co.,  
Agents.  
Phone 2166. 875 South St. near King.

**Castle & Cooke, LIMITED**  
Honolulu, T. M.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.  
—representing—

Ewa Plantation Co.  
Wai'alea Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
Kohala Sugar Co.  
Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.  
Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.  
Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis.  
Westons Centrifugals.  
Babcock & Wilcox Boilers.  
Green's Fuel Economiser.  
Matson Navigation Co.  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.  
Aetna Insurance Co.  
National Fire Insurance Co.  
Citizens' Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire Insurance Co.)  
The London Assurance Corporation.

BUY THE GREAT  
**"WHITE FROST"**  
The Refrigerator Without a Fault.  
Specialty Adapted to the Needs of the Hawaiian Islands.

Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd.,  
Young Building

**Iwakami & Co**  
Japanese Silks, Dry Goods and Hats of All Kinds.  
Robinson Block Hotel Street.  
Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

## SUGAR GROWING IN THE PHILIPPINES

An interesting official document from the Philippines is entitled, "The Sugar Industry in the Island of Negros." It is by Mr. Herbert S. Walker, of the chemical laboratory at Iloilo, and makes a book of 145 pages, with ten heavy plates, bearing two engravings each, added. Originally, as the preface of Dr. Paul C. Freer, editor of the Philippine Journal of Science, states, the purpose was to make an extended and thorough study of the sugar cane produced in the Philippine Islands, the nature of the soils as disclosed by chemical and physical examination, the area planted and the area available for sugar production. Circumstances, however, dictated that the efforts should be concentrated on the Island of Negros, as it produces the greatest amount of sugar for any given area in the Philippine Islands.

With reference to two former large volumes on the Philippine sugar industry, being the reports of hearings on the subject at Washington, Mr. Walker says: "While undoubtedly many true and conservative statements are contained therein, they are so covered up by a mass of exaggerated conjectures and estimates made by over-eager friends and enemies of the Philippines as to be practically valueless as a source of information." A few facts and observations of Mr. Walker will be of some interest to Hawaiian readers.

The history of Negros as a sugar-producing country practically begins with the year 1849, in which year the island, by command of the Spanish Governor-General, was placed under the jurisdiction of the religious order of the Recoletos. The rapid development of the industry which at once ensued and continued during the next forty years is attributed to the enthusiastic and untiring efforts of this corporation, ably assisted by the then British vice-consul, Nicholas Loney. What the status of the industry was in 1908 may be gathered from the following data: Number of growers, 484; area of growers' land actually cultivated in sugar, 27,096 hectares; same adapted to sugar culture but not so planted, 38,545 hectares; area of other land not planted, 16,904 hectares; piculs of 63.25 kilograms of sugar, 1,161,446; metric tons, in nearest whole numbers, 73,462. The number of growers mentioned is divided between 450 in twenty-two municipalities of Negros Occidental and 34 in thirteen municipalities of Negros Oriental, the Occidental having 24,748 and the Oriental 2348 hectares cultivated in sugar.

The average yield per hectare throughout Negros is 42.9 piculs, or 2.71 metric tons. This average is low owing to a comparatively large number of small growers that do not properly care for their cane, and Mr. Walker states that on a well managed plantation the yield per hectare under normal conditions of land actually planted in cane will rarely fall below 60 piculs (3.8 metric tons), and frequently comes near 70 piculs (4.4 metric tons). Later, in discussing the fate of Negros, he says: "The probable limits of annual sugar production in Negros during the next fifteen years might be estimated at a venture to be about 220,000 metric tons under the present system of small individual mills and estates, and 500,000 metric tons with adequate capital, careful cultivation and a complete change to modern methods of manufacture. Just which of these limits will be more nearly approached can not be foretold, since it depends almost entirely upon the extent to which new methods shall be substituted for old."

There are comparisons of Negros soils and canes with those of other countries, including Hawaii. Mention is made of the exaggeration of the Hawaiian sugar yield by many inexact persons, and a reason for this is given in the fact that the highest yields are near Honolulu—consequently the most observed by travelers—and on irrigated and intensively cultivated land.

The length of time during which the cane is allowed to remain in the ground in Negros varies from nine to fourteen months, and will probably average between eleven and twelve. (In Hawaii it is from eighteen to twenty-four months.) The cost of producing sugar in Negros and marketing it at Iloilo, including 10 per cent interest on capital when borrowed, is placed at an average of 4.15 pesos per picul, or 65.61 pesos (about \$32.80) per metric ton.

That both cultivation and manufacture are both far behind those in Hawaii is evident, animal power supplied by the carabao for both processes being largely employed. Yet one of the pictures at the end of the book shows a traction engine drawing two disc plows, which is certainly an indication of progress. Although Hawaii is now drawing labor from the Philippines, "complaint is universal" in Negros, Mr. Walker says, "over the difficulty of obtaining a sufficiency of labor." Labor is paid for at an average of 25 centavos, Philippine currency, per day, with rations furnished by the hacienda, and costing about 15 centavos extra per man per day. As each small planter has his own mill, an excessive number of laborers is required in the few months of the milling season. Hence the planter who cannot afford to keep on his plantation for the entire year men needed only in the grinding season, is forced at that season to arrange with labor contractors for extra men, and as an additional inducement to advance 10 to 25 pesos for each man desired. Breaches of faith by contractors are frequent, and sometimes, out of twenty or thirty men reporting for work, and receiving a month's wages in advance, half the number will have escaped within a week. Several planters have informed Mr. Walker that they annually lose more money in this way than through all other causes combined. Year by year, it is complained, as men find out that they can break contracts and go unpunished, the practice is becoming more prevalent.—Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist for December.

Alexander R. Smith, the secretary of the canal terminal commission, had been spouting forth his conclusions the other day to a New York reporter: "New York's foreign commerce has increased in the past year over \$200,000,000. New York's success is, in fact, phenomenal—as phenomenal as the success of John Ballard's note. "Ballard's brother, the judge, was once hearing a case where Lawyer Lawless prosecuted. Lawyer Lawless was notorious for his long-windedness. He would sometimes speak for days and days. One this occasion he were House in a bumper of rare old Bourbon." "Lawyer Lawless, halting in the midst of an impassioned period, put on his glasses, and read the note that had been handed him, then he removed his glasses again, and taking up his hat and bag, said: "And now, may it please the court, and gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case with you." "My dear colonel, as soon as you finish your magnificent argument, I would like you to join me at the Revere House bar."

# Clearance Sale OF Christmas Goods

EVERYTHING GOES—20% TO 35% REDUCTION ON  
LADIES' HOSIERY, CORSETS, SHIRT WAISTS, SKIRTS, PETTICOATS, ETC.  
MEN'S SHIRTS, HATS, TIES, HOSE, PAJAMAS, UNDERWEAR  
CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BOY'S SUITS.  
WINDOW CURTAINS.

**CHAN KEE,**  
127 Hotel Street

# Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

## THE BIG TOY STORE Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd.

Everything in TOYS for old and young



Don't miss seeing the immense display of Holiday Goods in this Store

**WALL, NICHOLS CO., LTD.**  
KING STREET