

and the adoption of better dry farm methods, such as more intensive cultivation for the purpose of conserving soil moisture, as is the practice in the semi arid portions of the western United States. It is the belief of the writer that the long continued cane production has to a more or less degree depleted the soil fertility, and that this might be restored through adoption of the above methods. With a mean annual rainfall of 46 inches, which the Island has, general farming without irrigation, if properly handled, should be reasonably successful.

VALUE OF IRRIGATION.

32. From table 5 it is seen that the average yield of cane without irrigation is about 15 tons per acre harvested. It is the statement of the manager of the La Grange Sugar Factory that the area harvested each year is 75% of the area in cultivation; that the yield per acre harvested is 10 to 12 tons per acre without irrigation, and that with irrigation it would be from two to three times this amount; that the value of cane is \$4.50 per ton with sugar at its average value of 5 cents per pound; and that it costs \$3.00 per ton to raise cane. It is the statement of the manager of the West India Sugar Factory that 70% of the area in sugar cultivation is harvested each year; that the average yield per acre harvested is 12 tons per acre without irrigation and that with irrigation it would be about 35 tons; that the average value of cane is \$5.00 per ton; and that it would cost \$2.00 per ton to raise it under the heavy yield of irrigation. It is the estimate of Chief Engineer R. A. Gonzalez of the Isabela project in Porto Rico that the increased yield due to irrigation on that project will be 18 tons per acre; that it is worth \$4.50 per ton, and that it will cost \$30.00 per acre or \$1.67 per ton to raise it. The yield at Porto Rico without irrigation is said to be somewhat greater than at St. Croix, so the increment of yield due to irrigation should be correspondingly greater at St. Croix.

33. From the above it is concluded to figure the increased yield at St. Croix due to irrigation at 20 tons per acre and that the net value of this is \$3.00 per ton, or \$60.00 per acre. By capitalizing this at 10% the resulting value of irrigation is \$600.00 per acre for the area harvested, or, on the basis that 70% of the area in cultivation is harvested, the value would be \$420.00 per acre in cultivation.

34. In the case of the Jolly Hill and River projects, which would water only the lands of the La Grange and West India Sugar Companies, respectively, and which companies are in the sugar manufacturing business as well as in the business of raising cane, and as their investments are now made in sugar plants which stand idle the greater portion of the year, it is said by the managers of these companies that it would be logical to figure the value of irrigation in terms

of sugar production rather than in cane production. The computation of the value of irrigation under this assumption would be as follows: Ten per cent of the weight of cane is sugar, or 200 lbs. of sugar to a ton of cane. At the average value of sugar of 5c per lb, the gross value of a ton of cane is \$10.00. If it costs \$2.00 per ton to raise it, and say another \$2.00 to manufacture the sugar, the net value of a ton of cane expressed in terms of the value of sugar would be \$6.00, or the value of irrigation would be just double that stated above, or \$840.00 per acre for the area in cultivation. This argument would not apply to the Salt River project except in so far as it would water the lands of the West India Sugar Company. For the planters engaged only in cane production the value of irrigation would be no greater than the capitalized net value of the increased cane production.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS.

ST. CROIX STATION.

Paris, June 9th.—The Uruguayan Soccer Football Team today won the Olympic title, defeating the Swiss Team in a fast and furious battle, which was bitterly contested from beginning to end and in which the South Americans fought down unexpectedly sturdy opposition while a crowd of more than 60,000 persons, which filled the Colombiers stadium to capacity, cheered frantically. The score was 3 to 0.

St. Johns N. F. June 9th.—At noon today the Hickman Ministry formally resigned and His Excellency the Governor called on Mr. W. S. Monroe to form a Government. The new ministry, as sworn in this afternoon, consists of Walter S. Monroe, Prime Minister of Education, John R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary, W. J. Higgins, Justice, Sir John Grosbie, Finance and Customs, W. J. Woodford, Posts and Telegraphs. The other members of the Cabinet are Alfred B. Morine, M. S. Sullivan, Richard Cramm, A. Gordon Brade and Joseph J. Long. With the exception of Mr. Morine all these ministers were elected for various districts. Mr. Morine does not hold a seat in either house, but will be appointed to the Legislative Council. Heads of Departments, who are not members of the Cabinet, are William J. Walsh Agriculture and Mines, Captain William Windsor, Marine and Fisheries and C. E. Russell, Public Works. The proclamation for the bye elections made necessary in the case of department heads was issued this evening. The standing of the parties in the local assembly is Monroe Party twenty-five, Hickman Party ten and one Independent, making up the total membership of thirtysix seats.

Washington, June 9th.—The United States Government will close its books

for this Fiscal Year on June 30th with a surplus of between \$350, 000.000 and 400, 000.000. Director Lord of the Budget Bureau today informed President Coolidge.

Edmonton Alta, June 9th.—Edmonton and surrounding district are threatened with a plague of caterpillars. Already caterpillars have appeared in millions in some parts of the district and have stripped the trees bare of their leaves. They covered railway tracks and caused the engine wheels to slip, stopping the trains temporarily. The pests even invade the houses and make life uncomfortable for the dwellers. Farmers say the caterpillars have not attacked the crops yet.

London, June 10th.—(United Press.) London's strike of power house employees, which tied up the City subways, showed some slight abatement today, although forty four stations were still closed. Thousands returning to work after the three day Whitsuntide Holiday were obliged to walk.

Bangkok, Siam June 10th.—The Portuguese aviators arrived yesterday from Rangoon, enroute from Portugal to Macao.

Hong Kong, June 10th.—The American army around the world fliers left this morning for Haiphong, French Indo-China.

London, June 10th.—The Anglo-Italian experts today completed their work of defining a new Jutaland frontier. A convention embodying the agreement will shortly be signed by the two Governments. Jutaland formerly was part of German West Africa upon which Italy had certain claims by virtue of her participation in the Great War.

Tokio, June 10th.—Three of the men who on Saturday night held a demonstration at the Imperial Hotel, breaking up the dance as a protest against the American Exclusion Act, were sentenced three days in jail and two others fined ten yen each. They were charged with disturbing the peace.

Cleveland Ohio, June 10th.—Senator Robert La Follette has challenged the Republican National convention to condemn and repudiate ex-A. A. T. General Daugherty and ex Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall. Furthermore, he calls upon the Convention for a ballot approving those Republicans who voted for the recent Tax Reduction Bill, asks a Republican pledge not to support the Mellon Tax Programme and demands applause for those Republicans instrumental in carrying on the recent prob s of alleged government irregularities.

London, June 11th. No subway trains were in operation in London during the rush hour between 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. today, due to overloading power stations, where a few loyal workers are not on strike. The walkout of some 8,000 powerhouse employees, called in defiance of organized labour leaders showed no signs of abating.